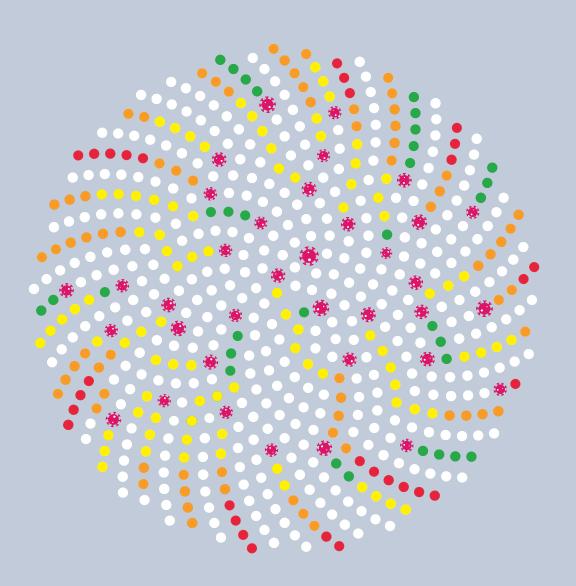


# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2020

The Sustainable Development Goals and Covid-19

Includes the SDG Index and Dashboards







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Includes the SDG Index and Dashboards







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

An interactive online dashboard and all data used in this report can be accessed at: http://sustainabledevelopment.report.

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## **Executive Summary**

**Covid-19 will have severe negative impacts on most SDGs.** The world is facing the worst public health and economic crisis in a century. As of June 20th, 2020, around 463,000 people had died from Covid-19 across the world. The health crisis is affecting all countries, including high-income countries in Europe and North America. The necessary measures taken to respond to the immediate threat of Covid-19, including the shutdown of many economic activities for weeks, have led to a global economic crisis with massive job losses and major impacts especially on vulnerable groups. This is a significant setback for the world's ambition to achieve the SDGs, in particular for poor countries and population groups. The only bright spot in this foreboding picture is the reduction in environmental impacts resulting from declines in economic activity: a key objective will be to restore economic activity without simply restoring old patterns of environmental degradation. However, all long-term consequences of the pandemic remain highly uncertain at this point.

All countries need to strengthen the resilience of their health systems and **prevention programs.** Some countries have outperformed others in containing the pandemic, yet all remain at serious risk. No country has attained so-called herd immunity; all remain highly vulnerable to new outbreaks. In line with SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), all countries need to "Strengthen the capacity for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks."The Covid-19 pandemic has shed considerable light on the vulnerability of health systems, notably in high-income countries that were thought best prepared to face epidemics. Besides greater investments, this crisis shows that better measures and reporting are needed to track prevention programs, healthcare system preparedness, and resilience to pandemics.

#### The SDGs and the Six SDG Transformations can inform the recovery from Covid-19.

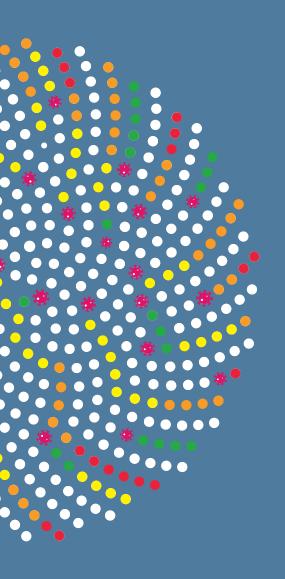
As the international community, regional organizations, and countries plan the post-Covid-19 recovery, it will be important to put the SDGs at the heart of policymaking. Covid-19 does not resolve the climate and biodiversity crises, and it is gravely amplifying income inequalities and other forms of inequality. It has also shown us that countries will only be able to protect themselves from global pandemics if health systems are strengthened in every country. The SDR2020 shows that significant progress has been achieved in many regions and on many goals over the past five years. Here we describe how the SDGs and the six SDG Transformations (Sachs et al., 2019a) can guide the immediate post-crisis recovery and frame long-term strategies towards more resilient and sustainable societies

Asian countries have made the most progress towards the SDGs since the adoption of the goals in 2015. Asian countries have also responded most effectively to the Covid-19 outbreak. While the world as a whole has made progress on the SDGs, countries in East and South Asia in particular have progressed the most in terms of their SDG Index score. Countries in this region have also managed the Covid-19 outbreak more effectively than in other parts of the world. While the situation is still evolving, the shift of the geopolitical and economic global center of gravity from the North Atlantic region to the Asia-Pacific region is likely to be accelerated by the crisis.

Solidarity and partnerships are critical to address and prevent health, economic, and humanitarian crises. Globalization and the destruction of wildlife habitats facilitate the rapid spread of viruses around the world. Yet rather than losing the vast benefits that globalization offers for economics, poverty reduction, technological advance, and the enjoyment of each other's cultures, it is important instead to make globalization more fair, sustainable, and resilient to shocks. Concerted international action by policymakers, business, civil society, and the scientific community can accelerate the identification of solutions to the immediate crisis and strengthen globalization for the long term. Stronger international and multisectoral partnerships can support mitigation strategies by sharing best practices, and help prevent future disruptive events. The health, economic, and social crises call for increased international collaboration and solidarity to support the most vulnerable countries.

#### Data gaps and time lags in official statistics require urgent investments in statistical capacity and increased coordination between governments and the private sector.

The pandemic has taught us once again the value of real-time information, and the enormous costs of flying blind into a storm. Early detection of Covid-19 outbreaks can make all the difference between suppression of the pandemic and a full-scale outbreak. The same is true across many SDG indicators, where timing matters enormously to save lives, ecosystems, and effective governance. This year's edition of the SDG Index and Dashboards cannot integrate the impact of Covid-19 on the SDGs due to time lags in official statistics and reporting. This illustrates how crucial timely and disaggregated data are across the SDGs. Major efforts should focus on increasing data availability and reducing time lags in official statistics, and on leveraging the wealth of real-time data available from non-traditional sources, including the research community and the private sector.



# Part 1

Covid-19, the SDGs, and the Recovery

#### Part 1

### Covid-19, the SDGs, and the Recovery

The world is still in the early phase of the vast Covid-19 crisis. Deaths and infections continue to mount (JHU, 2020; Worldometer, 2020). Economies are in a deep and growing crisis. Inequalities within and among countries are rising, as the poorest suffer a disproportionate share of the infections and deaths, and struggle more to make ends meet. Poverty and hunger are soaring. And global tensions are rising. United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres has rightly called this crisis the worst since World War II. The economic ramifications could rival those of the Great Depression in the 1930s (IMF, 2020a).

The implications of the pandemic encompass public health, economics, social stability, politics, and geopolitics. The crisis is unprecedented in severity at least since the influenza epidemic at the end of World War I, and still very uncertain in its trajectory. The world will change markedly. However, if we take the right approach to crisis management, we may learn important positive lessons for the future - and if not, we may fall into a downward spiral of crisis.

The Sustainable Development Report 2020 (SDR2020) presents some early thoughts on the Covid-19 crisis and the future of sustainable development.

This opening section is divided into two parts:

In the first part, we review early responses and identify short-term priorities for action by governments and their partners around the world, including the international community. We also describe how the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can help chart mediumterm and longer-term responses to recover from the health, economic, social, and environmental impacts of the pandemic. We believe that success will require deep changes to how countries and the international community operate, which we try to outline.

In the second part, we review how governments have responded to the immediate health crisis and describe emerging lessons for public health authorities, governments at large, and the public. The crisis has shown profound weaknesses in our public health systems, including in many of the richest countries that were deemed to be well prepared for such a pandemic. Meanwhile, some countries, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region, have (so far) been successful in containing Covid-19 and minimizing the damage to their societies. We present a novel approach and a pilot index to measure the effectiveness of the OECD countries' early responses

to Covid-19 which integrates health and economic considerations.

Poor performance on this index does not necessarily mean that countries have not responded appropriately to the Covid-19 outbreak under the circumstances they were confronted with. In countries where personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. masks) and test kits were lacking and where capacities in intensive care units were more limited, a strict and prolonged lockdown was most probably required for containing the spread of the virus and reducing death rates. Yet, we also underline how some countries that were better prepared (e.g. South Korea) managed to deal with the disease outbreak more efficiently so far by testing, tracing, and isolating rapidly confirmed Covid-19 cases and through the immediate use of PPE among most of the population, which has greatly help in mitigating the negative economic impacts. Besides government actions, other factors can explain lower mortality rates from Covid-19 such as geography, demography, and other contextual factors including recent experiences with viruses' outbreaks.

#### 1.1 Covid-19 and the future of sustainable development

Clearly, the pandemic will have profound implications on progress towards the SDGs, which this report has been tracking since 2016. The data we present in this 2020 report mostly dates from before the onset of the pandemic, so it does not account for the Covid-19 impact. For this reason, this section outlines likely implications on the SDGs by drawing on emerging data and findings from around the world. We underscore the preliminary and uncertain nature of these findings, but we hope they will help the global discussion on Covid-19 and the SDGs.

This section also seeks to lay out a vision for the future of sustainable development and the SDGs. It is necessarily preliminary since we are only at what some have called the end of the beginning of Covid-19. Previous pandemics suggest that there may well be several new rounds of outbreaks, and the implications on economies, social cohesion, the environment, and international diplomacy are impossible to predict. As the UN Secretary-General (UN 2020) has reminded us, some of the worst can be avoided, but only if countries act decisively and in unison, with strong international solidarity.

The SDGs are the world's shared goals for sustainable development, and Covid-19 makes them more relevant than ever. It is critical that we "build back better," but the question is of course how to do so. In this section we outline some preliminary ideas for how the SDGs can provide the framework for national action and international cooperation in the wake of Covid-19.

We distinguish between short-run and longer-term priorities. In the short run, the absolute priority is to control the spread of the virus in every country, including the poorest ones. Countries and the international community also need to mitigate the impact on achievement of the SDGs, especially in vulnerable countries and population groups. International collaboration and partnerships are needed to speed the fight against the pandemic, support macroeconomic stability, and avoid a disastrous humanitarian crisis. In the longer term, we argue that the SDGs provide the framework to guide the recovery. Countries need to invest in stronger and more resilient health systems and pursue the other SDGs. We outline practical steps for how this might be achieved.

#### Short-term priorities

#### Control the disease

The good news is that, in principle, Covid-19 is controllable. The pandemic could be stopped in its tracks if every infected person were kept safely away from susceptible individuals during the period of infectiousness, which is roughly one to two weeks. If that were to happen, the vast majority of those currently

infected would recover, while a small proportion, perhaps around 1%, would die from the illness. In a matter of just a few weeks the epidemic would end, since those infected today would not infect others.

Yet the pandemic is not being suppressed in this quick and orderly way. At the time of writing (late May 2020), the number of new cases continues to grow rapidly in many countries and regions, including Brazil, India, Russia, the United States, and several countries in South America and Africa. Infected individuals continue to infect susceptible individuals in large numbers. In many of these countries and regions, new infections are rising at a very fast pace. The virus has reached virtually every country on every continent.

Yet the news on suppressing the pandemic is not all bleak. Several countries, notably in the Asia-Pacific region - including Australia, New Zealand, South Korea, and Vietnam, among others – have shown that it is possible to stop the epidemic, or at least to reduce the number of new infections to small numbers. Success is based heavily on intensive public health services and good hygienic practices among the population. People in these countries who show symptoms are tested and isolated. If their home conditions are too crowded, they are guarantined in public facilities where they will not transmit the virus to family members or neighbors. Their close contacts are rigorously traced, tested, and isolated or quarantined if necessary. People are routinely monitored for symptoms (such as fever) when they move in public places. People wear face masks and regularly wash their hands to avoid spreading the virus, and they keep their physical distance from others when in shops, public places, or their workplaces. Businesses allow employees to work from home whenever possible, monitor their workforce for any symptoms of infection, and quickly isolate any who might be infected. In short, every effort is made to prevent infected individuals from infecting others.

Most countries around the world do not yet have such high-quality public health systems. They lack adequate testing, contact tracing, and guarantine facilities. They do not aggressively monitor public places for people with symptoms such as fever. Individuals do not always honor physical distancing. People take undue risks by meeting together in large groups, such as at beaches, sports events, restaurants, parties, religious services, funerals, and other

group occasions. They also often do not, or cannot, adhere to strict hygiene measures, including hand-washing and the wearing of masks. The virus is then easily spread to large numbers of people.

The wealthy countries of Western Europe and North America were in fact among those with the greatest number of infected people and deaths in the first months of the pandemic. The United States alone was reporting 99,807 Covid-19 deaths as of May 26, or 29% of the world's 348,300 total reported Covid-19 deaths at the time, despite accounting for just 4% of the world's population. That comes to a death rate of 302 per million population in the United States, compared with just 3 per million in China, 4 per million in Australia and New Zealand, 5 per million in South Korea, and 7 per million in Japan. Well-financed healthcare systems did not spare the United States and many countries in Western Europe. These countries had hospitals but lacked testing capacities, contact tracers, and other control measures. Standard rankings of preparedness also gave the wrong message: The United States often topped these conventional rankings (box 1), yet the country failed to respond effectively when the virus arrived.

The pandemic especially ravages countries with poor leadership. Countries led by populists or strongmen who dismiss science, weaken public health institutions, or undermine transparency in the management of the disease are performing particularly poorly. The modeling has shown that even a few weeks' delay in response can mean the difference between suppressing the pandemic and suffering a mass outbreak with a vast loss of life. Each failure harms not only the country itself, but the rest of the world as well. It sets back the revival of trade, tourism, investment, higher education, and other global activities.

With widespread transmission of the virus and inadequate public health measures, most countries have resorted to temporary lockdowns of economic and social life. By cutting down sharply on daily contacts throughout society – in shops, restaurants, offices, public transport and public spaces, and at events - transmission of the virus is slowed. Yet lockdowns are very costly and inefficient. Instead of isolating only infected individuals and their contacts, everybody is isolated. The economy grinds to a halt, with very high costs in terms of mass

unemployment, sudden poverty, a rise in hunger, rising domestic abuse, and other impacts of remaining at home.

Yet lifting lockdowns in the absence of adequate public health measures can simply allow the pandemic to return with full force. Every country therefore faces a grim reality. Either build up public-health capacity to contain the pandemic, as have those countries that have succeeded in containing Covid-19, or face the disastrous choice between an uncontained pandemic and economic collapse.

Clearly, the choice between death and economic collapse is really no choice. The only viable option for all societies is to build effective public health systems that can contain the pandemic, which could even allow businesses to operate at a level close to that of before the outbreak (Dorn et al., 2020). In fact, a synergetic relationship between public health and a prosperous economy seems possible even in times of Covid-19. According to illustrative calculations by Dorn et al., a favorable scenario may be one in which the virus's reproduction rate, or R-value, falls to 0.75 (based on data from Germany), which presents the best possible balance between new infections and economic costs due to shutdown measures. We will learn over the coming weeks whether countries that are currently reopening their economies have put in place the necessary public health interventions to monitor, trace, prevent, and treat infections, so as to prevent a second outbreak.

Even though it is possible to contain and even to stop the global pandemic through effective public-health measures, it is more likely that the virus will continue to spread widely and affect vast proportions of the world's population. This is the result of poor public leadership in many rich countries, combined with the lack of the means and financing to contain the epidemic in poorer countries. Poorer countries generally do not have large cadres of public-health officials, though such cadres are an excellent investment not only in pandemic control but also towards meeting other objectives of SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being). The poorer countries also do not have adequate testing facilities. It is also very difficult to keep impoverished populations at home even for short periods of time. Some leaders, such as Pakistan's Prime Minister Imran Khan (2020), have simply declared that they do not

#### Figure 1

Short-term impacts of Covid-19 on the Sustainable Development Goals

Mainly positive impact Mixed or moderately negative impact Highly negative impact Impact still unclear

#### SDG<sub>1</sub> No poverty

#### Highly negative impact

• Increased poverty due to job losses and economic lockdown • Disproportionate impact on vulnerable groups (e.g., the poor)



#### SDG 2

#### Highly negative impact

Zero hunger

- Food insecurity due to reduction in global food supplies and trade
- · Hunger due to fall in incomes and reduced food availability during lockdown
- Higher food loss and waste due to transportation challenges and reduced labor availability
- Poorer nutrition due to interruption of school meals



#### SDG<sub>3</sub>

#### Good health and well-being

#### Highly negative impact

- Higher disease incidence and mortality from Covid 19
- Higher mortality from other causes because of overburdening of health systems
- Slight decline in mortality due to reduced economic and social activities (e.g., traffic accidents)
- Potential short-term health gains due to lower environmental pollution
- Negative impact of confinement and lockdown on mental health (e.g., anxiety and depression)



#### SDG 4

#### Quality education

#### Mixed or moderately negative impact

- · School and day-care closures
- Loss in the development of human capital
- Poorer nutrition due to interruption of school meals



#### SDG 5

#### Gender equality

#### Mixed or moderately negative impact

- Possible disproportionate economic impacts on women (e.g., job losses, poverty)
- Other social impacts on women from the lockdown (e.g., domestic violence)
- Higher mortality rates from the virus among men (because they suffer from more chronic respiratory diseases due to higher smoking rate)



#### SDG 6

#### Clean water and sanitation

#### Mixed or moderately negative impact

· Limited access to clean water among disadvantaged groups limits possibility of adhering to strict hygiene guidelines



#### SDG 7

#### Affordable and clean energy

#### Mixed or moderately negative impact

 Slowdown in economic growth contributing to a reduction in energy prices (e.g., oil), which might increase access to energy but reduce incentives for renewables



#### SDG 8

#### Decent work and economic growth

#### Highly negative impact

- · Economic crisis in virtually all parts of the world
- Trade disruption
- Mass unemployment
- Business closures / bankruptcies
- · Sharp decline in tourism activities
- · Massive public deficits



#### SDG9

#### Industry, innovation and infrastructure

#### Mixed or moderately negative impact

- Decline in industrial outputs
- Possible nationalization of some industries, and bankruptcies and closures of others
- · Scientific collaboration to find treatments and vaccine
- · Accelerated uptake of digital technologies, for e-health, e-education, e-governance, and e-payments



#### **SDG 10**

Reduced inequalities

#### Highly negative impact

- Disproportionate negative health and economic impacts on vulnerable groups (including refugees and migrants), especially in countries with low safety nets
- · Loss of jobs of lower-skilled, lower-wage labor



#### **SDG 11**

Sustainable cities and communities

#### Mixed or moderately negative impact

- · Rise in urban poverty and vulnerability
- · Shut down of public transports
- Lower access to public / green spaces
- Movements of population that vary across countries
- Sharp short-term reduction in pollution levels



#### **SDG 12**

Responsible consumption and production

#### Impact still unclear

- Short-term reduction in natural resource use due to reduced economic activity and consumption
- Pressure to loosen up regulations on circular economy and postpone the adoption of new measures
- Increased plastic pollution (e.g., used to produce personal protective equipment)



#### **SDG 13**

Climate action

#### Impact still unclear

- · Short-term reduction in global GHG emissions
- Pressure to reduce environmental safeguards
- Lack of clarity on environmental investments
- Slowdown in economic growth contributing to reduction in energy prices (e.g., oil), which might increase access to energy but reduce incentives for renewables



#### **SDG 14**

Life below water

#### Impact still unclear

- Short-term reduction in threats to marine biodiversity due to reduced global economic activity and consumption
- · Pressure to reduce marine biodiversity and ecosystem safeguards



#### **SDG 15**

Life on land

#### Impact still unclear

- · Short-term reduction in threats to terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity due to reduced global economic activity and consumption
- Pressure to reduce terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity and ecosystem safeguards, including biodiversity and ecosystem regulations conventions (for instance, on deforestation)



#### **SDG 16**

Peace, justice and strong institutions

#### Mixed or moderately negative impact

- · Increased pressure on governments to mitigate the health and economic consequences of the pandemic
- · Pressure to increase accessible health care in countries that have not yet achieved universal health coverage



- Disruption of legislative processes and public debates
- · Suspension of freedom-of-information laws and transparency policies



#### **SDG 17**

Partnerships for the goals

#### Mixed or moderately negative impact

- Possible reduced responsiveness of international aid community to needs of the poorest countries
- · Possible reduction in international remittances and cross-border financing
- Closing of borders
- · Slowdown in international trade
- · Debt crisis



have the means to contain their county's pandemic. The consequences may well be horrendous for such countries. But they would also be horrendous for other countries, since the virus and the damage it wreaks would continue to spread across borders.

Therefore, the world as a whole is at a decisive moment. With serious public-health efforts in all parts of the world, containing the pandemic is feasible.

#### Mitigate negative impacts on the SDGs

Many fallouts from the Covid-19 crisis on the SDGs are direct and obvious. Figure 1 summarizes these shortterm impacts. Some poor countries will face devastating poverty as they lose a high proportion of their incomes from commodity exports, tourism, and remittance flows. The terms of trade for many commodity exporters will fall sharply, as shown by the collapse in oil prices during the first months of 2020. Domestic lockdowns in the poor countries will deprive the poor of their meagre daily incomes. Poverty and hunger will rise.

Many food-importing developing countries could see plummeting currencies, steeply rising domestic (and real) prices of imported food, and thus growing hunger, both hidden and overt (FAO, 2020; IFPRI, 2020). Much of Africa in particular depends on food imports for staples, and these countries will likely lose a substantial proportion of their foreign-exchange income. The consequences could be dire and could translate into social and political instability, as well as hunger.

Many emerging economies and frontier economies could soon also face devastating challenges in refinancing their debts (Adrian and Natalucci, 2020). As the crisis unfolds, governments face an intense budget squeeze, as revenues decline while social spending rises. Moreover, many developing country currencies will depreciate against the dollar, raising the domestic currency costs of servicing foreign dollar-denominated debts. It would be possible in principle to refinance the debts falling due through new private borrowing, IMF credits, or systematic rollovers of principal and interest. In practice, the international financial system rarely works so systematically. It is more

likely that one or more countries will default, pushing the bond-rating agencies to downgrade sovereign developing-country debts more generally, and leading to a freezing up of the system rather than a refinancing. The result would be a cascade of defaults and balance-ofpayments crises that would also touch many countries that have hitherto managed their economies well.

Beyond the most direct impacts on poverty (SDG 1), food security (SDG 2), health (SDG 3), the economy (SDG 8), and multilateralism (SDG 17), Covid-19 has numerous other SDG impacts that are less widely discussed.

Vulnerable countries and population groups (including the elderly, people with pre-conditions, homeless people, low-skilled workers and refugees) are disproportionately affected by the short- and medium-term consequences of the Covid-19 crisis (United Nations, 2020). This can be expected to result in growing inequalities, undermining progress towards the achievement of SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities). On SDG 5 (Gender Equality), early evidence suggests that women are disproportionally affected in many ways by the Covid-19 health and economic crises, including through their greater exposure to labor market disruptions and the increase in domestic violence stemming from the lockdowns (Inter-Agency Standing Committee, 2020; UNFPA, 2020; Wenham et al., 2020). Meanwhile, the mortality rate of Covid-19 is greater among men, due perhaps to greater pre-existing behavioral risk factors, such as higher smoking rates, other co-morbidities, or biological factors (Reeves and Ford, 2020). The crisis also has negative impacts on access to schools, especially for populations that are poorly equipped with digital technologies.

The crisis also affects the functioning of political and legislative systems and the rule of law (SDG 16). Some governments have introduced exceptional measures that increase their powers, allow them to rule by decree, and limit freedom of speech (Transparency International, 2020). As rightly emphasized by the UN Security Council (Council of Europe, 2020), the consequences of Covid-19 are exacerbated in fragile states, including in countries that face conflicts and civil wars.

At the same time, the crisis has brought about at least some temporary environmental benefits. Emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> around the world have dropped significantly due to reduced industrial activity, lower energy consumption, and reduced transportation of material and people (Le Quéré et al., 2020). CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and emissions of nitrogen dioxide, a major air pollutant, declined sharply in China during the early months of the pandemic (Ghosh, 2020; Myllyvirta, 2020), although they are now rebounding strongly (CREA, 2020). Yet, the virus may also have a negative impact on the enforcement of environmental laws, including on deforestation, as industrial lobbies put pressure on public authorities to loosen up restrictions or even postpone the adoption of new measures (Reuters, 2020). Meanwhile it is unclear what impact Covid-19 will have on investments, policies, and other short-term actions to tackle climate change. Overall, we believe the direction of short-term impacts on environmental and biodiversity goals (SDGs 12–15) is unclear. Most importantly, where Covid-19related declines in economic activity have reduced environmental degradation, the restoration of economic activity should aim to protect these environmental gains.

While the global health situation remains gloomy, mortality rates due to traffic accidents (covered under SDG 3.6) have sharply declined in many parts of the world (Kopf, 2020). There might also be other short-term health gains due to lower pollution levels. These must be continued as the world recovers from Covid-19.

#### Medium- and long-term priorities Guide the recovery with the six SDG Transformations

The SDGs provide an invaluable framework for recovery from Covid-19. The pandemic has laid bare the fragile economic, social, and environmental underpinnings of our world today. Despite the world's vast wealth, scientific and technological prowess, and supposed preparedness for disasters, and despite repeated specific warnings of the risks of pandemics, including many specific warnings of coronavirus pandemics, the world was not ready when the virus struck.

The SDGs were adopted to address unnecessary risks and fragilities across the economic, social, and environmental domains. These include poverty, widening inequalities in income and access to decent lives, continued high disease burdens, and of course massive environmental

destruction. These warnings are today more pertinent than ever. If the Covid-19 disaster accomplishes anything good, it should be to shake the world from its complacency, so as seriously commit to the hard work of investing in a sustainable and inclusive future for humanity.

The six SDG Transformations (Sachs et al., 2019a) provide a detailed framework on which to construct integrated strategies to recover from Covid-19 and to build back better. They can be implemented in every country to help address trade-offs and synergies across the SDGs. We presented the SDG Transformations in last year's report and outline here how they will need to be rethought to help guide medium- and longer-term responses to Covid-19.

The core of the six Transformations is the recognition that all 17 SDGs can be achieved through six major societal transformations, focused on: (1) education and skills, (2) health and wellbeing, (3) clean energy and industry, (4) sustainable land use, (5) sustainable cities, and (6) digital technologies. All are guided by the twin principles of "leave no one behind" and "ensure circularity and decoupling" (See Sachs et al., 2019*a* for details, page 3). The six Transformations provide an action agenda for government ministries, businesses, and civil society. They help governments and the international community, as well as business and civil society, to frame actionable strategies to achieve the SDGs and thereby make our societies more prosperous, inclusive, and sustainable.

To implement these transformations, in the mediumrun, relationship between markets and governments must be rebalanced, with governments playing a more central role in the economy through public investments, redistribution of incomes from rich to poor, and regulation of industry to ensure environmental and social sustainability. As a result of the pandemic, government spending will have to increase sharply over the coming one to three years, to mitigate the consequences of the health and economic crises. And at least some of this increase in spending, for example on health coverage and access to public services, should remain permanent.

Already, public workforces including healthcare workers and first responders such as the police force have been heavily mobilized to respond to the health emergency. Large-scale public-private partnerships are underway

Figure 2 Six SDG Transformations



– in transport for example – and the role of government in the health sector is expanding dramatically. Governments are also stepping in to distribute key medical supplies such as protective equipment and sanitizers, support research for treatments and vaccines, negotiate prices, and avert risks of food shortages (among other interventions). Massive fiscal packages, mainly to support the incomes of workers, combined with falls in GDPs will increase public spending as a share of GDP across the board.

The highest priority of every government must remain the suppression of the pandemic. There can be no economic recovery while the pandemic is raging.

Yet governments need to plan for the post Covid-19 economy. Unemployment will remain very high. Jobs lost in many sectors – retail, office support, construction, tourism, personal services, fossil-fuel energy – will not return, or at least not rapidly and robustly. Budget deficits and financial imbalances will persist. Many enterprises will go out of business. Non-government aggregate demand, including private consumption and investment, will most likely remain depressed.

There are many complex choices ahead, with financing at the core. In many countries, state and local governments provide healthcare, education, social services, and local

infrastructure. But state and local governments will be strapped for cash. National governments, backed by their tax authority, their ability to borrow in capital markets, and their access to central bank financing (directly or through open-market operations), will urgently need to share revenues with state and local governments. Many national governments that borrow abroad in foreign currencies and require foreign exchange for vital imports such as food and basic capital equipment will suffer a balance-ofpayments crisis. The G20 countries have already granted a debt-service moratorium to low-income countries (in April 2020). This will almost surely have to be extended to many emerging-market middle-income countries as well.

The length and depth of the global economic crisis will depend largely on when the pandemic is brought under control. If a vaccine proves to be successful on a rapid timeline, that is by late 2020 or during the first part of 2021, economic prospects will brighten dramatically – assuming that the vaccine can be manufactured at scale and deployed globally during 2021. Without a vaccine, all will depend on the success or failure of public health measures to suppress virus transmission: testing, isolating, contacttracing, physical distancing, and safety in public spaces and work places through the use of face masks, sanitizers, and other hygienic measures (e.g., air circulation, UV lights).

As of this writing, in the late spring of 2020, the signs are very worrisome. Major outbreaks continue in large parts of the world, and public health containment and suppression approaches are not yet decisive in many major economies. The epidemic continues to spread rapidly in Brazil, India, Mexico, Russia, the United States, and several other countries in South America and Africa. The outlooks in many highly populous developing countries such as Ethiopia, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, and South Africa, remain guarded and tenuous.

As the epidemic itself is brought under control or eventually constrained by herd immunity once a large enough proportion of the population has been infected, the time for rebuilding the economy will be at hand. The sooner that moment arrives, the brighter will be the prospects for recovery. As of mid-2020, it seems likely that the Asia-Pacific region will start rebuilding first among the world's major regions.

Yet we will not go back to the pre-Covid-19 economy. Hundreds of millions of jobs will have been lost as a direct consequence of the pandemic. Many of these jobs will never return. E-commerce will boom, but in doing so will further displace the bricks-and-mortar retail sector. Offices will give way to increased teleworking from home. Education and healthcare will move increasingly online. The fossil-fuel industries will not recover, as the world rightly embraces renewable energy as a way out of the crisis. Countries such as Brazil, Indonesia, and Mexico that have recently banked heavily on their hydrocarbon sectors will face a need for deep economic restructuring. So too will traditional oil-exporting countries – including Angola, the Gulf States, Nigeria, and Russia.

In the rebuilding phase, governments should support their economic recovery with a strong focus on infrastructure investments that boost jobs and underpin the transition to a low-carbon economy, in line with the Paris Agreement. Tens of millions of jobs can be created directly by building new clean-energy systems based on solar and wind energy, long-distance power transmission, smart grids, electric vehicles, hydrogen and other synthetic fuels, and energy-efficient buildings. The European Green Deal, a United States "Green New Deal," a sustainable Belt and Road Initiative, and regional "green deals" in the ASEAN, South America, the Middle East, South Asia, and elsewhere, could provide the way forward to massive job creation, renewed economic growth, and environmental sustainability. In short, to the achievement of the SDGs and the objectives of the Paris Agreement.

The Six Transformations Framework for the SDGs can be a very useful guide for rebuilding:

#### Transformation 1 (Education, Gender and Inequality).

Countries will need to invest more in their education systems to strengthen their resilience, particularly by drawing on modern communication technologies. The crisis is accelerating the rollout of digital tools in schools and in remote education and training – tools that have been used in many countries to strengthen the resilience of education systems in the midst of the crisis. Further investments in education in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) subjects and in life-long learning are needed to accompany these transformations and

#### Figure 3

An SDG framework to map out possible short-term and longer-term government responses to Covid-19

#### Whole-of-government response (transversal)

- Increased role of government in key sectors (economy, health, food, social security)
- Re-think global supply chains and dependence for strategic equipment and materials
- Strengthen development cooperation to support recovery plans in countries most hit and in least developed countries
- Strengthen statistical capacity, and the availability of timely data
- Strengthen government capacities to anticipate and manage unforeseen disruptive events
- Strengthen international platforms, exchanges and transparency among scientists/researchers (open science)



#### Transformation 1: Education, Gender, and Inequality

- Expand and strengthen public social security systems best suited to address the consequences of disruptive events
- Further investments in STEM education, digital skills, equity, and lifelong learning
- Further streamline basic health prevention measures in school programs (e.g., hand-washing) and provide adequate supplies for good hygiene
- Place women's needs and leadership at the heart of the response to the health and economic crises



#### Transformation 2: Health, Wellbeing, and Demography

- Strengthen the role of public health and disease prevention and surveillance (for both communicable and chronic diseases).
- Increase the role of public authorities in the research for treatment and vaccines, and in providing access to treatment and vaccines
- Accelerate efforts to achieve universal health care
- Strengthen public health emergency preparedness (including building stocks of essential equipment and increasing flexibility to mobilize staff to respond to emergencies)
- Reduce dependence on other countries for key health supplies and equipment
- Expand digital health solutions (e.g., telehealth) to reduce the burden on hospitals and increase access to care
- Increase the quality and timeliness of health statistics
- Increase the resilience of health systems to respond to shocks/crises (e.g., increase capacity to build hospitals and other infrastructures in record time)



#### Transformation 3: Energy Decarbonization and Sustainable Industry

- Use the Paris Climate Agreement as the vision for long-term change and to inform investment plans and bailouts
- Build on positive short-term prospects due to plummeting industrial output and further the roll out of digital services and e-commerce to accelerate the transition to climate neutrality
- Reduce international dependence for key industries and sectors in case of major disruptive events (e.g. protective masks, food supply)
- Pursue efforts to enforce environmental treaties and national regulations despite the lockdown and economic turmoil





#### Transformation 4: Sustainable Food, Land, Water and Oceans

- Strengthen food security and hygiene, including the reduction of risks of zoonotic diseases
- Emphasize the resilience and sustainability of food systems
- Accelerate efforts to provide universal access to water and sanitation, and increase focus on hygiene and handwashing to help curb transmission of oral-fecal diseases
- Pursue efforts to reduce negative impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems to prevent future pandemics



#### **Transformation 5: Sustainable Cities and Communities**

- Address immediate threats to vulnerable groups in urban settlements (homeless, refugees), to avoid a deep worsening of their living conditions and to make confinement measures more effective
- Strengthen the territorial distribution of doctors and availability of care, including in rural areas
- Further integrate vulnerable groups in urban settlements, including homeless people, refugees, and migrants
- Adapt public transportation systems to the need for physical distancing and hygiene, and to changing patterns in working and commuting habits
- Develop integrated territorial strategies to address the impact of travel restrictions on business, exports, and tourism activities



#### Transformation 6: Harnessing the Digital Revolution for Sustainable Development

- Further expand digital health solutions to reduce the burden on hospitals and increase access
- Develop and use online education tools
- Further development of other digital government services and e-commerce
- Further investments in STEMS, digital skills, equity, and lifelong learning
- Accelerate the adoption of measures that support a fair transition for workers affected by the digital and technological revolution

Source: Authors' analysis

boost skills. The economic shocks from Covid-19 threaten to increase inequalities in all countries: the policy focus on lowering these inequalities will likely rise in importance. Countries will need to strengthen their social-protection systems (SDG 1.3 and SDG 10.4), including their ability to respond quickly to major crises. Gender-sensitive policies are also needed to mitigate risks of disproportionate economic and social impacts on women and girls.

Transformation 2 (Good Health and Well-Being) obviously has the most prominent implications right now. In the short- and medium-term, the role of public health systems in disease prevention and surveillance will need to increase to prevent further waves of Covid-19 and future health crises. Governments will play a key role in developing and distributing Covid-19 treatments and vaccines at global scale. As in the case of education, the crisis will likely accelerate the transformation towards digital healthcare and telemedicine to increase access to and efficiency of healthcare systems.

The Covid-19 crisis has made it very clear that countries equipped with effective social protection systems and universal health coverage are best equipped to respond to such crises. This is also less costly, and it is precisely for this reason that the SDGs call for countries to strengthen their social safety nets and move towards universal health coverage for key medical services. Meanwhile, nearly 40% of the world's population has no health insurance or access to national health services (ILO, 2020). Providing universal social-protection floors is within fiscal reach, although low-income countries might need financial support to close the fiscal gap. Another benefit of effective social safety nets is that they mitigate the consequences of lockdowns and thereby reduce the temptation to open up economies too early, risking a new Covid-19 wave.

Transformation 3 (Energy Decarbonization and Sustainable Industry) provides the long-term direction for a clean, green economy. This should guide government investment plans and support to companies and industries. Ironically, the crisis could lead to a decline in the enforcement of environmental laws and major international conventions in some parts of the world. Throughout, a major challenge during and post Covid-19 will be to direct the attention of senior policymakers to the climate crisis. The scientific community should be

vocal on the need to connect the Covid-19 recovery to investments in clean energy.

Transformation 4 (Sustainable Food, Land, Water and Oceans) draws attention to the shorter-term risks of food shortages, especially in low-income countries, due to disruption in trade and supply chains and the sudden collapse of incomes. Vulnerable households, including in rich countries, will need financial support to mitigate the risks of food insecurity. In the medium and longer run, governments will need to accelerate the further integration of healthy diets, food security, agricultural systems, and natural resource management. This is becoming self-evident not only to respond to the increased percentage of undernourished people and obese people, but also to reduce the risks of future zoonotic diseases. Governments should seize the post Covid-19 recovery as an opportunity to accelerate the transition towards sustainable and resilient food systems.

#### Transformation 5 (Sustainable Cities and

**Communities).** In the short run, there is an urgent need to meet the needs of vulnerable groups (including homeless people and refugees) in urban settlements. This is critical to avoid rapid deterioration of the living conditions of vulnerable people during the lockdown phase of pandemic control, but also to ensure that confinement measures are effective. This crisis will amplify inequalities in access to water, sanitation, and health services. Effective medium-term and long-term responses will therefore require increased investments to accelerate the provision of universal access to water, sanitation, and clean energy services. There will also be lasting implications of Covid-19 on territorial development, urban planning, and public transportation systems (OECD,2020). Regional and local policy leaders will need to guide the transformation of their territories in order to adapt to new realities including social distancing, changes in workplace practices and commuting patterns, and travel restrictions, which will impact business and tourism activities.

**Transformation 6 (Harnessing the Digital Revolution** for Sustainable Development) has been greatly accelerated by the Covid-19 epidemic. Countries that can afford it are accelerating the roll-out of digital technologies and services in response to the crisis. The

digital technologies are playing an important role in sustaining social services, payments, schooling, and health care during the lockdowns, and in enabling working from home to be effective for many occupations. The importance of digital applications underscores the vital importance of universal access to broadband services as key to social inclusion, economic opportunity, and public health. Governments, businesses, schools, health facilities, and others will be turning increasingly to online service delivery as a vital part of their activities in the years ahead.

#### The urgent need for international cooperation

The current crisis, including hostilities among major powers, raises the specter of global conflict instead of global cooperation. We are reminded of the great work of economic historian Charles Kindleberger in *The World* in Depression, 1929–1939. It was Kindleberger's thesis that the Great Depression was so severe because there was no global leader (no "hegemon" in the language of international affairs) and no adequate cooperation among the major powers. The result was a breakdown of the global monetary and trading system that opened the way to Hitler in Germany in 1933, and then on to World War II.

The early signs of this crisis are not good. The United States is attacking the WHO as being too pro-Chinese, and is cutting off funding rather than supporting the WHO for its vital work in suppressing the pandemic. In general, the United States is intensifying its attacks on China and trying to divide the world between pro-US and pro-Chinese camps. The risk of a new Cold War is very grave and should be avoided by all nations.

The good news is that most of the world urgently wants multilateralism and cooperation. The bad news is that some countries do not, while others are paralyzed by their own crises, budget deficits, and divisions of local politics. The multilateral situation is therefore fraught and needs bolstering. A possible outcome is a kind of limping multilateralism, rather than strong and decisive cooperation, in which accomplishments on the ground are modest and countless opportunities to avoid hardships and suffering are lost.

International cooperation could speed a favorable and rapid resolution to the pandemic. Indeed, there is no other way to succeed. Global cooperation would include the following measures:

#### (1) Disseminate best practices rapidly.

The world needs urgently to learn from and to emulate the strategies for fighting Covid-19 adopted in the East Asia and the Pacific region. The WHO should urgently facilitate a rapid dissemination of best practices.

- (2) Strengthen financing mechanisms for developing countries. The IMF was created for global crises like this one. It needs ample firepower, including far greater latitude to extend credits, either under existing facilities or through a new issuance of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs). Private creditors will need to refinance or capitalize debts falling due.
- (3) Address hunger hotspots. We need global support for the lead United Nations agencies, including the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the World Food Program (WFP), so that they can head off impending hunger crises and food insecurity.
- (4) Ensure social protection. As part of any comprehensive response to the pandemic, governments should promote new instruments of social protection, including a new Global Fund for Social Protection that was proposed to address SDG 1 (No Poverty) even before the pandemic, but which is even more urgently needed now in response to it.
- (5) Promote new drugs and vaccines. Financing R&D for Covid-19 drugs and vaccines is an urgent global public good. Without global cooperation, R&D will be inadequate and duplicative. And when breakthroughs are achieved, they will in turn require global cooperation for their mass uptake. The Global Fund and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance are two exemplary institutions that serve as historical precedents for what will be needed for the rapid uptake of new drugs and vaccines, and can lead the effort on the ground.

#### **Box 1. Lessons on preparedness**

Cumulative Covid-19 tests per 1,000 population

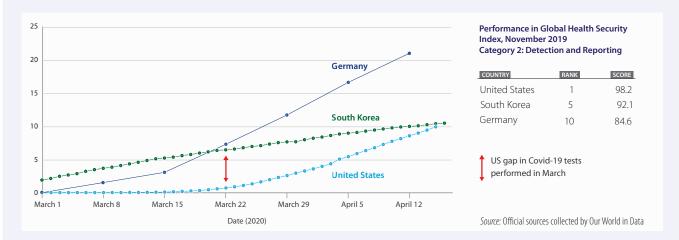
The risk of a pandemic – and specifically a coronavirus pandemic – has been widely forewarned year after year. Yet many regions, including the United States and Europe, have not taken heed of these warnings in any meaningful way. Countries failed to invest sufficiently in public health systems and now suffer the consequences.

The Covid-19 pandemic has highlighted the lack of preparedness of health systems to respond to such public-health emergencies, including those of many OECD countries that before the crisis were thought better prepared. As of June 20th, the United States had the highest number of reported cases and deaths due to Covid-19. As a share of their populations, apart from a few small city-states, it is the OECD countries Belgium, Spain, the United Kingdom, Italy and France that have reported the highest number of deaths per capita. By contrast, several countries located closer to China, where the disease outbreak started – notably South Korea – have managed the Covid-19 outbreak more effectively.

Before the Covid-19 outbreak, the United States and many Western European countries were rated highest for health preparedness. For example, the United States and the United Kingdom topped the Global Health Security Index released in November 2019, shortly before the first outbreak of Covid-19 (NTI, JHU, and EIU, 2019). President Trump cited this index early in the pandemic, in February 2020, to argue that the United States was rated "Number 1" in terms of preparedness (Hub staff report, 2020). But it quickly became obvious that the level of preparation was not particularly great in the United States and in many other OECD countries.

There does not seem to be anything wrong with the assessment framework for preparedness to health threats adopted by the researchers. Yet the Index seems to have overestimated the capacity of some countries, including the United States, the United Kingdom, and France, to implement widespread testing of suspected cases and to isolate them. For example, the United States scored better (98.2) than Germany (84.6) and South Korea (92.1) on the dimension "detection and reporting capacity," yet the United States took much more time than Germany and South Korea to test a significant proportion of its population (see figure 4, below).

Figure 4 Despite good performance in the 2019 Global Health Security Index on "Detection and Reporting," the United States took longer than Germany and South Korea to test its population during the Covid-19 pandemic.



Another interpretation of the gap between predicted and actual responses to Covid-19 is that some countries should have been able to respond well to the Covid-19 health crisis but failed to do so because of a lack of information, poor political leadership, and other factors. These might be "omitted variables" in the Global Health Security assessment framework or variables that go beyond the scope of the GHS exercise (e.g. political leadership). As the world recovers from the Covid-19 crisis, it will be important to learn lessons from countries that were the most effective in dealing with the pandemic outbreak, but also to strengthen existing indicators and monitoring systems to track countries' preparedness and resilience capacities.

Source: Authors analysis. Based on Lafortune, G (2020). "How much do we know about countries' preparedness to respond to pandemics? Insights from two country-level indices." SDSN Blog Post. Paris. https://www.unsdsn.org/how-much-do-we-know-about-countries-preparedness-to-respond-to-pandemics-insights-from-two-country-level-indices

#### 1.2 Comparing early Covid-19 control in the OECD countries

It is important to understand why some of the richest countries have failed to contain mass deaths from Covid-19 even thought they had ample warning. This section presents a simple quantitative model of the emergency response and introduces an index to measure the effectiveness of early responses to Covid-19 in OECD countries.

There is an enormous variation in the early Covid-19 pandemic control measures taken across the OECD countries, covering the period March 4 through May 12. The most marked difference is in the Covid-19 death rate per 1 million population, even given that death rates are difficult to compare across countries owing to widely differing reporting standards. In some OECD countries, such as Australia, Japan, Korea, and New Zealand, reported Covid-19 deaths remain below than 10 per million population. In other OECD countries, including Belgium, France, Germany, Sweden, and the United States, deaths are above 100 per million population, and in some cases many times higher.

A second important difference lies in the overall extent to which the pandemic was suppressed during this early phase, which is measured by epidemiologists according to the effective reproduction rate (ERR). An ERR < 1 signifies effective suppression, while an ERR > 1 signifies ongoing epidemic conditions. Some OECD countries suppressed the transmission of the virus during March and April, for example South Korea and New Zealand. Other countries had epidemic conditions with ERRs averaging far above 1.0. These include France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States, among many others.

A third difference lies in the efficiency with which the pandemic is controlled. One way to cut the ERR below 1 is to lock down the economy. This reduces the viral transmission but at the cost of an enormous disruption to the economy and to daily life. Another way to cut the ERR is through more focused strategies that emphasize the isolation or quarantine of infected individuals, contact tracing, quarantine of people exposed to carriers of the virus, and improved hygienic practices, such as wearing face masks. Through such targeted means, the pandemic

can be suppressed at minimal economic cost. Some countries, such as South Korea, have succeeded in cutting their ERR through more targeted means, while others including Italy, Spain, and the United States have had to resort to the cruder and costlier approach of economic lockdowns. Strict and prolonged lockdowns, although costly, was most probably the right policy response for countries lacking PPE and with lower testing and hospital intensive care capacities. Strict and prolonged lockdowns contributed to saving many thousands of lives (Flaxman et al, 2020).

This section introduces a pilot index of Covid-19 control that summarizes each country's performance over the three dimensions (mortality rate, ERR, and efficiency of control). We study all OECD countries except for the three middle-income countries of Latin America (Chile, Colombia, and Mexico), where the virus came later, and Iceland due to the lack of relevant data on physical mobility, which we use to construct the efficiency index. We are therefore left with 33 OECD countries in our sample.

#### Mortality rate

The mortality rate per million population for the OECD countries as of May 12 is shown in table 1. We see that the mortality rate varies from a low value of 4 in Australia and New Zealand to a high of 762 in Belgium. It is important to emphasize that Covid-19 mortality rates are imperfectly measured, both within countries and across countries. Some countries count only the deaths of individuals who have tested positive for Covid-19, while others, such as Belgium, include deaths that were likely due to Covid-19, even if those deaths were not confirmed with a positive Covid-19 test. Many countries exclude deaths that occur at home or in nursing homes, which might account for some 40% of their total. Nonetheless, even taking into account the inevitable errors in the measurements, the actual differences in mortality rates are striking.

The high variation in mortality rates across the OECD countries reflects several factors. Perhaps most importantly, mortality per million depends on the infection rate per

million. Unfortunately, insufficient testing and reporting in most countries mean that, at this stage, we lack accurate, comparable data on the infection rates of their populations.

The variation in the mortality rate across countries also reflects other structural factors, such as the intensivecare capacity of the hospital system; the population age structure (because of high mortality rates among the elderly); the burden of co-morbidities, such as obesity, respiratory infections, and hypertension in the population; and the protections given to vulnerable groups, especially in settings such as nursing homes, retirement homes, worker hostels, and prisons. Some also suspect that genetic differences might contribute to variations in mortality, but these issues are poorly understood at present.

#### Effective reproduction rate

The effective reproduction rate is defined as the average number of infections that an infectious individual transmits to susceptible individuals. In the most basic standard model of epidemics, the ERR(t) as of day t is given as follows:

#### (1) $ERR(t) = N(t) \times P(t) \times D(t) \times S(t)$

In this equation, N(t) is the average number of contacts per day for an individual in the community; P(t) is the probability that a contact between an infectious individual and a susceptible individual actually transmits the virus; D(t) is the average number of days that an infectious individual is circulating in an infectious state in the community; and S(t) is the share of the population susceptible to infection as of day t. We see that  $N(t) \times D(t)$ therefore is the average number of community contacts by an infectious person during the period of infectiousness. P(t) times the number of community contacts measures the number of times the virus will be transmitted. Since a fraction – S(t) – of those infectious contacts are susceptible to becoming infected, we have equation (1).

At the start of an epidemic – on day 0 – ERR is designated as R0, the basic reproduction rate. In the case of Covid-19, S(0) is assumed to be equal to 1, that is, the entire population is assumed to be susceptible, since there is no known intrinsic or acquired immunity. R0 is generally estimated to be between 2 and 3, with a typical estimate of around 2.4. D(0) is usually assumed to be around 6 days. Assuming these parameters (and acknowledging the many continuing uncertainties about the virus), we can surmise an average of 0.4 infections transmitted per day (= 2.4/6). If each individual plausibly has around 20 contacts per day, a typical assumption in the epidemiological literature, the probability of the virus being transmitted in any single contact (e.g., in a casual conversation, or interpersonal proximity in a retail shop, or sitting nearby an infected individual in a restaurant, theater, or sports event) can be calculated as 0.4 infections per day/20 contacts per day = 0.02 infections per contact, or a 2% risk of transmission in any single contact.

In the basic model, the daily change in the number of infected individuals I(t) as of day t is given by:

#### (2) I(t+1) - I(t) = N(t)\*P(t)\*I(t)\*S(t) - [1/D(t)]\*I(t)

N(t)\*P(t)\*I(t)\*S(t) is the number of new infections in day t, while  $(1/D)^*(t)$  is the number of currently infected individuals on day t who cease being infected, either because they die on day t or recover on day t. With a bit of simple algebraic rearrangement of equations (1) and (2), we can derive a basic relationship between the daily growth of new infections g(t) = [I(t+1) - I(t)]/I(t) and the ERR(t):

#### (3) ERR(t) = 1 + D(t)\*g(t)

The relationship in equation (3) is helpful in two ways. First, we see that the growth of new infections g(t) is positive when ERR(t) > 1 and negative when ERR(t) < 1. Thus, the ERR(t) determines whether the epidemic is expanding or contracting. Second, since we observe (or at least can estimate) the growth of the epidemic day by day, we can also estimate ERR(t) for each day.

Several epidemiologists are now publishing estimates of ERR(t) on a daily basis. We use the estimates of Prof. Simas Kucinskas (2020) of Humboldt University of Berlin. The estimated ERR(t) averaged by day for the interval March 4 to May 12 is shown in table 1. We see that South Korea had the lowest average ERR in this period, at 0.76, while the United States, the United Kingdom, Turkey, Canada, France and Spain had the highest average values of ERR, above 1.5 for the period.

#### Epidemic control efficiency

According to equation 3, the epidemic is suppressed by reducing ERR(t) to below 1.0. This can occur in four basic ways.

First, the average number of contacts per day N(t) in the population can be reduced sharply. This is the basic motivation of the "temporary lockdown" that was put in place in many parts of the world in mid-March. Second, the probability of transmitting the disease per each contact P(t) can be reduced by changes in personal behavior, such as by wearing face masks, using hand sanitizers, and observing social distancing. Third, the infectious individual himself or herself can stop circulating in the public very early in the course of the illness by self-isolating at home or through quarantine in a public facility. In this case, an infectious individual only circulates for one or two days before isolating. The number of days D(t) for which they are potentially spreading the infection is thereby cut sharply. Fourth, the proportion of the population susceptible to infection S(t) will fall over time, assuming that a bout of illness also confers persistent immunity. If the pandemic therefore infects enough of the population, S(t) will fall by enough to reduce ERR(t) to below 1.0. That is the painful way to stop the epidemic, which comes to a halt only after a substantial proportion of the population has fallen victim to the disease. Assuming an R0 of 2.4, and assuming no other behavioral changes that affect N(t), P(t), and D(t), we see that S(t) would have to decline to below 41.6% (= 1/2.4) in order for ERR to fall below 1.0. In other words, almost 60% of a population would need to incur the infection before "herd immunity" of the community is acquired.

A lockdown is an inefficient way to suppress the pandemic, and herd immunity is a deadly way to do so. In the case of a lockdown, daily contacts are slashed for everybody in the community across the board, whether or not they are infectious - putting aside the question of "essential workers" and partial lockdowns for the sake of the discussion. The economy declines sharply. In the case of herd immunity, more than half of the population incurs the infection, which if the infection mortality rate (IMR) is around 1%, as is generally believed, suggests that around 0.5% of the population would succumb to the disease, a horrendously high toll. In fact, in an uncontrolled

pandemic the attack rate – meaning the proportion ever infected in the population – would be considerably above 1/2.4, with the mortality rate being commensurately higher as well.

It is far more efficient to cut ERR(t) by slashing P(t) through improved personal hygiene or by reducing D(t) through early isolation or quarantine in public facilities. Cutting D(t) efficiently limits the circulation of the few who are infected, rather than the many who are susceptible.

Thanks to Google Community Mobility Reports (2020), we have smartphone-based measurements for dozens of countries of daily mobility within the community, including visits to retail establishments, restaurants, grocery stores, pharmacies, transit stations and workplaces. The Google mobility measurements GM(t) therefore offer a useful proxy measurement of the decline in daily contacts N(t) in a community. The data show the decline in visits relative to a baseline GM(0) during the interval from January 3 to February 6, 2020.

Using the Google data, we show the proportionate decline in mobility, [GM(0) – GM(t)]/GM(0), in the final (sixth) column of table 1. To calculate the decline, we take the simple daily average of four of Google's community mobility measures: visits to retail outlets and recreation, visits to grocery stores and pharmacies, visits to transit stations, and visits to workplaces. In all cases, the variable is equal to the decline in visits relative to the baseline period.

The data show that visits among the community have declined relative to the baseline in all OECD countries, but by widely varying amounts. South Korea, which has not had a lockdown, shows a decline of 0.10, or 10%. On the other extreme, Italy and Spain show a decline in mobility of 62% and 60% respectively – the most extreme lockdowns in the OECD group. A few countries have reduced mobility by 25% or less – Australia, Japan, Latvia, South Korea, and Sweden – while several show reductions greater than 40%.

A useful measure of the efficiency of epidemic control is to compare the decline in ERR(t) with the decline in N(t), as proxied by the Google data. If most of the reduction in ERR(t) is brought about by a reduction in N(t), we can say that the epidemic control is inefficient. If most of the decline in ERR(t) is achieved not by a reduction of N(t), but (implicitly) by a reduction in P(t)\*D(t), we can say that the epidemic control is efficient.

We therefore propose the following measure of epidemic control efficiency, ECE(t):

#### (4) ECE(t) = [R0 - ERR(t)]/R0 - [GM(t) - GM(0)]/GM(0)

The first term on the right-hand side measures the proportionate reduction in ERR(t), while the second term measures the proportion reduction in average daily contacts. When the proportionate reduction in ERR(t) exceeds the proportionate reduction of mobility, ECE(t) > 0, and we deem the epidemic control to be efficient. When  $ECE(t) \le 0$ , we deem epidemic control to be inefficient. The ECE Is shown in the fourth column of table 1, while its two right-hand-side components are shown in the fifth and sixth columns. We see that South Korea has demonstrated by far the most efficient epidemic control during the period of observation (March 4 to May 12), while Spain shows the least efficient control.

#### Index of epidemic control

We now create an overall index of epidemic control among the 33 OECD countries, by combining the data on Covid-19 mortality rates, effective reproduction rates, and epidemic control efficiency. To construct the index, we follow the usual procedure of the SDG Index described in this report. For each variable X<sub>i</sub> for country i, we create a normalized variable  $X_i^N$  on a scale from 0 to 100, calculated as follows:

(5) 
$$X_i^N = [X_i - X_{MIN}]/[X_{MAX} - X_{MIN}] \times 100$$

X<sub>MIN</sub> is the minimum value of X among the 33 OECD countries. X<sub>MAX</sub> is the maximum value. Clearly, when  $X_i = X_{MIN}$ , then  $X_i^N = 0$ , and when  $X_i = X_{MAX}$ , then  $X_i^N = 1$ . For all other  $X_i$ , we have  $0 < X_i^N < 1$ .

To construct the index, we use the mortality rate M (Column 1), the ERR (Column 2), and the ECE (Column 3). The final index score is denoted as the Covid Index of Epidemic Control (CIEC), and is calculated by averaging across the three variables:

#### (6) $CIEC_i = (1/3) * (M_i^N + ERR_i^N + ECE_i^N)$

According to this index, the top performing country is South Korea. Indeed, South Korea has excelled on all three dimensions of epidemic control. It has kept the death rate low, the ERR far below 1, and its economy has remained open during the entire epidemic. The worst performing economy is Spain, where the mortality rate is among the highest, its ERR averages far above 1, and the economy has been in substantial lockdown nonetheless. Some countries may have been artificially penalized in the data presented in this table due to their more-thorough reporting of Covid-19 deaths (counting probable cases as well as tested cases). Thus, we should also mention the five other very poor performers: Belgium, France, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Many governments, including Spain, have learned rapidly during the process and adapted policies accordingly. From April 6 onward, Spain has had an estimated R(t) less than 1, thereby dramatically curtailing the epidemic.

In general, South Korea owes its top ranking to its highquality public health system. Its remarkable early efforts are described in an important report (Government of the Republic of Korea, 2020): not only did South Korea go into high alert upon the first news of the Covid-19 epidemic in China, its biotech companies moved rapidly to develop effective tests. By February 4, just three weeks after Chinese scientists had posted the genome of Covid-19, the company KogeneBiotech had developed an effective diagnostic kit (Lee, 2020). Five other companies followed soon after. ICTs were put to use in many ways: for emergency notifications from the government; in contact-tracing apps to let individuals know of virus "hotspots" visited by Covid-19-infected individuals; to develop distance-learning curricula and protocols; to provide advice for companies; and in many other applications that were developed and deployed within weeks.

It is useful to point out some other patterns among OECD countries in the early control period. First, the Asia-Pacific region in general has been high performing, exemplified in the following rankings on our index of epidemic control: South Korea, 1; Australia, 3; Japan, 6

and New Zealand, 9. With the exception of Japan, OECD countries with a population of greater than 50 million people did quite poorly, however. Germany ranks highest among large OECD countries, at 19, followed by Turkey, 26; the United States, 28; Italy, 29; France, 30; the United Kingdom, 31; and Spain, 33. No doubt these large countries all received many infected travelers early in the pandemic, both visitors from China and residents returning from China. In this sense, the major countries, being the major travel hubs, were heavily "seeded" with Covid-19 early on. Yet they all evinced low levels of control, not only of their borders, but also of transmission within the community.

In general, Northern Europe has outperformed Southern Europe, and Eastern Europe has outperformed Western Europe. The Baltic states have all done well: Latvia, 2; Lithuania, 4; and Estonia, 5. Within the Nordic countries, Sweden is a distinctive outlier, not only in its policies, but also in its ranking, with Norway ranking 10; Denmark, 12; Finland, 14; and Sweden, 22. Sweden alone of these countries tried to avoid a shutdown. Mobility fell by only 19% in Sweden, compared with Denmark, 29%; Norway, 30%; and Finland, 32%. Yet the ERR remains much higher in Sweden, as does the mortality rate. Sweden has received little benefit from its heterodox stand, at least as of early May. Swedish public health officials claim that Sweden will be better able to weather a second wave in the fall, however, because of a higher level of acquired immunity. Time will tell whether this approach will prove to be correct in the long run, but it is more costly in the short run.

The United States has generally underperformed in its Covid-19 response in relation to the average of the OECD countries. In the United States too, there was no move to a nationwide lockdown. Decisions were left mainly to states and their governors. Most states introduced partial lockdowns in mid-March but began to lift these by early May. In any event, observance of the lockdowns was decidedly uneven. Mobility declined by a relatively modest 27%, and its ERR remains among the highest in the OECD. Mortality rates have also been high, although below that of the highest mortality rates of Western Europe.

#### Concluding thoughts

This section offers just a first attempt by the SDSN to compare responses across countries, and considers only the first months of the global pandemic. Yet even this first glimpse reveals stark differences in policies and outcomes across the OECD countries. Since it is vital for countries to learn from each other in this pandemic, the SDSN will continue to monitor and compare the public-health performance of nations in the coming years as part of our overall effort to measure progress towards the SDGs and to thereby foster best practices and accelerated learning among national and local policy makers.

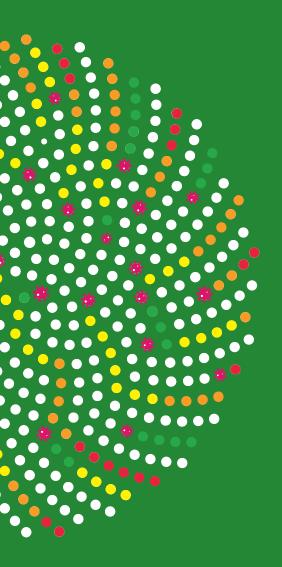
Table 1 Covid-19 pilot Index and performance indicators for the OECD countries

Rank	Country	Covid Index	Deaths Per Million	Effective Reproduction Rate (ERR)	Epidemic Control Efficiency (ECE)	ERR Decline	Mobility Decline
1	South Korea	0.90	5.00	0.76	0.63	0.36	0.10
2	Latvia	0.78	9.34	0.95	0.29	0.63	0.24
3	Australia	0.76	3.88	1.06	0.27	0.67	0.24
4	Lithuania	0.75	17.85	0.90	0.15	0.61	0.36
5	Estonia	0.75	46.14	0.94	0.21	0.73	0.31
6	Japan	0.73	5.08	1.25	0.29	0.70	0.16
7	Slovenia	0.72	49.18	0.83	0.07	0.78	0.46
8	Slovak Republic	0.72	4.77	0.96	0.07	0.74	0.42
9	New Zealand	0.71	4.34	0.80	-0.03	0.86	0.44
10	Norway	0.71	42.17	1.13	0.18	0.72	0.30
11	Greece	0.71	14.07	0.99	0.07	0.62	0.43
12	Denmark	0.70	92.00	1.11	0.19	0.73	0.29
13	Czech Republic	0.70	26.53	1.11	0.11	0.67	0.33
14	Finland	0.69	49.13	1.18	0.12	0.65	0.32
15	Hungary	0.68	43.48	1.14	0.06	0.63	0.32
16	Austria	0.65	70.13	1.16	0.00	0.58	0.44
17	Israel	0.64	29.04	1.22	-0.06	0.82	0.42
18	Luxembourg	0.64	166.13	0.95	-0.07	0.78	0.50
19	Germany	0.63	90.86	1.38	0.07	0.70	0.31
20	Switzerland	0.63	181.13	1.23	0.06	0.78	0.37
21	Poland	0.63	21.36	1.34	-0.05	0.52	0.38
22	Sweden	0.61	319.99	1.36	0.21	0.60	0.19
23	Netherlands	0.58	316.63	1.30	0.08	0.72	0.32
24	Canada	0.56	134.74	1.51	-0.10	0.63	0.37
25	Portugal	0.55	111.24	1.39	-0.21	0.65	0.49
26	Turkey	0.53	46.66	1.56	-0.25	0.65	0.38
27	Ireland	0.53	301.40	1.31	-0.14	0.73	0.44
28	United States	0.51	246.98	1.73	-0.05	0.63	0.27
29	Italy	0.49	508.74	1.19	-0.15	0.69	0.62
30	France	0.46	397.79	1.50	-0.21	0.68	0.54
31	United Kingdom	0.43	482.47	1.60	-0.15	0.60	0.43
32	Belgium	0.40	761.55	1.39	-0.10	0.67	0.45

Source: Authors' analysis.

Deaths per million are for May 12, 2020. The effective reproduction rate (ERR), epidemic control efficiency (ECE), and mobility decline are all calculated for the period March 4 to May 12, 2020. ERR decline is calculated as (2.4 - ERR)/2.4, assuming RO = 2.4.





# Part 2

# The SDG Index and Dashboards

#### Part 2

### The SDG Index and Dashboards

As in previous years, the Sustainable Development Report 2020 (SDR2020) presents and aggregates data on country performance towards the SDGs. It is not an official SDG monitoring tool, but instead complements efforts of national statistical offices and international organizations to collect data on and standardize SDG indicators. To this end, the SDR2020 presents the most up-to-date data from official sources (the United Nations, the World Bank, and others) as well as from non-official sources (research institutions and non-governmental organizations).

Due to time lags in data generation and reporting, this year's SDG Index and Dashboards do not reflect the impact of Covid-19. The projection of country trajectories based on recent progress (business-as-usual, or BAU, scenarios) may not provide a realistic sense of the likely future, as Covid-19 risks changing trajectories relating to many SDGs (see section 1).

Nevertheless, the "pre-Covid-19" SDG Index and Dashboards remain useful for understanding goal-by-goal progress across countries and regions since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015. This serves three purposes in a world that is being transformed by the effects of Covid-19.

First, the SDG data presented in this report can help countries understand pre-crisis vulnerabilities and challenges, which partly explain why so many countries were ill-prepared to respond to Covid-19 (see Box 1). The SDG Index and Dashboards can support such diagnostics in every country.

Second, as highlighted in section 1, the SDGs provide the framework for the long-term recovery from Covid-19. The six SDG Transformations described in section 1 can help operationalize such a strategy. For example, our report highlights high levels of inequalities that must be addressed as part of the Covid-19 recovery (SDG Transformation 1). Over the longer term, the impacts of climate change might dwarf the dislocations caused by Covid-19, so countries need to understand where they stand in terms of decarbonizing energy systems (SDG

Transformation 3); making their use of land and oceans sustainable (SDG Transformation 4); and developing lowcarbon, resilient cities (SDG Transformation 5). The SDG dashboards provide a tool for such diagnoses (Box 2).

Third, the SDG dashboards underscore the urgent need for investments in more timely and comprehensive SDG data. As one example, SDSN's Thematic Research Network on Data and Statistics (TReNDs), in collaboration with various partners, has launched the Data4Now initiative, which aims to provide real-time updates on certain key SDG metrics.

Using the same methodology as in previous years, the SDG Index and Dashboards summarize countries' current performance and trends in relation to the 17 SDGs. This year we include data for 166 countries. Owing to slight changes in the indicator selection (see section 4), the 2020 rankings and scores are not comparable with last year's results. For the first time, we are now able to estimate changes in performance on the SDG Index using the SDR2020 indicators, which are described in section 2.2. As every year, we encourage readers to look beyond the aggregate SDG Index score and to consider countries' performances at the goal and indicator level.

Detailed methodological information, sensitivity tests, and the independent statistical audit of the SDG Index conducted by the European Commission in 2019 are available on our website (www.sdgindex.org).

#### Box 2. National and subnational SDG indices and dashboards

Good data and clear metrics are critical for each country to take stock of where it stands on the SDGs, devise pathways for achieving the goals, and track progress. Since 2016, the SDSN and Bertelsmann Stiftung have published the annual global SDG Index and Dashboards. The methodology has been peer-reviewed (Schmidt-Traub et al., 2017) and was audited in 2019 by the European Commission Joint Research Centre (Papadimitriou, Neves, and Becker, 2019).

To provide a better analysis of country and regional contexts, and to improve policy relevance, the SDSN in collaboration with numerous partners has also developed regional and sub-national SDG indices and dashboards. Regional assessments are available for Africa (2018, 2019 and 2020), the Arab Region (2019), the European Union (2019), the Mediterranean Countries (2019), and Latin America and the Caribbean (2020). These reports differ from the global edition in three ways: (i) they tailor the indicator selection to SDG challenges in each specific region; (ii) they use data and statistics from the region (e.g., the European Commission in Europe, UN/ECLAC in Latin America), which can greatly improve the analysis compared with the global Sustainable Development Report; and (iii) they include policy sections that discuss regional policy challenges and implementation efforts. For these reasons, regional SDG indices and dashboards have been generating a lot of interest from governments and other stakeholders.

Another priority is sub-national assessments of SDG progress, which can highlight disparities across cities, provinces, and regions within a country. The SDSN estimates that almost two-thirds (65%) of the 169 SDG targets underlying the 17 SDGs will not be reached without the engagement of and coordination with local, provincial, and regional governments. Similarly, UN-Habitat estimates that around one-third of all SDG indicators have a local or urban component. SDSN and local partner organizations have therefore supported the development of sub-national SDG indices and dashboards in Bolivia, Italy, Spain, and the United States, as well as the European Union. Many other sub-national reports are in preparation.

#### Figure 5

SDG index and Dashboards: global, regional and subnational editions (2016–2020)

#### Global editions













#### Regional editions













Subnational editions













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

#### 2.1 The 2020 SDG Index

The SDG Index tracks country performance on the 17 SDGs, as agreed by the international community in 2015 with equal weight to all 17 goals. The score signifies a country's position between the worst (0) and the best or target (100) outcomes. For example, Sweden's overall Index score (85) suggest that the country is on average 85% of the way to the best possible outcome across the 17 SDGs. To ensure transparency and encourage further analyses, all underlying data is made available publicly on www.sdgindex.org.

Following minor changes to the indicator selection for this report, and last year's audit by the European Commission Joint Research Centre, the methodology and data for the SDG Index and Dashboards are now mature and stable. This year's SDG Index and Dashboards include 85 global indicators plus an additional 30 indicators for the OECD countries. We separated imported biodiversity threats into terrestrial, freshwater (under SDG 15 - Life on Land), and marine (under SDG 14 – Life Below Water). We have also added an indicator to track profit-shifting (under SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals). This year, we are also able for the first time to compile trends on transboundary impacts embodied in trade and consumption. All changes to the indicator selection are described in section 4 of this report.

As in previous editions, three Nordic countries top the 2020 SDG Index: Sweden, Denmark, and Finland. Most countries in the top 20 are OECD countries. Yet even these countries face significant challenges in achieving several SDGs. Every country has a "red" score on at least one SDG in the dashboards (Figure 14). High-income countries perform poorly on spillover indicators (Table 13). Looking at trends, many highincome countries are not making significant progress on sustainable consumption and production or the protection of biodiversity, particularly in relation to Goal 14 (Life Below Water), for which most high-income countries are stagnating. Covid-19 will likely negatively impact progress towards most SDGs in the short and medium-term, including in high-income countries.

Low-income countries tend to have lower SDG Index scores. This is partly due to the nature of the SDGs, which focus to a large extent on ending extreme poverty and on access to basic services and infrastructure (SDGs 1–9). Moreover, poorer countries tend to lack adequate infrastructure and mechanisms to manage key environmental challenges covered under SDGs 12–15. Except for countries that face armed conflicts and civil wars, however, most low-income countries are making progress in ending extreme poverty and in providing access to basic services and infrastructure, particularly under SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), as illustrated by the SDG trends dashboards.

#### 2.2 The SDG Index score over time

Overall, the world has been making progress towards the SDGs. Figure 6 presents the evolution of SDG Index scores since 2010 by region. The chart suggests some convergence overall, with regions that had lower 2010 SDG Index scores progressing faster. Countries in East and South Asia have progressed the most since 2010, and since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015. Africa made significant progress during the MDG period (2000–2015) and has also made some progress since the adoption of the SDGs. Latin America and the Caribbean, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, and the Middle East and North Africa region also made progress between 2010 and 2019 and have increased their SDG Index score by more than one point on average. Finally, OECD countries, which have on average the highest SDG Index score, progressed moderately since 2015. On average, progress since 2015 has been faster in low- and middle-income countries compared with high-income countries (Figure 7).

There are significant disparities in the progress that countries have made on the SDGs, including within regions. The three countries that have progressed the most in terms of the SDG Index score are Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, and Cambodia. By contrast, the three countries that have declined the most are Venezuela, Zimbabwe, and the Republic of the Congo. In general, conflicts and civil wars lead to reversal in SDG progress.

Table 2 The 2020 SDG Index scores

	Rank	Country	Score	Ra	nk	Country	Score
<b>.</b>	1	Sweden	84.7	4	3	Greece	74.3
/II # <b>TT TT TT</b>	2	Denmark	84.6	4	4	Luxembourg	74.3
	3	Finland	83.8	4	5	Uruguay	74.3
<u> </u>	4	France	81.1	4	6	Ecuador	74.3
	5	Germany	80.8	4	7	Ukraine	74.2
	6	Norway	80.8	4	8	China	73.9
	7	Austria	80.7	4	9	Vietnam	73.8
	8	Czech Republic	80.6	5	0	Bosnia and Herzegovina	73.5
A . A	9	Netherlands	80.4	5	1	Argentina	73.2
<b>-</b> / <b>\</b> / <b>♥</b>	10	Estonia	80.1	5	2	Kyrgyz Republic	73.0
•	11	Belgium	80.0	5	3	Brazil	72.7
	12	Slovenia	79.8	5	4	Azerbaijan	72.6
•	13	United Kingdom	79.8	5	5	Cuba	72.6
	14	Ireland	79.4	5	6	Algeria	72.3
	15	Switzerland	79.4	5	7	Russian Federation	71.9
	16	New Zealand	79.2	5	8	Georgia	71.9
	17	Japan	79.2	5	9	Iran, Islamic Rep.	71.8
_	18	Belarus	78.8	6	0	Malaysia	71.8
	19	Croatia	78.4	6	1	Peru	71.8
lacksquare	20	Korea, Rep.	78.3	6	2	North Macedonia	71.4
T	21	Canada	78.2	6	3	Tunisia	71.4
	22	Spain	78.1	6	4	Morocco	71.3
	23	Poland	78.1	6	5	Kazakhstan	71.1
	24	Latvia	77.7	6	6	Uzbekistan	71.0
	25	Portugal	77.6	6	7	Colombia	70.9
•	26	Iceland	77.5	6	8	Albania	70.8
	27	Slovak Republic	77.5	6	9	Mexico	70.4
	28	Chile	77.4	7	0	Turkey	70.3
	29	Hungary	77.3	7	1	United Arab Emirates	70.3
-0-	30	Italy	77.0	7	2	Montenegro	70.2
	31	United States	76.4	7	3	Dominican Republic	70.2
	32	Malta	76.0	7	4	Fiji	69.9
	33	Serbia	75.2	7	5	Armenia	69.9
7.	34	Cyprus	75.2	7	6	Oman	69.7
	35	Costa Rica	75.1	7	7	El Salvador	69.6
	36	Lithuania	75.0	7	8	Tajikistan	69.4
	37	Australia	74.9	7	9	Bolivia	69.3
	38	Romania	74.8	8	0	Bhutan	69.3
	39	Bulgaria	74.8	8	1	Panama	69.2
	40	Israel	74.6	8	2	Bahrain	68.8
	41	Thailand	74.5	8	3	Egypt, Arab Rep.	68.8
	42	Moldova	74.4	8	4	Jamaica	68.7

Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
85	Nicaragua	68.7	126	Syrian Arab Republic	59.3
86	Suriname	68.4	127	Senegal	58.3
87	Barbados	68.3	128	Côte d'Ivoire	57.9
88	Brunei Darussalam	68.2	129	The Gambia	57.9
89	Jordan	68.1	130	Mauritania	57.7
90	Paraguay	67.7	131	Tanzania	56.6
91	Maldives	67.6	132	Rwanda	56.6
92	Cabo Verde	67.2	133	Cameroon	56.5
93	Singapore	67.0	134	Pakistan	56.2
94	Sri Lanka	66.9	135	Congo, Rep.	55.2
95	Lebanon	66.7	136	Ethiopia	55.2
96	Nepal	65.9	137	Burkina Faso	55.2
97	Saudi Arabia	65.8	138	Djibouti	54.6
98	Trinidad and Tobago	65.8	139	Afghanistan	54.2
99	Philippines	65.5	140	Mozambique	54.1
100	Ghana	65.4	141	Lesotho	54.0
101	Indonesia	65.3	142	Uganda	53.5
102	Belize	65.1	143	Burundi	53.5
103	Qatar	64.7	144	Eswatini	53.4
104	Myanmar	64.6	145	Benin	53.3
105	Honduras	64.4	146	Comoros	53.1
106	Cambodia	64.4	147	Togo	52.7
107	Mongolia	64.0	148	Zambia	52.7
108	Mauritius	63.8	149	Angola	52.6
109	Bangladesh	63.5	150	Guinea	52.5
110	South Africa	63.4	151	Yemen, Rep.	52.3
111	Gabon	63.4	152	Malawi	52.2
112	Kuwait	63.1	153	Sierra Leone	51.9
113	Iraq	63.1	154	Haiti	51.7
114	Turkmenistan	63.0	155	Papua New Guinea	51.7
115	São Tomé and Príncipe	62.6	156	Mali	51.4
116	Lao PDR	62.1	157	Niger	50.1
117	India	61.9	158	Dem. Rep. Congo	49.7
118	Venezuela, RB	61.7	159	Sudan	49.6
119	Namibia	61.6	160	Nigeria	49.3
120	Guatemala	61.5	161	Madagascar	49.1
121	Botswana	61.5	162	Liberia	47.1
122	Vanuatu	60.9	163	Somalia	46.2
123	Kenya	60.2	164	Chad	43.8
124	Guyana	59.7	165	South Sudan	43.7
125	Zimbabwe	59.5	166	Central African Republic	38.5

















Annual assessments of progress on the SDG Index score are affected by limited data availability and time lags for certain indicators. Due to gaps in data availability and time lags, these longitudinal trend lines include many imputations based on closest available years. As noted above, Covid-19 will likely have a strongly negative impact on SDG performance in many countries, but this has not been reflected in the data available to date. See the detailed trend database accessible on the SDG Index website: https://www.sdgindex.org/.

Figure 6 Progress on the SDG Index by regions (2010–2019)

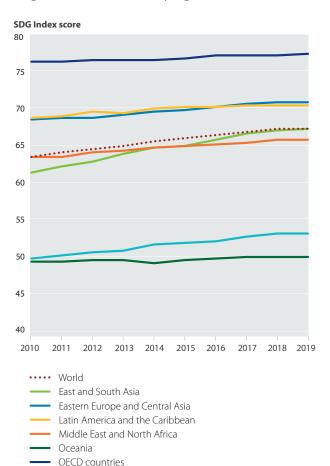
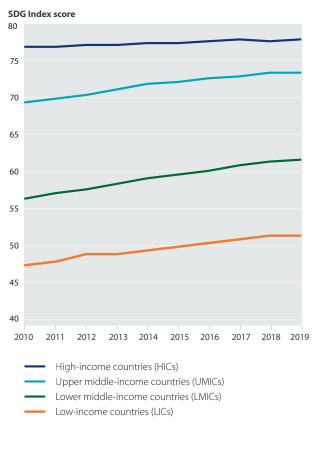
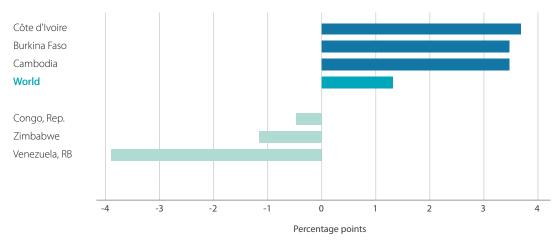


Figure 7 Progress on the SDG Index by income group (2010–2019)



Sub-Saharan Africa

Figure 8 Countries whose SDG Index score has improved or decreased the most since 2015



Note: Population-weighted averages. Source: Authors' analysis

## **Progress by SDGs**

Since 2015, the world has seen the most rapid progress towards SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), and SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities). Overall, as underlined by the United Nations Statistics Division, the percentage of people living in extreme poverty globally in 2018 had decreased by 1.4 percentage points from the adoption of the SDGs: from 10% in 2015 to 8.6% in 2018 (United Nations, 2019). Following these historic trends, this figure was projected to reach 6% by 2030, however Covid-19 now threatens to increase extreme poverty in many countries. Access to basic transport infrastructure and broadband connection has also been growing rapidly. Ninety percent of the world's population live within range of a 3G or higher-quality mobile network (United Nations, 2019). Global investment in research and development has also been growing. At the same time, SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) is the goal that exhibits the largest spread between top and bottom performers. This emphasizes the need to accelerate the spread of technologies and innovation globally and to strengthen capacities and skills. As highlighted in the SDG dashboards, the historic pace of progress may not

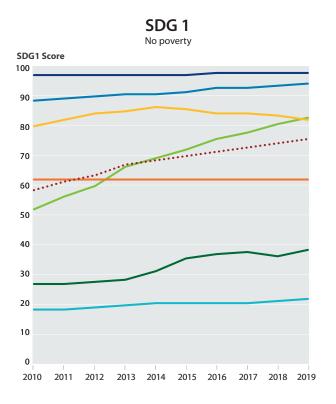
be sufficient to achieve these SDGs by 2030 – including ending extreme poverty.

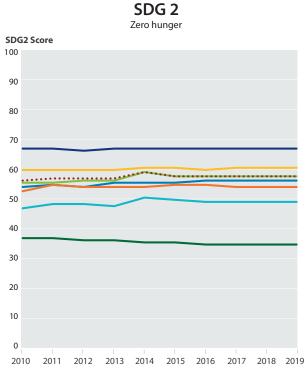
By contrast, even before Covid-19, many parts of the world were progressing slowly or experiencing reversals in progress made towards SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 15 (Life on Land). The lack of progress towards SDG 2 is driven by increases in the number of people who suffer from undernourishment as well as a growing share of people who are overweight or obese. It is likely that Covid-19 will increase food insecurity and malnutrition, especially for low-income people (FAO, 2020; IFPRI, 2020; World Food Programme, 2020). The accelerated loss of terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity is affecting performance on SDG 15 (Life on Land). Despite an increase in protected areas, reversals on this goal in many countries are driven by biodiversity threats and deforestation, caused at least in part by unsustainable supply chains. This is confirmed by many international reports (IPCC, 2019; IPBES, 2019).

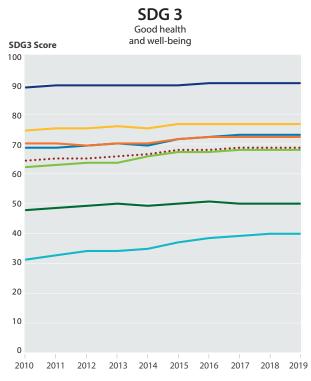
There are indications that historic trends in progress towards SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) have also been declining slightly, however global trend data is sparse, so we do not present longitudinal charts for these goals.

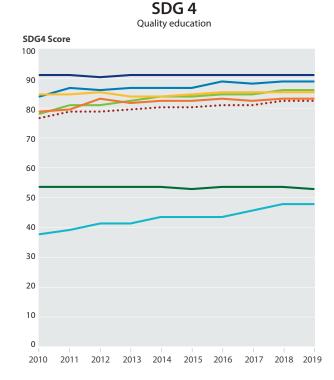
Figure 9 Progress by SDGs and regions





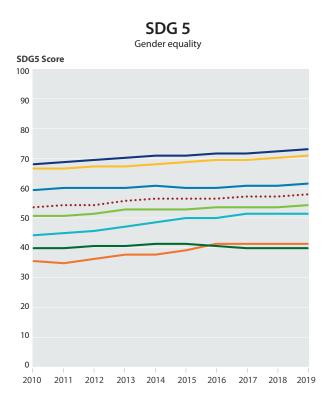


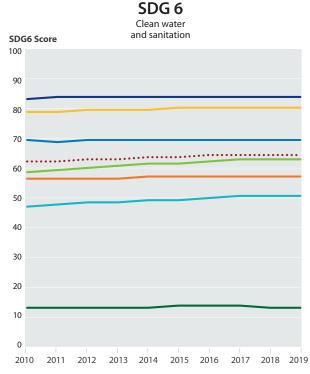


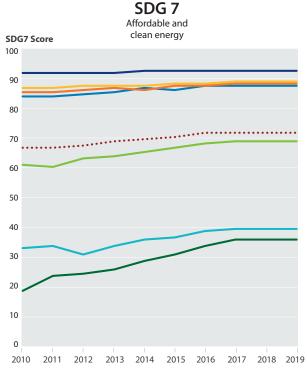


**Figure 9**Progress by SDGs and regions (continued)









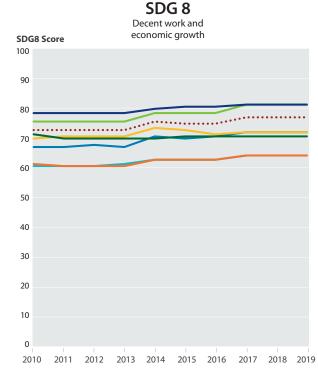
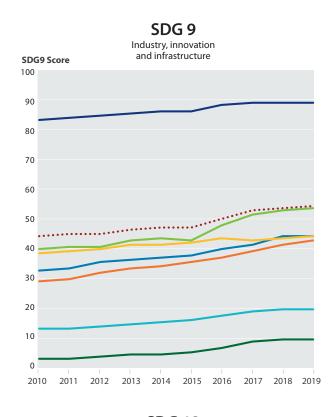
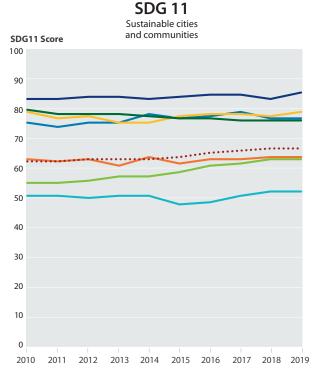
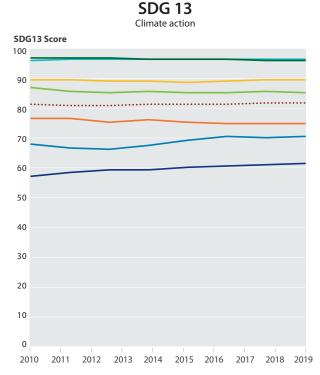


Figure 9 Progress by SDGs and regions (continued)









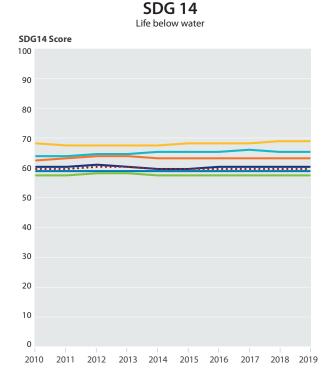
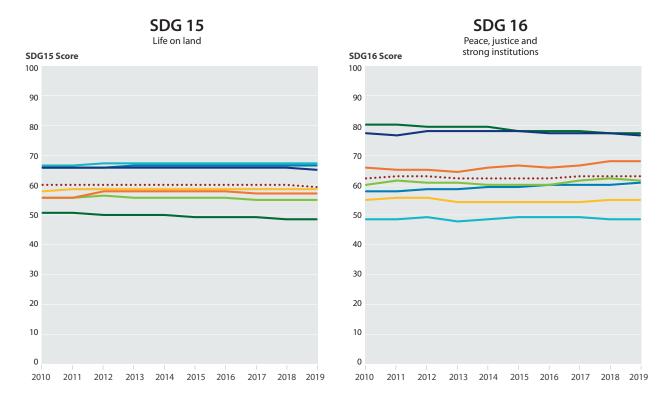


Figure 9 Progress by SDGs and regions (continued)





Note: Trend data for SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) are not presented due to data gaps. For SDG 13 (Climate Action), goal score is based on the headline indicator "CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita." Other indicators for SDG 13 are included in the country profiles and dashboards. Due to incomplete trend data, longitudinal results on SDG 14 (Life Below Water) are not presented for Oceania. See country profiles and dashboards for more information on indicator and goal trajectories. Source: Authors' analysis

## 2.3 International spillovers

Strategies to achieve the SDGs need to be implemented domestically without generating negative impacts on other countries ("spillovers"). The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs recognize the importance of international spillovers. SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) requires developed countries to take the lead in tackling spillovers. Greta Thunberg and others have accused rich countries of "creative carbon accounting" by counting only "production-based" emissions, leaving aside consumptionbased emissions embodied into trade.1

Spillovers must be understood, measured, and carefully managed. Since 2017, the Sustainable Development Report has presented the best available data on countries' positive and negative spillovers, and these have been consolidated into a Spillover Index. The index score and rank are available for all countries in the Annex and have been included in the country profiles. We group spillovers into three categories:

Environmental spillovers cover international spillovers related to the use of natural resources and pollution. Environmental spillovers can be generated in two ways: i) through transboundary effects embodied in trade, and ii) through direct cross-border flows in air and water.

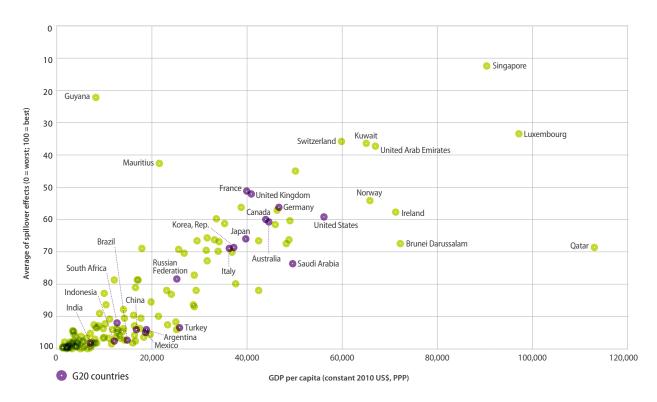
<sup>1.</sup> https://www.economist.com/finance-and-economics/2019/10/17/ greta-thunberg-accuses-rich-countries-of-creative-carbon-accounting

Trade-related spillover measures are obtained using the consumption-based accounting (CBA) framework and isolating the "import" component. Using tools such as multiregional input—output (MRIO) databases, combined with databases on environmental, biodiversity and social factors, we can estimate transboundary impacts embodied in consumption and trade. Generating better measures of cross-border flows (through air and water) for each country remains an important research agenda.

 Spillovers related to the economy, finance, and governance cover international development finance (e.g., ODA), unfair tax competition, banking secrecy, and international labor standards. Security spillovers include negative externalities – such as the trade in arms, particularly in small arms (Adeniyi, 2017), and organized international crime – which can have a destabilizing impact on poor countries. Among the positive spillovers are investments in conflict-prevention and peacekeeping, including through the United Nations.

Overall, high-income countries generate the largest negative spillovers, which undermine other countries' efforts to achieve the SDGs. Small countries – such as Luxembourg, Singapore and Switzerland – tend to trade more than larger economies, and therefore generate high per-capita spillovers. Yet, there is a large variation

**Figure 10**Average spillover score against gross domestic product per capita (GDP per capita, constant 2010 US\$, PPP)



Note: The Spillover Index measures transboundary impacts generated by one country on others, which undermine their ability to achieve the SDGs. The Spillover Index covers financial spillovers (e.g., financial secrecy, profit-shifting), environmental and social impacts embodied into trade and consumption (e.g., imported CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, imported biodiversity threats, accidents at work embodied into trade) and security/development cooperation (0DA, weapons exports). ODA is an example of a positive spillover. Scores should be interpreted in the same way as for the SDG Index, ranging from 0 (worst performance i.e., significant negative spillovers) to 100 (best possible performance, i.e., no significant negative spillovers). To allow for international comparisons, most spillover indicators are expressed on a per capita basis. The Spillover Index scores and ranks are available in Table 13.

34

in spillovers among countries with similar per-capita incomes. This suggests that countries can reduce their negative spillovers without reducing their per-capita incomes. The spillover index is presented in each individual country profile.

Data on cross-border spillovers tends to be sparse and incomplete, and several spillovers lack clear conceptual frameworks for measurement. The lack of data and measurement concepts derive partly from the complexity of the issues. Another challenge is that national statistical offices are rarely mandated to measure international spillovers. Moreover, a lot of work on international spillovers focuses on individual supply chains (e.g., production of a pair of jeans) or specific products, such as palm oil from South-East Asia. Such case studies have made a tremendous contribution towards our understanding of international spillovers, but they cannot directly be incorporated into national-level assessments. Translating the findings from case studies into national metrics is a priority for future research into international spillover indicators.

Focusing on spillovers embodied into trade, there is a crucial need to better integrate consumption-based accounting within monitoring and policy frameworks, including in tracking and reducing greenhouse gas emissions (Kander et al., 2015). Consumption-based accounting has the advantage of incorporating the impacts generated by international transport. It also incorporates carbon leakages and attributes them to the countries that externalize CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (or other types of impacts). As such, it brings complementary policy implications to production-based accounting. While production-based accounting rightfully emphasizes the principle of "product liability," which states that producers are responsible for the quality and safety of their products, consumption-based accounting emphasizes the responsibility of consumers and international trade policies and agreements.

For the first time, the report this year integrates trends over time for trade-related spillovers. Constructing MRIO databases and satellite datasets is very time consuming, which leads to time lags in data reporting of three to six years (Svenja Wiebe et al., 2018). This is an important limitation of consumption-based and trade-related spillover measures. Efforts to increase the timeliness of global MRIOs are under way (Miao and Fortanier, 2018; Stadler et al., 2018)

In contrast to domestic impacts, we see no clear signs of sustained reductions in spillovers generated by OECD countries. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in OECD countries declined between 2010 and 2015 but imported CO<sub>2</sub> emissions have increased overall compared to 2000 and have risen further since 2009 (Figure 11). OECD countries are reducing their impact on domestic water scarcity. However, while scarce water use embodied in imports has declined overall since 2000, no progress was seen between 2009 and 2013.

More data-driven conversations are also needed to reform the governance of global supply chains. Many international supply chains, particularly relating to landuse and food systems are unsustainable. The ability of individual companies to correct these failings can be limited, so industry- and supply-chain-wide approaches are needed. Several such industry initiatives exist (for coffee, palm oil, cocoa, and many other products). As part of a larger consortium, SDSN released a study in 2019 on the governance of the soybean supply chain, and in particular on the impact of trade imports from Europe and China on major soybean producers, such as Argentina and Brazil (Czaplicki Cabezas et al., 2019). More work is needed to understand how the governance of international supply chains can be and need to be reformed to curb cross-country spillovers.

Figure 11

Domestic vs transboundary impacts (CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and scarce water use)

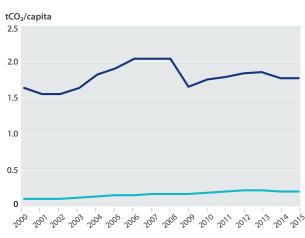
OECD countries Rest of the World (ROW)

#### Domestic: Energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita (tCO<sub>2</sub>/capita)

## tCO₂/capita 12 10 8 6 4 2

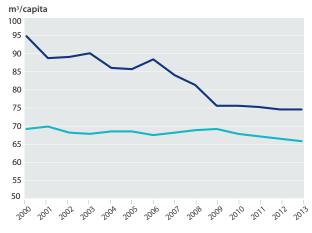
Source: Authors' analysis. Based on Gütschow et al (2016)

#### Spillover: CO<sub>2</sub> emissions embodied into imports (tCO<sub>2</sub>/capita)



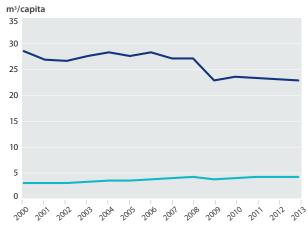
Source: Authors' analysis. Based on Lenzen, M. et al. (2020)

#### Domestic: Scarce water use for domestic consumption and exports (m³/Capita)



Source: Authors' analysis. Based on Lenzen, M. et al. (2013)

#### Spillover: Scarce water use embodied into imports (m³/capita)



Source: Authors' analysis. Based on Lenzen, M. et al. (2013)

## 2.4 The SDG dashboards

The SDG dashboards highlight the strengths and weaknesses of each country in relation to each of the 17 SDGs. As described in the methodology section, dashboard ratings are based on data for the two indicators under each goal for which the country performs worst. This means that, for example, good performance on five out of seven indicators does not compensate for poor performance on two indicators. In other words, our methodology assumes low substitutability or compensation across indicators in the construction of our composite index.

This year, the dashboards include population-weighted averages for each region and by income groups (Figure 12). These regional comparisons are based on the same set of indicators as used for the SDG Index. The OECD dashboards (Figure 14) include more indicators than the other dashboards, however, owing to the greater availability of data for these countries. SDSN is also promoting regional editions of the SDG Index and Dashboards, including editions on Africa, the Arab Region, Europe, and Latin America (Box 2).

#### **OECD** countries

The OECD dashboard reveals that, before the Covid-19 outbreak, OECD countries were not on track to achieve the SDGs. Compared to the rest of the world, OECD countries perform better on goals related to socioeconomic outcomes and basic access to infrastructure, including SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), and SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy). Yet the indicator set does not capture well a country's preparedness for health security challenges, due to the absence of a robust international measure (Box 1). Covid-19 has indeed highlighted the vulnerability of health systems, including those of OECD countries (section 1.2), and the need to strengthen resilience and prevention.

Major efforts are needed to accelerate progress towards climate mitigation and biodiversity protection – SDGs 12 to 15. In particular, some OECD countries perform especially poorly on associated spillover indicators. Based on available data, trends on SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life Below Water) and, where available, on transboundary impacts embodied in trade and consumption are alarming in most OECD countries. These countries need to undertake greater efforts to decouple economic growth from negative environmental impacts, particularly in the wake of Covid-19.

OECD countries face persistent challenges related to sustainable agriculture and diets - which are also major drivers of greenhouse gas emissions and biodiversity loss. OECD countries perform relatively poorly on the indicators on trophic levels (capturing the energy intensity and long-term sustainability of average diets) and obesity. Meanwhile, the closure of yield-gap remains well below the 80% target in numerous OECD countries and below 50% in some. This underscores the need to increase the efficiency of agricultural and land-use systems and to improve diets and sustainable food consumption.

Inequalities in incomes as well as in access to services and opportunities are growing challenges in most OECD countries. Palma ratios, adjusted GINI coefficients, and elderly poverty rates are all high and are increasing in the majority of the OECD countries. Disparities in health and education outcomes by income and territorial area are also high. Finally, gender pay gaps and the gender gap in minutes spent doing unpaid work need to be substantially reduced to achieve SDG 5 (Gender Equality) in OECD countries.

#### East and South Asia

Overall, East and South Asia is the region that has progressed most on the SDG Index since the adoption of the goals in 2015. Most countries in the region also managed the Covid-19 outbreak more effectively than many other parts of the world (section 1).

Countries in East and South Asia differ greatly in size and in level of economic development. Correspondingly, SDG challenges also vary greatly across countries in this region. Overall, the best performances are obtained on SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), although for each of these goals, at least one country in the region has a red rating (major SDG challenge). Major challenges persist in most countries on SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDGs 12–15 on climate change mitigation and biodiversity protection, and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). Trends on SDG 1 (No Poverty) are especially positive, with most countries in the region on track to eradicate extreme poverty. By contrast, negative trends on SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 15 (Life on Land) need to be reversed and will require a significant acceleration of progress to achieve the 2030 targets in most countries. Vigilance is needed to ensure that Covid-19 does not change positive trajectories.

(Good Health and Well-Being) and SDG 4 (Quality Education). In most countries in the region, a high homicide rate is associated with a low share of people who feel safe walking alone at night. Combined with high and often stagnating (or even increasing) perceptions of corruption, these factors explain poor performance and trends on SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). Finally, as for other parts of the world, economic growth has not been decoupled from negative environmental impact, which is evident in large achievement gaps on SDGs 12 through to 15.

### Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia obtain their best performance on SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy). Compared to other regions, SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) remains problematic, due to relatively high perceived corruption in some countries, low freedom of speech, or high insecurity. As for other parts of the world, poor performance on SDGs 12 to 15 on climate mitigation and biodiversity protection require urgent policy attention. Access to basic services and infrastructure, covered notably under SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), is improving rapidly. By contrast, trends on SDG 15 (Life on Land) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) are stagnating or reversing in most countries in this region.

#### Latin America and the Caribbean

Latin American and Caribbean countries perform best on SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy). They have also been experiencing progress on SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). Yet, compared to other parts of the world, greater efforts are needed to reduce income and wealth inequalities, which is underlined by the poor performance of all countries in the region on SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities). Improving access to and quality of key services would help strengthen performance on SDG 3

#### Middle East and North Africa

The SDG performance of Middle East and North African countries varies greatly. Conflicts in some countries lead to poor and declining performance on most SDGs, particularly on SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

Countries less affected by conflicts perform best on SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). Still, all countries in the region face major challenges in reaching SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), due to undernourishment, stunting, obesity, or issues related to agriculture and sustainable land-use (such as poor nitrogen management). Access to infrastructure, primarily covered under SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), is generally high or improving at a fast pace. However, further efforts are needed to strengthen domestic labor rights and standards and to tackle negative spillovers under SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth); to enhance freedom of speech and address high levels of perceived corruption under SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions); and to make the transition towards more circular and green economies (SDGs 12 to 15). High CO<sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil-fuel exports have a strongly negative impact on the performance of most countries in the region on SDG 13 (Climate Action).

There are persistent data gaps in the Gulf States for tracking poverty at 1.90\$/day and 3.20\$/day, income inequality (GINI coefficient), and working conditions (e.g., modern slavery). Greater investments are therefore needed in budget surveys, household surveys, and data availability.

#### Sub-Saharan Africa

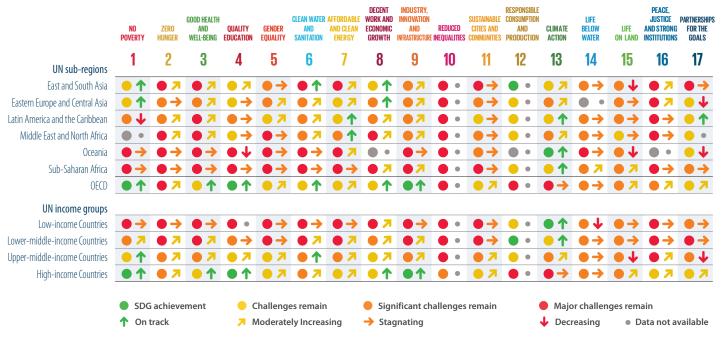
The average SDG Index score for countries in Sub-Saharan Africa has improved significantly since 2015. Yet, all sub-Saharan African countries continue to face major challenges in achieving the SDGs, and Covid-19 threatens to undo much of the progress made in recent years. Owing to the poverty in the region, performance on socioeconomic goals and access to basic services and infrastructure (SDGs 1 to 9) are poor compared to other world regions. In some countries, insecurity and conflict have lowered performance on various goals, including SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). To improve the low performance on this and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), countries need to strengthen their institutions and increase domestic resource mobilization. Relatively low levels of consumption lead to somewhat better performances on SDGs 12 to 15 on climate mitigation and biodiversity protection, although trends in pollution in urban areas, covered under SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), and forest loss and biodiversity protection, covered under SDG 15 (Life on Land), are flat for the region as a whole and moving in the wrong direction in some countries.

The Covid-19 outbreak and the disruption in international supply chains, including the food supply chain, are likely to have very negative impacts on SDG performance in many sub-Saharan countries. International solidarity and support will be needed to prevent losing the development gains of recent decades.

#### Oceania

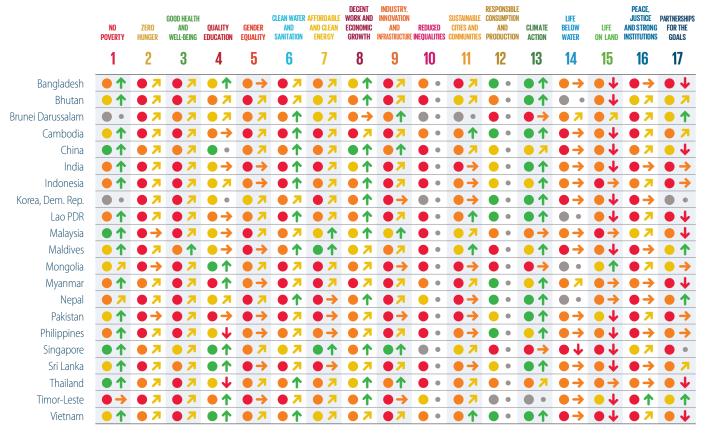
The SDG dashboards for Oceania reveal the relative lack of comparable data across the region. Due to this lack of data, it is impossible to benchmark many small island developing states in Oceania against other countries. On the basis of the data available, small island states in the region perform best on SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). By contrast, access to services, and their quality, covered under SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) and SDG 4 (Quality Education), need to improve. Similarly, access to infrastructure, covered under SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), and SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), is lower than in most other regions. Small island states perform well compared to the rest of the world on climate mitigation (SDG 13), but they are of course among the countries that are the most vulnerable to climate change.

Figure 12 2020 SDG dashboards (levels and trends) by United Nations sub-regions and income groups

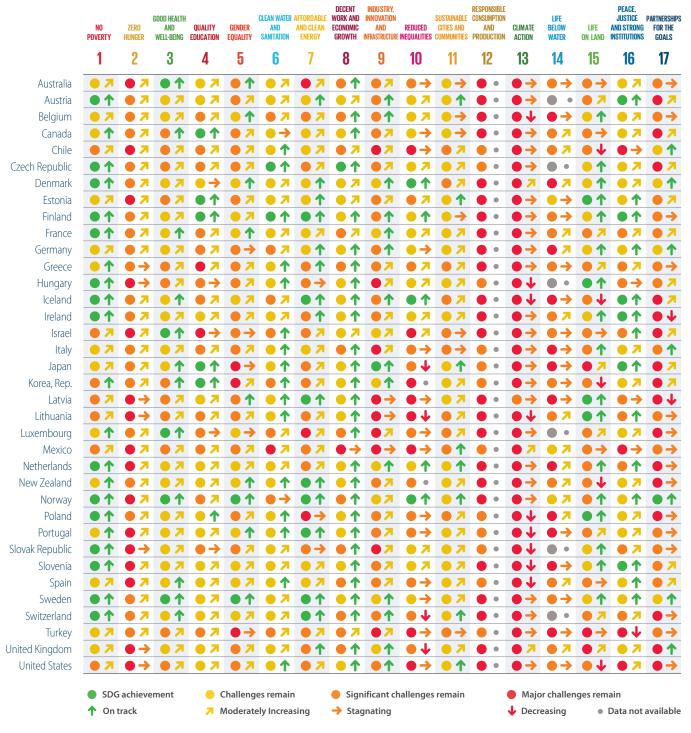


Note: Excluding OECD specific indicators. Population-weighted averages. Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 13 2020 SDG dashboards (levels and trends) for East and South Asia

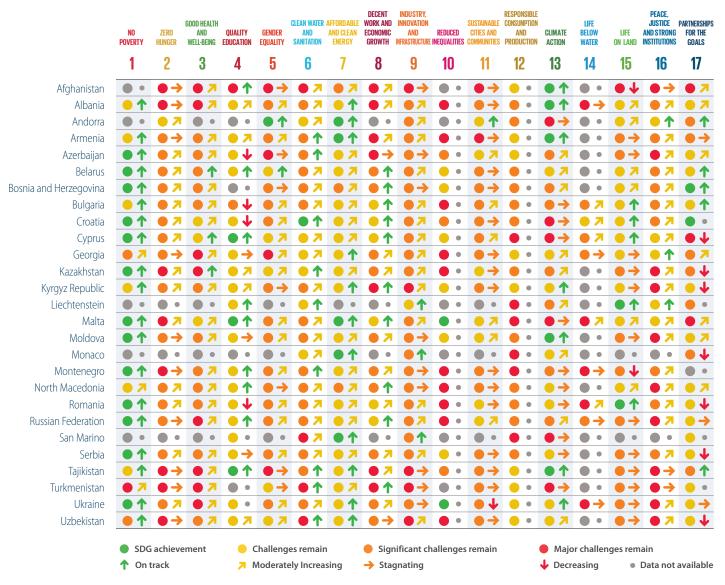


**Figure 14**2020 SDG dashboards (levels and trends) for OECD countries



Note: Including OECD specific indicators. Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 15 2020 SDG dashboards (levels and trends) for Eastern Europe and Central Asia



**Figure 16**2020 SDG dashboards (levels and trends) for Latin America and the Caribbean

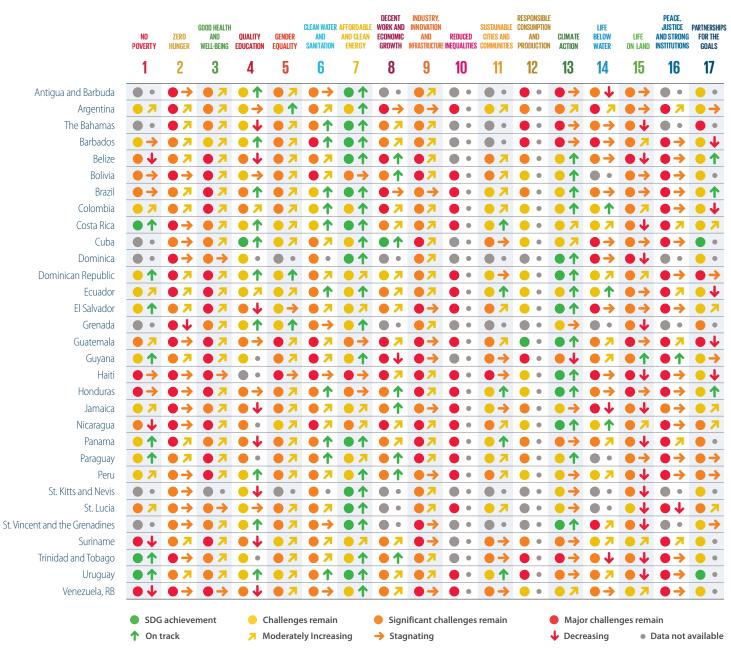
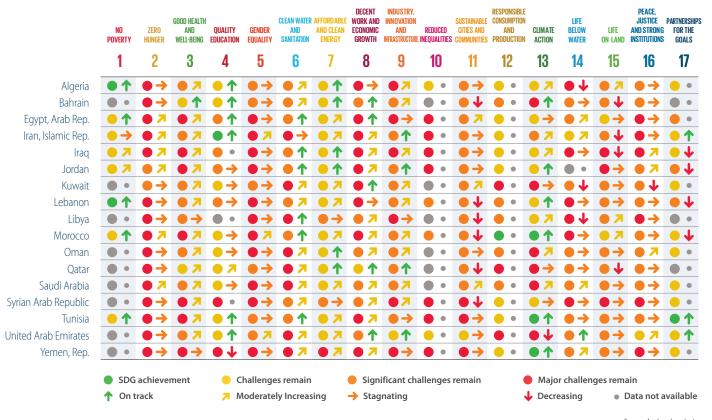
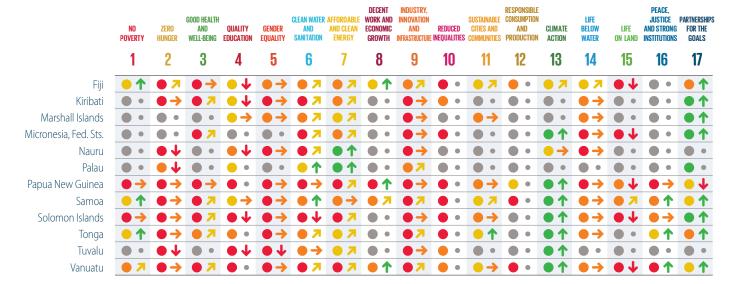


Figure 17 2020 SDG dashboards (levels and trends) for the Middle East and North Africa

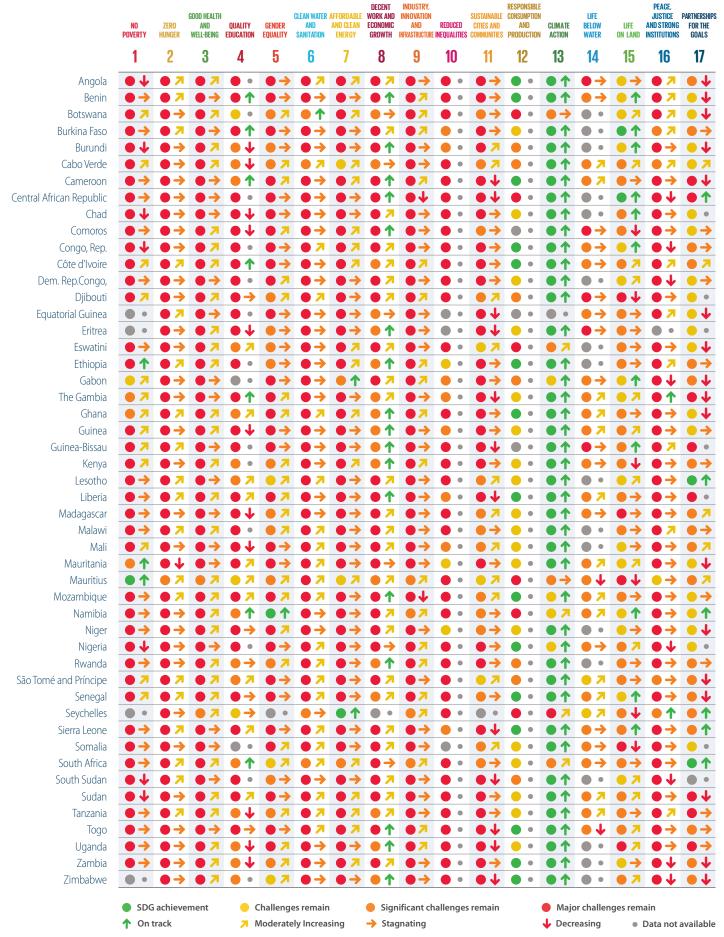


Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 18 2020 SDG dashboards (levels and trends) for Oceania



**Figure 19**2020 SDG dashboards (levels and trends) for Sub-Saharan Africa



## 2.5 Absolute SDG performance gaps in G20 countries

G20 countries comprise two-thirds of the world's population and account for 85% of global gross domestic product and over 75% of global trade. They also generate 80% of global energy-related carbon-dioxide emissions. Table 3 illustrates the importance of G20 countries by showing estimated absolute SDG performance gaps (in %) for each Goal to complement the per-capita analyses in the SDG Index and Dashboards

Absolute SDG performance gaps emphasize the importance of the G20 countries in the post-Covid-19 recovery. Apart from SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 4 (Quality Education), for which sub-Saharan Africa accounts for most of the achievement gap, the G20 countries represent close to or more than 50% of the total performance gap for each Goal. A lack of action and commitments from the G20 countries would make it impossible to achieve the SDGs, depriving large shares of the world's population from achieving sustainable development and improved living conditions.

Due to their large populations, China and India account for the largest shares of global SDG performance gaps. For example: China, the United States, and the European Union together represent close to 50% of the global performance gap on Goal 13 (Climate Action).<sup>2</sup> Focusing on just one of the underlying metrics - energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions – we see that if China was to reduce emissions

to 2 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per capita per year (equivalent to a total reduction of 69.2% from current levels), the world would be 31% closer to achieving the SDG target on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Similarly, India alone represents 23.8% of the total achievement gap on SDG 2 (Zero Hunger).3 If India eradicated undernourishment (currently 14.5% of the Indian population) the world would be 27.4% closer to achieving the SDG target on undernourishment. The European Union also generates negative spillovers, in particular through trade and consumption, which undermine other countries' abilities to achieve the SDGs.

As G20 countries design recovery plans, it will be important to maintain the commitments, efforts, and momentum for sustainable development if we are to avoid major setbacks on SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDGs 12 to 15 on climate and biodiversity. The G20 countries can also play a pivotal role in promoting sustainable supply chains by focusing on deforestation and other environmental damage. This will help to achieve the SDGs and reduce risks of zoonotic diseases and future pandemics.

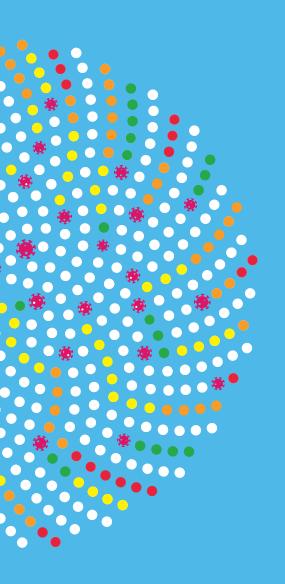
<sup>2.</sup> SDG 13 (Climate Action) is measured using three indicators; energyrelated CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita, imported CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil-fuel exports.

<sup>3.</sup> SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) is measured using seven indicators: prevalence of undernourishment, prevalence of stunting, prevalence of wasting, prevalence of obesity, human trophic level, cereal yield, and sustainable nitrogen management. The full title of SDG 2 is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture."

Table 3 Absolute SDG performance gaps in 2020 (%)

Country	SDG1	SDG2	SDG3	SDG4	SDG5	SDG6	SDG7	SDG8	SDG9	SDG10	SDG11	SDG12	SDG13	SDG14	SDG15	SDG16	SDG17	Spillovers
Argentina	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4
Australia	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.2	2.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.4
Brazil	1.8	2.2	1.8		2.0	1.1	0.6	3.3	2.3	4.6	1.7	3.6	1.4	2.0	2.9	3.3	1.5	0.9
Canada	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.5		0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	2.2
China	1.8	10.5	11.7	5.4	10.7	17.2	20.1	10.3	10.5	16.0	13.5	13.7	17.2	23.2	18.7	18.2	22.8	12.4
Germany	0.0	8.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	3.3		1.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	5.3
France	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3		2.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.7
United Kingdom	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	2.6	3.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.9	4.8
Indonesia	4.1	3.7	4.1	1.8	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.8	4.3		3.6			3.6	4.9	2.6	4.2	1.0
India	21.8	23.8	24.5	17.3	29.2	23.1	19.7	14.0	21.5	17.6	27.2	8.8		16.6	22.0	18.7	20.8	2.5
Italy	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.7	2.8
Japan	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.8	1.2	3.3	4.7	2.0	1.4	0.4	1.2	6.3
Korea, Rep.	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.2	2.1	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.7	2.4
Mexico	1.0	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.9	1.8	2.9	0.9	2.0	1.6	1.1	2.2		1.5	1.0
Russian Federation	0.0	2.3	1.4	0.6	1.5	1.6	0.6	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.0		4.0		1.6	2.5	1.3	4.7
Saudi Arabia	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.3
Turkey	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.1	1.4	0.8	0.4	1.5	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.8
United States	0.2	3.5	1.5	0.1	2.6	2.1	1.0	2.8	0.5	5.0	1.4	12.5	16.3	3.9	4.3	2.9	3.0	20.0
South Africa	1.8	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.7	1.7	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.7
European Union	0.3	4.6	1.5	1.1	3.1	2.6	1.4	4.7	2.1	3.1	2.7	14.7	14.6	6.1	2.9	3.1	4.7	23.5
Total G20	33.30	57.80	50.80	30.20	58.70	56.30	49.70	49.20	47.60	62.40	56.80	74.70	81.90	66.30	66.30	57.90	65.10	86.30

>20% 10-20% 2-10% 0-2%



# Part 3

Policy and Monitoring Frameworks for the SDGs

## Part 3

## Policy and Monitoring Frameworks for the SDGs

This section assesses policy efforts to implement the SDGs. It presents new expert and public opinion survey data to gauge political leadership in support of the SDGs at the country level. As in other sections, our data does not account for the impact of Covid-19 in most countries. Results confirm that the SDGs have quickly become a widely used framework for many national statistical institutes and other data providers. Yet further efforts are needed to address persistent data gaps and data time lags in relation to the SDG indicators. The section therefore provides an overview of major data and statistics initiatives introduced globally since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015. We argue that more policy trackers are needed to increase visibility on how governments are pursuing the SDGs, strengthen accountability, and share data on best practices and lessons learnt, which will help other countries accelerate progress towards the SDGs.

## 3.1 Political leadership and policy environment

Performance and outcome data provide essential information to track the implementation of the SDGs, but they should be complemented by other, more qualitative, assessments of policy efforts and other actions in support of the goals. Performance and outcome data (e.g., poverty rate, life expectancy, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions) have limitations. There is typically a two- to three-year lag (sometimes more) in data reporting, particularly for cross-country comparisons. So tracking SDGs using outcome data alone means adopting a "rear-mirror view." Such a view tracks historic trends, which may be a poor guide to the future. Governments that have introduced major policy reforms might only see these efforts reflected in outcome data after many years. Similarly, the impact of Covid-19 will take a long time to feed into outcome data. We therefore need greater investments in real-time data. In addition, we need "forward-looking" assessments of policies that provide a better sense of where countries are heading and track the efforts of current administrations. As in previous years, this report therefore contributes to measuring the efforts made by governments in support of the SDGs.

Measuring government efforts in support of the SDGs is challenging, due to the broad and complex nature of the goals. In the SDR2019, we introduced three layers for measuring government efforts to implement the long-term objectives of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement:

- (1) High-level public statements by governments in support of sustainable development.
- (2) Strategic use of public practices and procedures towards achieving the goals (coordination mechanisms, budgets, procurement, human-resource management, data collection and audits);

(3) The content of government strategies and policy actions.

Monitoring all three layers is important, but layer 3 provides the most actionable and valuable information on governments' efforts to achieve the SDGs. In this section we present primary data collected by the SDSN, combined with third-party data that help track policy efforts and commitments for the SDGs. For the first time, we present findings from two public opinion surveys, conducted by the SDSN in March and April 2020, on "SDG Progress and Challenges" and "Covid-19 and the SDGs."

## Public statements and public management practices for the SDGs

The SDSN mobilizes its global network of experts every year to track public statements by governments (layer 1) and the strategic use of some public practices (layer 2) in support of the SDGs. Since 2018, this information has been collected through the SDSN survey on national coordination and implementation mechanisms at the central/federal level of government. The 2020 results and an indication of trends over time are presented in table 4. This year's survey covers 30 countries, including most of the G20 and OECD countries, as well as countries with a population greater than 100 million people.

We find a discrepancy between expressed political support for the SDGs and the integration of the SDGs in strategic public policy processes, including national budgets. As in previous years, a large majority of

governments (25 out of 30) have made public statements in support of the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda via heads of states, ministers, or other cabinet members. These statements often highlight implementation mechanisms and country initiatives to achieve key SDG transformations. We also find evidence in most surveyed countries that the SDGs are being integrated into a dedicated strategy or action plan, or into sectoral policies (e.g., health, education, industrial strategy, or economic development). Most countries have also identified a coordinating unit or agency responsible for coordinating implementation of the SDGs.

Yet only about a third of the countries surveyed (12/30) mention the SDGs or use related terms in their latest official budget document. Of these 12 countries, only 4 mention the SDGs in their national budget as a dedicated section or budget line. The other 8 mention the SDGs only in the overall narrative. In only half of the countries surveyed do the SDGs or related terms apply both to domestic implementation (e.g., national health, education, social protection, economic development reforms) and international cooperation (e.g., aid allocation, foreign policy). The cross-sectional budget analysis and tools developed by the Ministry of the Economy in Argentina provides a good example of how a country has linked its national budget with the SDGs.1

Over time, we find an increase in national monitoring efforts. Most countries covered in the survey (28 out of 30) have either identified a national set of SDG indicators or have launched dedicated platforms to report on the availability of SDG indicators at the national level. On average, countries that have developed national SDG indicator sets use about 112 indicators. These efforts to strengthen monitoring mechanisms for sustainable development are very much aligned with the SDGs. These findings are discussed in greater detail in section 3.2.

By contrast, we find a slight decrease in stakeholder engagement mechanisms for the SDGs. While many countries have launched stakeholder engagement processes for specific objectives and deliverables (e.g., for Voluntary National Reviews, or the development of national SDG action plans), only some countries have adopted more permanent stakeholder engagement mechanisms to inform policies, indicator selection, or budgets (stakeholder engagement mechanisms at the subnational level - regions, provinces, municipalities were not covered by the survey.) The Finnish Citizens' Panel for Sustainable Development, established in 2018, is a good example of a national stakeholder engagement mechanism for the SDGs.

## Content of government strategies and policy actions

To improve assessments of government efforts, one needs to assess the content of policies - including national targets, long-term pathways, and intermediate objectives - to determine if they are consistent with achieving the SDGs (layer 3). Such assessments would also track policy implementation. Unfortunately, such "policy trackers" are complex and costly to undertake. Moreover, most international organizations do not have the mandate to assess their members' policies in such ways.

The Covid-19 outbreak saw a rapid increase in available policy trackers to track government responses to the health crisis, including but not limited to:

- The IMF Policy Response to Covid-19 (IMF, 2020b)
- The OECD Country Policy Tracker (OECD, 2020a)
- The Oxford Covid-19 Government Response Tracker (Oxford, 2020)
- The Yale School of Management Covid-19 Financial Response Tracker and Visualization (Yale School of Management, 2020)
- The IGC Covid-19 policy response tracker (IGC, 2020)

The Climate Action Tracker (CAT) provides the best example of an SDG Policy Tracker. Developed by a research consortium specialized in the field of climate mitigation, CAT uses a methodology that evaluates



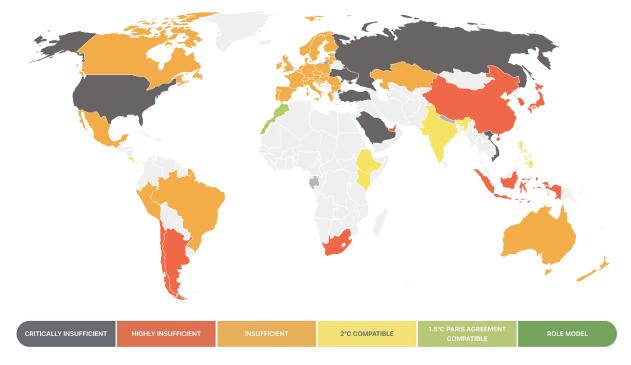
<sup>1.</sup> https://www.minhacienda.gob.ar/onp/presupuesto\_ciudadano/ seccion6.html

**Table 4** National government efforts to implement the SDGs

	VNR	High-level statements	SDG strategy/ SDGs into sectoral action plans		Budget		National monitor	Stakeholder engagement	
	Date submitted	yes/no	yes/no	yes/no	overarching narrative/section or budget line	*DI/IC	yes/no	no. of indicators	yes/no
Argentina	2017 and 2020	yes	yes	yes	section or budget line	DI and IC	no, but online reporting		yes
Australia	2018	no	no	no	budgetime		no, but online reporting		no
Austria	2020	yes	yes	yes	section or budget line	DI and IC	yes	200	yes
Bangladesh	2017 and 2020	yes	yes	no	Ĭ		yes	40	yes
Brazil	2017	no	yes	no	a rararah in a		no, but online reporting		no
Canada	2018	yes	yes	yes	overarching narrative	IC	yes 60		yes
Chile	2017 and 2019	yes	yes	no			yes 112		yes
China Denmark	2016 2017	yes	yes	no			no, but it is planned		no
		yes	yes	no	overarching	61	no, but online reporting		yes
Ethiopia	2017	yes	yes	yes	narrative	DI	yes	60	no
European Union	not applicable	yes	yes	yes	overarching narrative	DI and IC	yes	100	yes
Finland	2016 and 2020	yes	yes	yes	overarching narrative	DI and IC	no, but online reporting		yes
Germany	2016	yes	yes	yes	overarching narrative	DI and IC	yes	65	yes
Hungary	2018	no	yes	no			yes	83	no
Israel	2019	yes	yes	no			no, but online reporting		no
Japan	2017	yes	yes	yes	section or budget line	DI and IC	no, but online reporting		yes
Mexico	2016 and 2018	yes	yes	no			yes	169	yes
New Zealand	2019	yes	yes	no		yes	100	no	
Norway Pakistan	2016 2019	yes	yes	no yes	section or	DI	no, but it is planned yes	46	yes
		ŕ	,	· ·	budget line	Di	ŕ		· ·
Poland	2018	yes	yes	no	overarching		yes	126	yes
Portugal	2017	yes	yes	yes	narrative	DI	yes	146	yes
Russia	2020	no	no	no			no, but online reporting		no
Saudi Arabia	2018	yes	yes	no	au ararahin a		yes	96	no
Slovenia	2017 and 2020	yes	yes	yes	overarching narrative	IC	yes	70	yes
South Africa	2019	yes	yes	no	1 .		yes	128	yes
Spain	2018	yes	yes	yes	overarching narrative	DI and IC	yes	125	yes
Sweden	2017	yes	yes	no			yes	294	yes
United Kingdom	2019	yes	yes	no			no, but online reporting		yes
United States	Not planned	no	no	no		no, but online reporting		no	
TOTAL "yes"		25	27	12			28	112	20
Trend		=	=	=	•••		+		-

Note: Trend calculated based on the results of the 2018 and 2019 SDSN surveys. A positive or negative trend denotes a change of  $\pm -2$  in the totals. Source: SDSN 2020 Survey on national coordination and implementation mechanisms at the central/federal level of government (April, 2020).

Figure 20 Comparative assessment of government strategies and policy actions for climate mitigation



Source: Climate action tracker (March, 2020)

both the content of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) (what governments propose to do) and current policies (what governments are actually doing) to meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement. The latest CAT assessment covers 32 countries, including all G20 countries, and the European Union (Climate Action Tracker, 2020).

The conclusions from the latest CAT assessment are very clear: only six countries (Bhutan, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, and the Philippines) have made sufficient commitments and efforts to hold global warming well below 2°C, and only two countries (Morocco and The Gambia) are on track to hold warming below 1.5°C. Government strategies and policy actions in the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United States, and Vietnam are "critically insufficient" (the worst label possible).

Similar evaluations are needed for other SDG transformations. The SDSN, in collaboration with partners, aims to promote the development of policy trackers for the six SDG transformations (Sachs et al., 2019a). As one example, as part of the Food and Land-Use Coalition, SDSN and partners are launching the Food, Environment, Land, and Development (FELD) Policy Action Tracker to measure progress on SDG Transformation 4 (Sustainable Food, Land, Water, and Oceans).

Covid-19 makes policy trackers even more relevant, given the long-term impacts of recovery strategies. As an example, the Climate Action Tracker has released a roadmap for addressing the climate impact of Covid-19 and emerging recovery strategies (Climate Action Tracker, 2020). Other organizations are proposing sustainability tests to assess recovery plans (Think Sustainable Europe, 2020). These need to be tracked across countries.

## Box 3. Public opinion survey on SDG Progress and Challenges

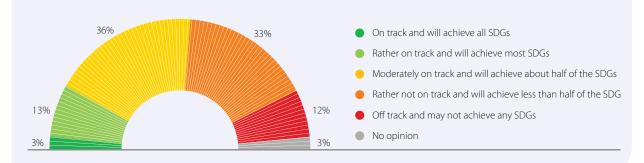
In April 2020, the SDSN surveyed the SDG community on progress made and major challenges and barriers faced in implementing the SDGs. In total, 715 respondents from 104 countries participated. Respondents represented university and research organizations (32%), non-governmental organizations (22%), the private sector (14%), students (14%), governments (8%), international organizations (5%), and other (5%).

Overall, respondents considered that before the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic, the world was not on track to achieve the SDGs. Two-thirds of the SDG community believed that their country would only achieve up to half of the goals. Only 16% of respondents believed that their country was on track to achieving all or most of the SDGs. This is broadly consistent with the findings of the SDR2018, SDR2019 and SDR2020.

According to the respondents, governments should strengthen efforts to respond to the climate and biodiversity crises. More than 50% of respondents considered that their governments had made only minor efforts over the past five years to implement Transformation 3 (Energy Decarbonization and Sustainable Industry) and Transformation 4 (Sustainable Food, Land, Water, and Oceans). These findings remain consistent when combined with the next survey question, which asked about the importance and relevance of each transformation in the respondents' countries. This resonates quite well with the findings of major reports (IPCC, 2019; IPBES, 2019). Of the six SDG Transformations, respondents perceived that their governments had made the greatest efforts towards implementing Transformation 6 (Digital Revolution for Sustainable Development).

Finally, respondents identified three major challenges that impede further implementation of the SDG Transformations and progress towards the SDGs. The first and most significant barrier in many countries is a lack of political leadership to implement the 2030 Agenda. A second barrier is a lack of awareness of the SDGs among policymakers and the general public. Lastly, short-termism and a focus on responding to immediate events over the pursuit of longer-term objectives such as the SDGs represents a third barrier. This third barrier is likely to increase in relevance as countries shift their focus to managing the consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic.

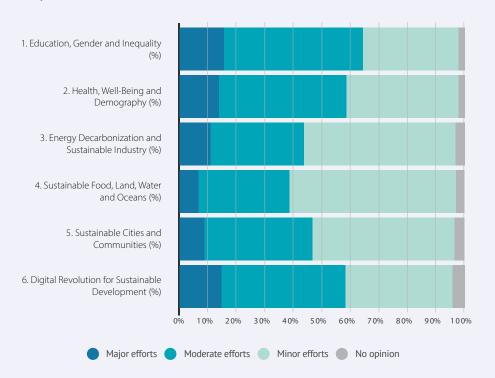
Figure 21 Q.1. In your view, is your country on track to achieve the SDGs by 2030?



#### Box 3. (continued)

#### Figure 22

Q.2. Since 2015, how do you perceive government efforts and actions to implement the six transformations in your country?



#### Figure 23

Q.4. In your view, what are the main barriers to achieving the SDGs in your country?



Source: SDSN Public opinion survey on SDG Progress and Challenges (April, 2020). n=715.

## Box 4. Public opinion survey on Covid-19 and the SDGs

In April 2020, the SDSN surveyed the SDG community on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the achievement of the SDGs. A total of 1,034 respondents from 110 countries participated in the survey. Respondents represented university and research organizations (28%), the private sector (20%), non-governmental organizations (16%), students (14%), governments (11%), international organizations (6%), and other (5%).

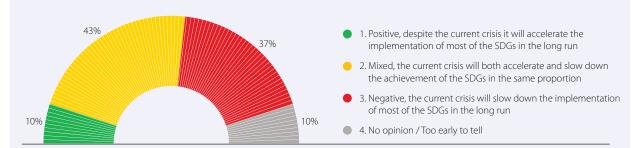
While the short-term impacts of Covid-19 on most SDGs were expected to most likely be negative, a majority of respondents considered that in the long run there might still be certain positive impacts. In total, 53% of respondents considered that the impact of Covid-19 would not be negative across the board for the achievement of the SDGs by 2030, and that positive transformations might occur on some SDGs. Respondents also felt that uncertainty prevailed. Close to 10% of respondents mentioned that it was too early to tell what the long-term impact of Covid-19 on the SDGs would be.

Respondents also expected differentiated impacts of Covid-19 on the six SDG Transformations. The greatest negative impacts were expected on Transformation 1 (Education, Gender, and Inequality) and Transformation 2 (Health, Well-Being, and Demography). At the same time, many respondents felt that the Covid-19 crisis may provide an opportunity to strengthen healthcare system preparedness and resilience, as well as improving prevention programs in the longer term. Respondents expected more mixed impacts on Transformation 3 (Energy Decarbonization and Sustainable Industry), Transformation 4 (Sustainable Food, Land, Water, and Oceans), and Transformation 5 (Sustainable Cities and Communities). Respondents considered that the short-term benefits that the lockdown measures had on air pollution and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions might be offset in the long run by unsustainable recovery plans, the low cost of fossil fuels, and the lack of enforcement of environmental and biodiversity conventions. Finally, respondents expected more positive impacts on Transformation 6 (Digital Revolution for Sustainable Development), pointing to the growth of e-commerce, remote working, digital health services, and online education services.

Finally, most respondents considered that the SDGs provide a framework that could help inform the recovery phase and contribute to preventing future global health and other crises. Only 28% of respondents considered the SDGs completely useless in helping to prevent and mitigate major global risks (e.g., pandemics) in the future. Yet even those who believed that the SDGs could be a useful framework mentioned that monitoring and reporting processes must be strengthened. Respondents also felt that the SDG reporting process, including voluntary national reviews (VNRs), should have a stronger focus on the resilience of health and other systems, as well as on crisis prevention. Finally, respondents considered that political leadership will be crucial to retain the SDGs as shared global priorities when countries recover from the Covid-19 outbreak.

#### Figure 24

Q.1. In your view, in your country, what will be the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the achievement of the SDGs by 2030?



## Box 4. (continued) Figure 25 Q.2. In your view, in your country, what will be the impact of Covid-19 on each of the six SDG Transformations? (%) 70 50 40 30 20 10 Health, Well-Being Sustainable Food, Sustainable Cities and Digital Revolution for Education, Gender Energy and Inequality and Demography Decarbonization Land, Water and Communities Sustainable and Sustainable Oceans Development Industry Figure 26 Q.3. In your view, is the current SDG framework and reporting process suited to help prevent and mitigate major global risks (e.g., pandemics)? 41% 28% Yes Moderately No No opinion

Source: SDSN Public opinion survey on "Covid-19 and the SDGs" (April, 2020). n=1,034.

## 3.2 Data, statistics and monitoring

### Data and monitoring initiatives

The 2030 Agenda emphasizes the importance of reliable data and statistics. The focus on data and statistics is stronger than that of the MDGs (SDSN, 2015). The 2030 Agenda states that "the goals and targets will be followed up and reviewed using a set of global indicators," while a dedicated section provides key principles of tracking progress and contextualizes SDG assessment processes and instruments at all levels. The Agenda mandates that the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), the Statistical Commission, and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) are to develop and frequently update an SDG indicator framework. As of March 2020. 231 official SDG indicators, classified in three tiers, are used to monitor the 17 SDGs and 169 targets (IAEG-SDGs, 2019).

National governments, multilateral organizations, civil society, and businesses have also launched numerous initiatives to monitor progress on the SDGs since 2015. We identify seven major types of SDG data initiatives below, but there are probably many others.

- 1. International SDG monitoring reports focus on all 17 SDGs and provide comparative assessments of SDG performance and progress across countries. At the global level, such initiatives include the SDG Index and Dashboards (Sachs et al., 2017, 2018, 2019), the UN Sustainable Development Goals Report and Progress Cards (United Nations, 2019), and the OECD Measuring Distance to the SDG Targets reports (OECD, 2017, 2019). Several regional reports have also become available. In the European Union, for instance, Eurostat publishes Sustainable development in the European Union, the official SDG monitoring report (Eurostat, 2017, 2018, 2019). The SDSN, in collaboration with partners, has supported the production of SDG baseline assessments for several regions since 2015 (SDG Center for Africa and SDSN, 2018, 2019; Luomi et al., 2019; SDSN and IEEP, 2019; Sachs et al., 2019b) – see also box 2.
- 2. National SDG indicator and monitoring reports are based on a national set of indicators identified by the government and/or civil society. Voluntary

national reviews (VNRs), the main annual and government-led SDG review mechanism, typically assess a country's key challenges to and priorities for achieving the SDGs. VNR indicators are not harmonized internationally and lack comparability (Schmidt-Traub et al., 2017). Some countries publish annual SDG reports, led by government and/or civil society (National Sustainable Development Council of Australia, 2019; NITI Aayog, 2019).

- **3.** Goal-specific monitoring initiatives focus on monitoring progress towards individual SDG outcomes. Examples include the Global Hunger Index (GHI) tracking SDG 2, and Goalkeepers, tracking SDGs 1 to 6 (Concern Worldwide and Welthungerhilfe, 2019; Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, 2019). Equal Measures 2030 focuses on data and metrics to track progress on the "leave no one behind" principle of the 2030 Agenda (Equal Measures 2030, 2019), and the Global Slavery Index monitors progress on SDG 8.7 (Minderoo Foundation Walk Free Initiative, 2018). Other goal-specific SDG monitoring initiatives include Tracking SDG7: The Energy Progress Report (World Bank et al., 2019) and the SDG 11 Synthesis Report 2018 on Cities and Communities (UNHABITAT, 2018).
- 4. Policy trackers are needed to create forward-looking assessments of countries' trajectories towards the SDGs. As discussed in the previous section, the Climate Action Tracker tracks national commitments and policies relating to SDG Transformation 3 (Energy Decarbonization), in support of SDG 13 and the objectives of the Paris Agreement (Climate Action Tracker, 2018a). SDSN is launching the Food, Environment, Land, and Development (FELD) Action Tracker as part of the Food and Land-Use Coalition. Similar policy trackers are urgently needed for the other SDG Transformations.
- 5. Subnational and city-level SDG assessments track the efforts and performance of cities, provinces, and regions. The SDSN has released monitoring instruments for cities in Italy, Spain, the United States, and across the European Union. The Local Data Action Solutions Initiative (LDA-SI) – a project

run by the SDSN's USA-Sustainable Cities Initiative (USA-SCI) and TReNDS – supports sub-national actors in engaging with the SDGs through local monitoring. The OECD has launched A Territorial Approach to the Sustainable Development Goals, which assesses the distance of SDG targets for more than 600 cities and regions (OECD, 2020). Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), C40 Cities, and UN-Habitat have also launched SDG monitoring initiatives in cities. The European Commission, through its Joint Research Centre (JRC) and the Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy (DG REGIO), is also working on monitoring the urban dimension of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

#### 6. Corporate benchmarks and sustainability metrics.

The SDGs are increasingly used by large companies as the underlying framework for environmental, social, and governance (ESG) reporting. The World Benchmarking Alliance is developing corporate benchmarks for major industries, while in close collaboration, the "Fixing the Business of Food" coalition initiated by the Barilla Center for Nutrition is developing monitoring frameworks for the food sector (World Benchmarking Alliance, 2019); SDSN and BCFN, 2019). The World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WBCSD) facilitates the exchange of best practices on SDG data (WBCSD, 2018). Many financial institutions and development banks have also developed SDG tools and procedures to track the SDG impact of their investments.

7. Capacity-building and partnerships to develop alternative data sources. PARIS21 has been named the custodian agency to support statistical capacitybuilding in low- and middle-income countries (PARIS21 and Partners for Review, 2019). The Thematic Research Group on Data and Statistics (TReNDs) supports better SDG monitoring, evolving data governance, and new data-sharing policy and practice standards (TReNDs, 2019). The Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD) was established to help stakeholders across countries and sectors fully harness the data revolution for sustainable development. Together they are implementing DATA4Now to increase the timeliness of SDG metrics (GPSDD et al., 2019).

## Data availability and timeliness for the SDGs

Timely data is crucial for accurate monitoring of SDG progress and for evidence-based policymaking. This is even more true after Covid-19. To assess the current state of data and monitoring, we assessed data availability and timeliness of the indicators included in this SDR2020. Our analysis highlights three major findings.

First, the inclusion of non-official statistics, including model-based estimates, helps fill data gaps and can reduce time lags in official statistics. Using only official statistics from United Nations custodian agencies, data availability varies significantly among regions, from 95% in OECD countries to 54% in Oceania (table 5). The average year of reference is 2016 for most regions (Eastern Europe and Central Asia, East and South Asia, Middle East and North Africa, Oceania, and Sub-Saharan Africa) and 2017 for OECD countries. Both data coverage and timeliness improve when adding model-based estimates (e.g., from IHME and the World Data Lab) and population surveys conducted by analytics companies (e.g., Gallup World Poll).

Non-official statistics obtained through modelling, population surveys, or other techniques come with limitations. While they increase data availability and timeliness, they do remain predictions. The accuracy of the underlying models have been questioned, and significant discrepancies have been found between model-based estimates and official statistics obtained several years after (Boerma, Victora, and Abouzahr, 2018; Shiffman and Shawar, 2020). Also, the models and underlying assumptions are not always made transparent. Finally, the availability of such estimates may reduce incentives to strengthen statistical capacity. Large-scale household surveys conducted by analytics companies typically have much lower sample sizes (usually 1,000 people) than national statistical offices require, which in turn will affect the reliability of the data. Data are not always collected face-to-face and the questions and scales used may not represent the most valid and reliable measurement approaches (OECD, 2017; Praia City Group, 2020).

Second, it remains difficult to assess if the adoption of the SDGs has had a positive impact on the availability and timeliness of official statistics. On one hand, we find that there is now more data available to measure sustainable development than there was in 2015. Improvements have been particularly pronounced in Oceania and Sub-Saharan Africa. On the other hand, many of the data points available now have a year of reference that predates the adoption of the SDGs. When comparing data availability of 2010-2015 vs 2015-2020, we find that availability has declined in all regions except in OECD countries (+0.3%). The slight increase in data availability for OECD countries is primarily due to new data on freshwater withdrawals (FAO) and mortality from air pollution (WHO).

There are several ways to interpret these findings. First, it might be too early to evaluate the impact of statistical projects and programs launched since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015. It takes many years to collect and standardize official statistics in collaboration with national statistical offices, especially when there are no agreed definitions or methods. Second, it is possible that datapoints collected and published between 2015 and 2020 have reference

years before 2015. We could not trace from international data portals the date when the data was collected. So, a data point obtained in 2016 with a reference year of 2014 is counted under data available for 2010–2015 but not for the SDG period (2015–2020). Hence these findings may just reinforce the point made earlier on significant time lags in official data reporting. Third, we have limited our analysis to data from official sources that is presented in the SDR2020. A similar analysis conducted for all official UN indicators might yield other findings.

Finally, we find that data availability and timeliness vary extensively across the SDGs. Using both official and non-official data sources, we find that data coverage and timeliness tend to be better for socioeconomic goals such as SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) and SDG 5 (Gender Equality). Data availability and timeliness to track SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) is more problematic, with many countries reporting outdated information or no information for the GINI coefficient. At the global level, data availability and timeliness are also low for environmental and biodiversity goals, including SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and SDG 14 (Life Below Water).

Table 5 Non-official data sources help address data gaps and time lags in official statistics

Data availability and year of reference by sub-regions (official data sources), including and excluding model-based estimates

	Official data sources (exception of the stimates and subjective	3	Official data sources (including model-based estimates and subjective measures)			
	Coverage (%)	Avg. Year	Coverage (%)	Avg. Year		
Eastern Europe & Central Asia	76.6	2016	78.3	2017		
East and South Asia	82.3	2016	84.7	2017		
Latin America and the Caribbean	76.7	2016	77.9	2017		
Middle East and North Africa	73.3	2016	76.8	2016		
OECD	95.0	2017	96.1	2017		
Oceania	54.5	2016	53.1	2016		
Sub-Saharan Africa	80.1	2016	82.9	2017		

Note: This table focuses on indicators from official sources (e.g., UN custodian agencies) included in the SDR2020. It does not cover all official SDG indicators. Model-based estimates include data from the World Poverty Lab and IHME. Subjective measures include population surveys conducted by the Gallup World Poll. Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 27

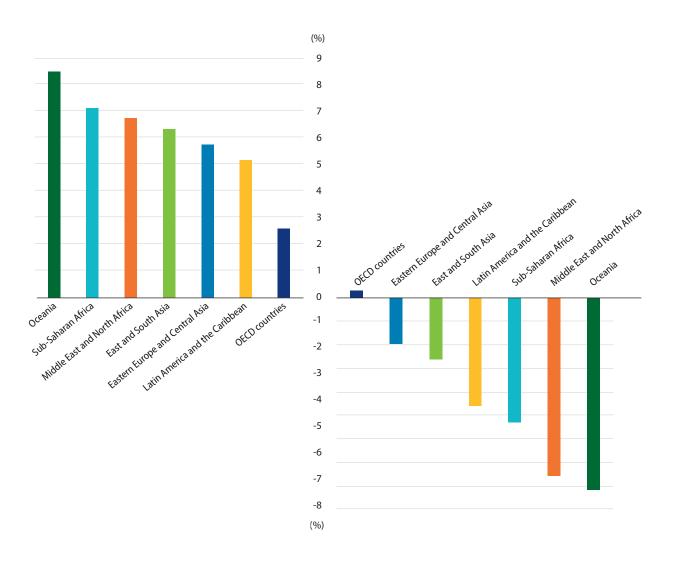
Overall, there are more official data available in 2020 than between 2010-2015 to measure sustainable development globally...

Change in data availability (official data sources<sup>1</sup>), 2010–2015 vs 2010-2020 (%)

## Figure 28

...Yet, it might be too soon to see an "SDG effect" on data availability and timeliness

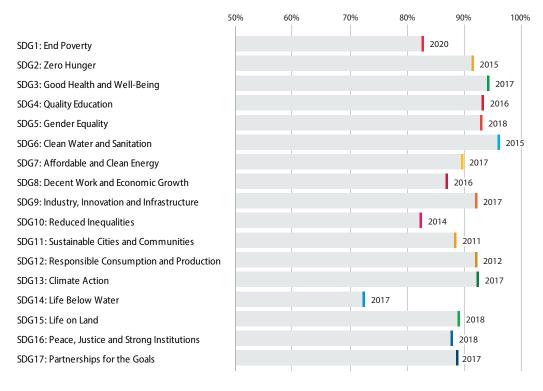
Change in data availability (official data sources<sup>1</sup>), 2010–2015 vs 2015-2020 (%)



Note: (1) Excluding model-based estimates and other non-official statistics. Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 29 Data availability and timeliness vary extensively across the SDGs

Global data availability (in %) and average year of reference (in years) by SDGs (official and non-official data sources)

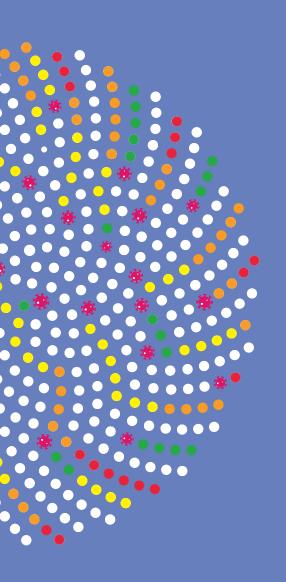


Source: Authors' analysis

The outbreak of Covid-19 underlines the need for more timely and disaggregated data. Beyond data needed on incidence, hospitalization, mortality, and the effective reproduction rate (ERR), countries need timely, accurate, and disaggregated data to design policy interventions that address the needs of their most vulnerable population groups (Dahmm, 2020; Marks, 2020). For comparison, the average time lag for data reported in the SDR2020 is three years.

At the same time, Covid-19 and its aftermath pose serious challenges for statistical systems. These include delays in planned censuses and surveys and reduced funding for

and capacity within national statistical offices. The need for real-time contact tracing also brings to the fore ethical and other concerns about new sources of data and the role private providers play in generating and using the data (Orrell, 2020; Marks, 2020; Espey, 2020). The SDSN TReNDS network and Data4Now support partnerships between governments and other stakeholders (including the private sector) to increase data availability and timeliness for the SDGs (GPSDD et al., 2019), while the Contract for Data Collaborations (C4DC) project supports governments in developing and executing data-sharing agreements for cross-sector data initiatives (GOVLAB, University of Washington, World Economic Forum and TRENDs, 2020).



# Part 4

Methods Summary and Data Tables

# Part 4

# Methods Summary and Data Tables

# 4.1 Interpreting the Index and Dashboards results

The Sustainable Development Report 2020 describes each country's progress towards achieving the SDGs and indicates areas requiring faster progress. A country's overall SDG Index score and its scores on individual SDGs can be interpreted as a percentage of optimal performance. The difference between the score and 100 is therefore the distance, in percentage points, that needs to be overcome to reach optimum performance. The same basket of indicators is used for all countries to generate comparable scores and rankings.

Substantial differences in rankings may be due to small differences in the aggregate SDG Index score. Differences of two or three places between countries should not be interpreted as "significant," whereas differences of 10 places or more can show a meaningful difference (JRC, 2019).

The SDG dashboards provide a visual representation of each country's performance on the 17 SDGs. The "traffic light" color scheme (green, yellow, orange, and red) illustrates how far a country is from achieving a particular goal. As in previous years, the dashboards and country profiles for OECD countries include additional metrics that are not available for non-OECD member countries

The SDG trend dashboards indicate whether a country is on track to achieve a particular goal by 2030, based on its recent performance on given indicators. Indicator trends are aggregated at the goal level to give a trend indication of how the country is progressing towards that SDG.

This section describes how the SDG Index and dashboards are computed. A detailed methodology paper is accessible online (Lafortune et al., 2018).

The European Commission Joint Research Centre (JRC) conducted an independent statistical audit of the report's methodology and results in 2019. The audit reviewed the conceptual and statistical coherence of the index structure. The detailed statistical audit report is also available on our website (http:// sustainabledevelopment.report).

# 4.2 Changes made to the 2020 edition, and main limitations

### Changes made to the 2020 SDG Index and Dashboards

The 2020 SDG Index covers 166 countries, compared with 162 countries in 2019. The additional countries included this year are Barbados, Brunei Darussalam, Somalia, and South Sudan. The 2020 report also incorporates several new indicators. These are shown in table 6, which also identifies indicators that were replaced or modified due to changes in the methodology, and estimates produced by data providers. The data for this year's edition was extracted between February and April 2020.

For the first time, the 2020 edition of the report features time series data for several spillovers. This includes the following indicators:

- CO<sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO<sub>2</sub>/capita)
- Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita),
- Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)

### Limitations and data gaps

Due to changes in the indicators as well as some refinements in the methodology, SDG Index rankings and scores cannot be compared with those of previous editions. In spite of our best efforts to identify data for the SDGs, several indicator and data gaps persist (table 7).

Table 6 New indicators and modifications

SDG	Indicator	Change
3	Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	Modification: Changed data source to WHO (2020)
4	Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	Modification: Changed data source to UNESCO (2020)
6	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	Modification: Underlying data source changed for a few countries. See https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/ for more information
6	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	New, replaces "Imported groundwater depletion"
7	Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	Modification: Changed data source to OECD (2020)
12	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	Modification: To increase timeliness and country coverage, data source was changed to Lenzen, M. et al. (2020)
12	SO₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	Modification: To increase timeliness and country coverage data source was changed to Lenzen, M. et al. (2020)
12	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	Modification: Indicator now excludes composted waste in addition to recycled waste
13	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	Modification: To increase timeliness and country coverage data source was changed to Lenzen, M. et al. (2020). Carbon accounting is no longer technology-adjusted
13	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	Modification: To avoid penalizing trade and transit countries, fuel exports are now capped at the country's level of production
14	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	New addition
15	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	New addition
16	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	Modification: Data now calculated as 3-year averages because of volatility
17	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	Modification: Changed data source for OECD countries to be consistent with non-OECD countries
17	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	New, replaces "Tax Haven Score (best 0–5 worst)"
17	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	New addition

Source: Authors' analysis

Table 7 Major indicator and data gaps for the SDGs

SDG	Issue	Desired metrics
		Resource-use efficiency (nutrients, water, energy)
2	Agriculture and nutrition	Risky pesticides
2		Food loss and food waste
		Greenhouse gas emissions from land use
2	I I - del-	Affordability of healthcare
3	Health	Health-care system resilience and preparedness to face global health risks
4	Education	Internationally comparable primary and secondary education outcomes
4	Education	Early childhood development
5	Wamanamanuarmant	Gender pay gap and other empowerment measures
5	Women empowerment	Violence against women
6	Water	Quality of drinking water and surface waters
8	Decent work	Decent work
0	Decent work	Labor rights protections
10	la a su sa lita .	Wealth inequality
10	Inequality	Vertical mobility
	Sustainable consumption and production	Environmental impact of material flows
12		Recycling and re-use (circular economy)
12		Chemicals
		Waste shipments
13	Climate change	Leading indicators for decarbonization
13	Climate Change	Greenhouse gas emissions from land use
		Maximum sustainable yields for fisheries
14	Marine ecosystems	Impact of high-sea and cross-border fishing
		Protected areas by level of protection
		Leading indicators for ecosystem health
15	Terrestrial ecosystems	Trade in endangered species
		Protected areas by level of protection
		Access to justice
16	Peace and justice	Violence against children
		Protection of the rights of civil society organizations
		Non-concessional development finance
17	Means of implementation	Climate finance
17	Means of implementation	Unfair tax competition
		Development impact of trade practices

Source: Authors' analysis

As underscored in previous editions of this report, governments and the international community must increase investments in SDG data and monitoring systems to close these gaps.

To ensure maximum data comparability, we only use data from internationally comparable sources. The providers of this data may adjust national data to ensure international comparability. As a result, some data points presented in this report may differ from data available from national statistical offices or other national sources. Moreover, the length of the validation processes followed by international organizations can lead to significant delays in publishing some data. National statistical offices may therefore have more recent data for some indicators than presented in this report.

#### Looking forward

In future editions we will include additional and improved SDG metrics as they become available, and we will aim for greater comparability over time. In particular, a major priority in future editions will be to present trend data on additional spillover metrics; such as SO<sub>2</sub> emissions, nitrogen emissions, and biodiversity threats embodied in imports.

To better inform regional and national discussions on the implementation of the SDGs, we support the creation of SDG indices and dashboards for regions (e.g., the Africa SDG Index and Dashboards Report) and at sub-national levels (e.g., the US Cities Sustainable Development Report). SDSN is also working with partners to produce more regional and sub-national editions that can promote evidence-based policymaking, mobilize regional and local communities, and identify persisting data gaps for monitoring the SDGs.

# 4.3 Methodology (summary)

The SDR2020 provides a comprehensive assessment of distance to targets based on the most up to date data available covering all 193 United Nations Member States. This year's report includes a total of 115 indicators with 85 global indicators and 30 indicators added specifically for OECD countries, including several new indicators to fill data gaps.

The following sections provide an overview of the methodology for indicator selection, normalization, aggregation and for generating indications on trends. Additional information including raw data, additional data tables and sensitivity tests are available online.

#### A. Data selection

Where possible, the SDR2020 uses official SDG indicators endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission. Where insufficient data is available for an official indicator and to close data gaps, we include other metrics from official and unofficial providers. Five criteria for indicator selection were used to determine suitable metrics for inclusion in the report:

- 1. Global relevance and applicability to a broad range of country settings: The indicators are relevant to monitoring achievement of the SDGs and applicable to the entire continent. They are internationally comparable and allow for direct comparison of performance across countries. In particular, they allow for the definition of quantitative performance thresholds that signify SDG achievement.
- 2. Statistical adequacy: The indicators selected represent valid and reliable measures.
- 3. Timeliness: The indicators selected are up to date and published on a reasonably prompt schedule.
- **4. Data quality:** The data series used represent the best available measure for a specific issue and derive from official national or international sources (e.g., national statistical offices or international organizations) or other reputable sources, such as peer-reviewed



publications. No imputations of self-reported national estimates are included.

**5. Coverage:** Data must be available for at least 80% of the United Nations Member States with a national population of more than 1 million people.

#### Data sources

The data included in the SDR2020 come from a mix of official and non-official data sources. Most of the data come from international organizations (World Bank, OECD, WHO, FAO, ILO, UNICEF, and others) which have extensive and rigorous data-validation processes. Other data sources include household surveys (Gallup World Poll), civil society organizations and networks (Oxfam, Tax Justice Network, and others) and peer-reviewed journals. The full list of indicators and data sources is presented in table 9.

#### B. Missing data and imputations

The purpose of the SDR2020 is to guide countries' discussions of their current SDG priorities based on available and robust data. To minimize biases from missing data, the SDG Index only includes countries that have data for at least 80% of the variables included in the global SDG Index. The list of countries not included in the SDG Index due to insufficient data availability is presented in table 10. We include all United Nations Member States in the SDG dashboards and country profiles, which illustrates gaps in available SDG data for some countries.

Considering that many SDG priorities lack widely accepted statistical models for imputing country-level data, we generally did not impute or model any missing data. We made exceptions for the variables listed in table 8, often because they would otherwise have not been included due to missing data.

To reduce missing-data biases in the computation of the SDG Index, we impute the regional mean goal scores to those goal scores that are missing or are missing data for more than 75% of the indicators under that goal. This applies primarily to Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and

Goal 14 (Life Below Water). Imputed goal scores are used solely for the computation of the index, and they are not reported in the SDG dashboards or country profiles. Similarly, we impute regional scores for each indicator under Goal 4 to those countries missing data for that indicator. This is done exceptionally to reduce missing bias from the many data gaps in the education data. In the case of Goal 14 (Life Below Water), we hope to identify more metrics in the future to gauge the impact of landlocked countries on oceans. Imputed values are clearly marked in the online datasets and in the country profiles.

### C. Method for constructing the SDG Index

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

#### Normalization

To make the data comparable across indicators, each variable was rescaled from 0 to 100, with 0 denoting worst performance and 100 describing the optimum. Rescaling is usually very sensitive to the choice of limits and extreme values (outliers) at both tails of the distribution. The latter may become unintended thresholds and introduce spurious variability in the data. Consequently, the choice of upper and lower bounds can affect the relative ranking of countries in the index.

The upper bound for each indicator was determined using a five-step decision tree:

1. Use absolute quantitative thresholds in SDGs and targets: e.g., zero poverty, universal school completion, universal access to water and sanitation, full gender equality. Some SDG targets propose relative changes (such as Target 3.4: "reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases ... ") that cannot be translated into a global baseline today. Such targets are addressed in step 5 (page 69).

- 2. Where no explicit SDG target is available, apply the principle of "leave no one behind" in setting the upper bound to universal access or zero deprivation for the following types of indicators:
  - a. Measures of extreme poverty (e.g., wasting), consistent with the SDG ambition to end extreme poverty in all its forms.
  - b. Public service coverage (e.g., access to contraception).
  - c. Access to basic infrastructure (e.g., mobile phone coverage, wastewater treatment).
- 3. Where science-based targets exist that must be achieved by 2030 or later, use these to set a 100% upper bound (e.g., 100% sustainable management of fisheries, or greenhouse gas emissions from electricity to reach net-zero by 2070 at the latest to limit warming to below 2°C).
- 4. Where several countries already exceed an SDG target, use the average of the top 5 performers (e.g., child mortality).
- 5. For all other indicators, use the average of the top performers. For global indicators, the upper bound was set by taking the average value of the top 5 global performers. For OECD indicators, the average of the top 3 performers was used.

These principles interpret the SDGs as "stretch targets" and focus attention on the indicators on which a country is lagging behind. Each indicator distribution was censored, so that all values exceeding the upper bound scored 100 and values below the lower bound scored 0.

In some cases, the upper bound exceeded the thresholds to be met by 2030 in order to achieve the SDGs. For example, the SDGs call for reducing child mortality to no more than 25 deaths per 1000 live births, but many countries have already exceeded this threshold (i.e., have mortality rates lower than 25 in 1000). By defining the upper bound as the "best" outcome (e.g., 0 mortality per 1000 live births) – rather than the SDG achievement threshold – the SDG Index rewards improvements across the full distribution. This is particularly important for countries that have already achieved some SDG thresholds, but still lag behind others on this metric.

Some countries already exceed the upper bound of certain indicators today, and more will do so in the coming years as the world progresses towards the SDGs.

To remove the effect of extreme values, which can skew the results of a composite index, the JRC (OECD and JRC, 2008) recommends censoring data at the bottom 2.5th percentile as the minimum value for the normalization – as long as that value does not include observations that are still part of the ordinary distribution. However, sometimes the 2.5th percentile may contain outliers and values that are part of a normally distributed set of data. When clear outliers were identified, an intermediate value between the weakest outlier and the most extreme "normal" value in the distribution was selected as the lower bound and we censored data at this level.

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

$$x' = \frac{\mathbf{x} - min(x)}{max(x) - min(x)} * 100 (Eq.S1)$$

where x is raw data value; max/min denote the bounds for best and worst performance, respectively; and x' is the normalized value after rescaling.

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

**Table 8** Imputations

SDG	Indicator	Imputation
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	Data was not reported for those countries where no survey data was available.
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	Data was not reported for those countries where no survey data was available.
2	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	FAO et al. (2015) report 14.7 million undernourished people in developed regions, which corresponds to an average prevalence of 1.17% in the developed regions. We assumed a 1.2% prevalence rate for each high-income country with missing data.
2	Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	UNICEF et al. (2016) report an average prevalence of stunting in high-income countries of 2.58%. We assumed this value for high-income countries with missing data.
2	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	UNICEF et al. (2016) report an average prevalence of wasting in high-income countries of 0.75%. We assumed this value for high-income countries with missing data.
4	Net primary enrollment rate (%)	For OECD countries, we imputed values from OECD enrollment data. For Japan and Lebanon, the datapoint in the 2019 SDR was reported for this year.
4	Lower secondary completion rate (%)	For OECD countries, we imputed values from OECD enrollment data. For Bulgaria, Japan, Lebanon, and Namibia, the datapoint in the 2019 SDR was reported for this year.
5	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	We impute modeled estimates from UNDESA Population Division for countries missing administrative data.
8	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	We assume missing data points for those countries in which the Walk Free Foundation's methodology has less confidence due to survey unavailability.
9	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	We impute values from the Global Innovation Index's indicator on university scores in the QS University Rankings for countries with missing data. We assumed a value of 0 for countries with no universities in the rankings.
9	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	We assumed zero R&D expenditure for low-income countries that did not report any data for this variable.
10	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	We impute the World Bank Gini coefficients for those countries missing data on the adjusted Gini coefficient from Brookings.
13	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	We assumed a value of 0 for countries with unreported export data and no production across all three fossil-fuel types (coal, gas, oil).
15	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	We did not report data for countries with insignificant forest area as per the Environmental Performance Index (2018). Countries with forest area but no data on drivers of permanent deforestation (shifting agriculture, urbanization, and land use for commodity production) were assigned a value of 0.
16	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	Countries with missing values in the most current extraction from the UNODC were assigned the values that were available for the 2019 Sustainable Development Report.
16	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	The best performing upper-middle-income countries have a child labor rate of 1% (UNICEF, 2015). We assumed 0% child labor for high-income OECD members for which no data was reported.

Table 8

(continued)

SDG	Indicator	Imputation
16	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	We assumed a value of 0 for countries with unreported export data and from which there are no major companies that produce weapons.
17	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	When data are missing from WHO or UNESCO, values were imputed from the OECD System of National Accounts data. Alternatively, when OECD SNA data wasn't available, values for health spending were imputed from the OECD Health expenditure and financing database while values for education spending were imputed from the Education at a glance: Educational finance indicators database.
17	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	IMF data (taxes, social contributions, and other revenue, excluding grants) is imputed when countries are missing data in the World Bank database. The IMF data used is from the central government (incl. social security funds) sector. If that is not available, we use data for the budgetary central government sector
17	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	A value of 0 was imputed to all countries not included in the index. Missing data was assigned to those countries not included in the index and indicated in the OECD Automatic Exchange of Information Implementation Report 2018 (Nauru, Qatar and Bahrain). According to the report, these countries have no system for direct taxation in place and do not have reciprocal information-exchanges.

#### Weighting and aggregation

The results of several rounds of expert consultations on earlier drafts of the SDG Index made clear that there is no consensus across different epistemic communities on assigning higher weights to some SDGs over others. As a normative assumption, we therefore opted for a fixed, equal weight to be given to every SDG to reflect policymakers' commitments to treating all SDGs equally and as an "integrated and indivisible" set of goals (United Nations, 2015, para. 5). This implies that to improve their SDG Index score, countries need to place attention on all goals, with a particular focus on goals that they are furthest from achieving and where incremental progress might therefore be expected to be fastest.

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

## D. Method for constructing the dashboards

We have introduced additional quantitative thresholds for each indicator, to group countries in a "traffic light" table. Aggregating across all indicators for each goal yields an overall score for each SDG and for each country. Table 11 presents these thresholds for each indicator.

#### Thresholds

To assess a country's progress on a particular indicator, we considered four bands. The green band is bounded by the maximum rating that can be achieved for each variable (i.e., the upper bound) and the threshold for achieving the SDG. Three color bands, moving from yellow to orange and then red, denote increasing distance from SDG achievement. The red band is bound at the bottom by the value of the 2.5<sup>th</sup> percentile of the distribution. Upper and lower bounds are the same as for the SDG Index.

Additional thresholds were established based on statistical techniques and in consultation with experts. The country assessments were subject to a public consultation as well as direct consultations with members of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network. All thresholds were specified in absolute terms and apply to all countries.

### Weighting and aggregation

The purpose of the global SDG dashboards is to highlight those SDGs that require particular attention in each country, and therefore should be prioritized for early action. For the design of the dashboards, the same issues related to weighting and aggregation of indicators apply, as discussed above for the SDG Index.

Averaging across all indicators for an SDG might hide areas of policy concern when a country performs well on most indicators but faces serious shortfalls on one or two metrics within the same SDG. This applies particularly to high-income and upper-middle-income countries that have made significant progress on many SDG dimensions but may face serious shortfalls on individual variables.

As a result, the global SDG dashboards aggregate indicator ratings for each SDG by estimating the average of the two variables on which a country performed worst. To this end, the indicator values were first rescaled from 0 to 3, where 0 corresponds to the lower bound, 1 to the value of the threshold between red and orange ("red threshold"), 2 to the value of the threshold between yellow and green ("green threshold"), and 3 to the upper bound. For all indicators, the yellow-orange threshold was set as the value halfway between the red and green thresholds (1.5). Each interval between 0 and 3 is continuous.

We then took the average of the two rescaled variables on which the country performed worst to identify its rating for that goal. We applied an additional rule that, in order to score green for the goal, both indicators had to be green - otherwise the goal would be rated yellow. Similarly, a red score was applied only if both worstperforming indicators scored red. If a country has only one data point under an SDG, then the color rating for that indicator determines its overall rating for the goal. If a country has data available on fewer than 50% of the indicators under a goal, its dashboard color for that goal will be gray.

#### E. SDG trends

Using historic data, we estimate how fast a country has been progressing towards an SDG and determine whether – if extrapolated into the future – this pace will be sufficient to achieve the SDG by 2030. For each indicator, SDG achievement is defined by the green threshold set for the SDG dashboards. The difference in percentage points between the green threshold and the normalized country score denotes the gap that must be closed to meet that goal. To estimate trends at the indicator level, we calculated the linear annual growth rates (i.e., annual percentage improvement) needed to achieve the target by 2030 ( i.e., 2010–2030), which we compared to the average annual growth rate over the most recent period, for example, from 2015–2018. Progress towards achievement on a particular indicator is described using a four-arrow system (figure 30). Figure 31 illustrates the methodology graphically.

Specifically, each indicator trend was re-normalized on a scale of 0 to 4, similar to the dashboard methodology. Decreasing indicators were assigned a value of 0–1, where 0 is the highest rate of score decrease and 1 corresponds to no change whatsoever in the score over time. Indicator trends that are "stagnating" were assigned a value of 1–2, where 2 corresponds to 50% of the growth rate needed to meet the target by 2030. Indicators that are "moderately improving" were assigned a value of 2–3, where 3 is the exact growth rate needed to achieve the target by 2030. Those indicators that are "on track" were assigned values of 3–4, where 4 corresponds to the greatest improvement over the period. Indicators that are "maintaining SDG achievement" were assigned a score of exactly 3. The individual bands are linear, but the continuous 0-to-4 scale is not linear as a whole.

Overall goal trends were calculated as the arithmetic average of the rescaled values for all trend indicators under each goal. An average of 0–1 corresponds to a "decreasing" goal trend, 1-2 to a "stagnating" trend, 2–3 to "moderate improvement," and 3–4 to "on track or maintaining achievement." The trend for an SDG was calculated as the arithmetic average of all trend indicators for that goal.

Figure 30 The Four-arrow system for denoting SDG trends



Figure 31 Graphic representation of the SDG trends methodology

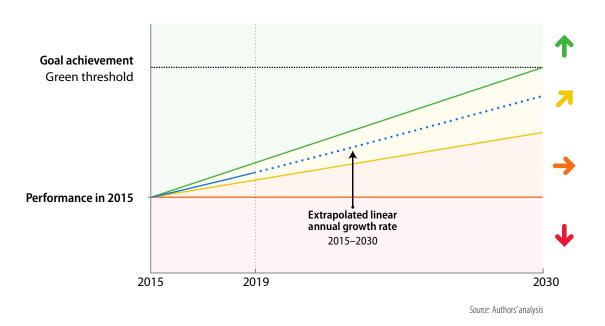


Table 12 also provides the complete list of indicators used to compute SDG Trends. Trend indicators were selected from the indicators included in the SDG dashboards based on the availability of trend data. When the value for one year was not available, we used the closest available value with a maximum one-year difference for calculating the trend indications. The table also indicates the period over which the trend was calculated. For several indicators, trends were calculated using data in 2015 as the start year. These indicators demonstrate how the situation in the country has changed since adoption of the SDGs. These indicators are particularly insightful for understanding how policy implementation efforts have corresponded to changing outcomes, and are marked with an asterisk in table 12. Other SDG trends are calculated based on data points that preceded the adoption of SDGs, because data is reported with long lags at the international level due to lengthy validation processes.

Small decreases in countries that are top performers are treated differently from small decreases in countries that are average or low performers. For top performers only, very small decreases are now treated as "stagnating" trends. They are reported as such at the indicator level

and treated as such when calculating the overall goal trend. However, countries that used to be above the green threshold and that decrease to a score lower than the green threshold obtain a "decreasing" trend.

Several other calculation methods were considered. For instance, we tested the sensitivity of the results when using technical optimums (100 score) as "goal achievement" and calculated distance to these optimums. This approach yielded harsher results and is not consistent with our conceptual assumption that lower green thresholds correspond to goal achievement. We also considered using compound annual growth rates (CAGR) instead of linear growth rates. The two approaches yield rather similar results however, and we could not identify a strong argument for using the more sophisticated CAGR method. Finally, while the dashboards are based only on the two worst indicators, trends are generated using all indicators under the goal. This is because the dashboards aim to highlight goals where action is urgently required due to poor performance on some of the underlying indicators, whereas the trends aim to reflect the evolution of overall performance on the goal over time, including all indicators.

# 4.4 Data tables

### Table 9

Indicators included in the Sustainable Development Report 2020

#### Legend

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

SDG	Notes	Indicator	Reference Year	Source	Description
1		Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	2020	World Data Lab (2020)	Estimated percentage of the population that is living under the poverty threshold of US\$1.90 a day. Estimated using historical estimates of the income distribution, projections of population changes by age and educational attainment, and GDP projections.
1		Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	2020	World Data Lab (2020)	Estimated percentage of the population that is living under the poverty threshold of US\$3.20 a day. Estimated using historical estimates of the income distribution, projections of population changes by age and educational attainment, and GDP projections.
1	[a]	Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	2017	OECD (2020)	Relative poverty is measured as the share of the population whose incomes fall below half the median disposable income for the entire population. The income threshold for relative poverty changes over time with changes in median disposable income.
2		Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2017	FAO (2020)	The percentage of the population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements for a minimum of one year. Dietary energy requirements are defined as the amount of dietary energy required by an individual to maintain body functions, health and normal activity. FAO et al. (2015) report 14.7 million undernourished people in developed regions, which corresponds to an average prevalence of 1.17% in the developed regions. We assumed a 1.2% prevalence rate for each high-income country (World Bank, 2019) with missing data.
2		Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2016	UNICEF et al. (2020)	The percentage of children up to the age of 5 years that are stunted, measured as the percentage that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median height for their age, according to the WHO Child Growth Standards. UNICEF et al. (2016) report an average prevalence of wasting in high-income countries of 2.58%. We assumed this value for high-income countries with missing data.
2		Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2016	UNICEF et al. (2020)	The percentage of children up to the age of 5 years whose weight falls below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for their age, according to the WHO Child Growth Standards. UNICEF et al. (2016) report an average prevalence of wasting in high-income countries of 0.75%. We assumed this value for high-income countries with missing data.
2		Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	2016	WHO (2020)	The percentage of the adult population that has a body mass index (BMI) of 30kg/m² or higher, based on measured height and weight.
2		Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2017	Bonhommeau et al. (2013)	Trophic levels are a measure of the energy intensity of diet composition and reflect the relative amounts of plants as opposed to animals eaten in a given country. A higher trophic level represents a greater level of consumption of energy-intensive animals.
2		Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2017	FAO (2020)	Cereal yield, measured as tonnes per hectare of harvested land. Production data on cereals relate to crops harvested for dry grain only and excludes crops harvested for hay or green for food, feed, or silage and those used for grazing.
2		Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0-1.41 best)	2015	Zhang and Davidson (2019)	The Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (SNMI) is a one-dimensional ranking score that combines two efficiency measures in crop production: Nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) and land use efficiency (crop yield).
2	[a]	Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	2015	Global Yield Gap Atlas (2015)	A country's yield expressed as a percentage of its potential yield in the three annual crops using the most land area, weighted for the relative importance of each crop in terms of surface area.

Table 9 (continued)

		Defense		
SDG Notes	Indicator	Reference Year	Source	Description
3	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	2017	WHO et al. (2020)	The estimated number of women, between the age of 15-49, who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, per 100,000 live births.
3	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2018	UNICEF et al. (2020)	The number of newborn infants (neonates) who die before reaching 28 days of age, per 1,000 live births.
3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2018	UNICEF et al. (2020)	The probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year, per 1,000 live births.
3	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2018	WHO (2020)	The estimated rate of new and relapse cases of tuberculosis in a given year, expressed per 100,000 people. All forms of tuberculosis are included, including cases of people living with HIV.
3	New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	2018	UNAIDS (2020)	Number of people newly infected with HIV per 1,000 uninfected population.
3	Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	2016	WHO (2018)	The probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases, defined as the percent of 30-year-old-people who would die before their 70 <sup>th</sup> birthday from these diseases, assuming current mortality rates at every age and that individuals would not die from any other cause of death (e.g. injuries or HIV/AIDS).
3	Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	2016	WHO (2020)	Mortality rate that is attributable to the joint effects of fuels used for cooking indoors and ambient outdoor air pollution.
3	Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	2016	WHO (2020)	Estimated number of fatal road traffic injuries per 100,000 people.
3	Life expectancy at birth (years	) 2016	WHO (2020)	The average number of years that a newborn could expect to live, if he or she were to pass through life exposed to the sex- and age-specific death rates prevailing at the time of his or her birth, for a specific year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
3	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	2017	UNDESA (2020)	The number of births per 1,000 women between the age of 15 to 19.
3	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	2016	UNICEF (2020)	The percentage of births attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period, to conduct deliveries on their own, and to care for newborns.
3	Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	2018	WHO and UNICEF (2020)	Estimated national routine immunization coverage of infants, expressed as the percentage of surviving infants children under the age of 12 months who received two WHO-recommended vaccines (3rd dose of DTP and 1st dose of measles). Calculated as the minimum value between the percentage of infants who have received the 3rd dose of DTP and the percentage who have received the 1st dose of measles.
3	Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	2017	WHO (2019)	Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population). The indicator is an index reported on a unitless scale of 0 to 100, which is computed as the geometric mean of 14 tracer indicators of health service coverage.
3	Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	2019	Gallup (2020)	Subjective self-evaluation of life, where respondents are asked to evaluate where they feel they stand on a ladder where 0 represents the worst possible life and 10 the best possible life.
3 [a]	Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2016	OECD (2020)	Difference between maximum and minimum regional life expectancy at birth among regions.

Table 9 (continued)

(COITC	inued)				
SDG	Notes	Indicator	Reference Year	Source	Description
3	[a]	Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	2018	OECD (2020)	Gap in percentage of people who perceive their health status as good or very good between the poorest 20% and the richest 20% of the population.
3	[a]	Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	2018	OECD (2020)	The percentage of the population aged 15 years and older who are reported to smoke daily.
4		Net primary enrollment rate (%)	2018	UNESCO (2020)	The percentage of children of the official school age population who are enrolled in primary education.
4		Lower secondary completion rate (%)	2018	UNESCO (2020)	Lower secondary education completion rate measured as the gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (general and pre-vocational). It is calculated as the number of new entrants in the last grade of lower secondary education, regardless of age, divided by the population at the entrance age for the last grade of lower secondary education.
4		Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	2018	UNESCO (2020)	The percentage of youth, aged 15 to 24, who can both read and write a short simple statement on everyday life with understanding.
4	[a]	Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	2018	UNESCO (2020)	Participation rate in organized learning one year before the official primary entry age.
4	[a]	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	2018	OECD (2020)	The percentage of the population, aged 25 to 34, who have completed tertiary education.
4	[a]	PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	2018	OECD (2018)	National scores in the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), an internationally standardized assessment that is administered to 15-year-olds in schools. It assesses how far students near the end of compulsory education have acquired some of the knowledge and skills that are essential for full participation in society. Country PISA scores for reading, mathematics, and science were averaged to obtain an overall PISA score.
4	[a]	Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	2018	OECD (2018)	Percentage of variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status.
4	[a]	Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	2018	OECD (2018)	Percentage of students with a performance in science below level 2 (less than 409.54 score points).
4	[a]	Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	2018	OECD (2018)	Percentage of students who are in the bottom quarter of the PISA index of economic, social and cultural status (ESCS) in the country/economy of assessment and are in the top quarter of science performers among all countries/economies, after accounting for socio-economic status.
5		Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	2018	UNDESA (2020)	The percentage of women of reproductive age, either married or in a union, whose demand for family planning has been met using modern methods of contraception.
5		Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	2018	UNESCO (2020)	The mean years of education received by women aged 25 and older divided by the mean years of education received by men aged 25 and older.
5		Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	2019	ILO (2020)	Modeled estimate of the proportion of the female population aged 15 years and older that is economically active, divided by the same proportion for men.
5		Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	2020	IPU (2020)	The number of seats held by women in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats. Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates, or the number of members of parliament.
5	[a]	Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	2018	OECD (2020)	The difference between male and female median wages of full-time employees and those self-employed, divided by the male median wage.
5	[a]	Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	2015	OECD (2020)	The difference in time spent in unpaid work between men and women in minutes per day. Unpaid work includes work, such as childcare, meal preparation, and cleaning.

Table 9 (continued)

SDG Notes	Indicator R	eference	Source	Description
JDG Notes	maicator	Year	Jource	Description
6	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	2017	JMP (2020)	The percentage of the population using at least a basic drinking water service, such as drinking water from an improved source, provided that the collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing.
6	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	2017	JMP (2020)	The percentage of the population using at least a basic sanitation service, such as an improved sanitation facility that is not shared with other households.
6	Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2015	FAO (2020)	The level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources is the ratio between total freshwater withdrawn by all major sectors and total renewable freshwater resources, after taking into account environmental water requirements. Main sectors, as defined by ISIC standards, include agriculture, forestry and fishing, manufacturing, electricity industry, and services. This indicator is also known as water withdrawal intensity
6	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2018	EPI (2018)	The percentage of collected, generated, or produced wastewater that is treated normalized by the population connected to centralized wastewater treatment facilities. Scores were calculated by multiplying the wastewater treatment summary values, based on decadal averages, with the sewerage connection values to arrive at an overall total percentage of wastewater treated.
6	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	2013	Lenzen et al. (2013)	Water scarcity is measured as water consumption weighted by scarcity indices. In order to incorporate water scarcity into the virtual water flow calculus, a new satellite account was constructed where water use entries are weighted so that they reflect the scarcity of the water being used. The weight used is a measure of water withdrawals as a percentage of the existing local renewable freshwater resources. The Water Scarcity Index was used for converting total water use into scarce water use.
6 [a]	Population using safely managed water services (%)	2017	JMP (2020)	The percentage of the population using a safely managed drinking water service. A safely managed drinking water service is one where people use an "improved" source meeting three criteria: it is accessible on premises, water is available when needed, and the water supplied is free from contamination. Improved sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction.
6 [a]	Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	2017	JMP (2020)	The percentage of the population using safely managed sanitation services. Safely managed sanitation services are "improved" sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households, and where the excreta produced should either be treated and disposed of in situ, stored temporarily and then emptied, transported and treated off-site, or transported through a sewer with wastewater and then treated off-site. Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact.
7	Population with access to electricity (%)	2017	SE4AII (2020)	The percentage of the population who has access to electricity.
7	Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	2016	SE4AII (2020)	The percentage of the population primarily using clean cooking fuels and technologies for cooking. Under WHO guidelines, kerosene is excluded from clean cooking fuels.
7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2017	IEA (2019)	A measure of the carbon intensity of energy production, calculated by dividing $CO_2$ emissions from the combustion of fuel by electricity output.
7 [a]	Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	2018	OECD (2020)	The share of renewable energy in the total primary energy supply. Renewables include the primary energy equivalent of hydro (excluding pumped storage), geothermal, solar, wind, tide and wave sources. Energy derived from solid biofuels, biogasoline, biodiesels, other liquid biofuels, biogases and the renewable fraction of municipal waste are also included.
8	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	2018	World Bank (2020)	The growth rate of GDP adjusted to income levels (where rich countries are expected to grow less) and expressed relative to the US growth performance. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy, plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products.

Table 9 (continued)

SDG I	Votes	Indicator	Reference Year	Source	Description
8		Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2018	Walk Free Foundation (2018)	Estimation of the number of people in modern slavery. Modern slavery is defined as people in forced labor or forced marriage. It is calculated based on standardized surveys and Multiple Systems Estimation (MSE).
8		Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile- money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	2017	Demirguc-Kunt et al. (2018)	The percentage of adults, 15 years and older, who report having an account (by themselves or with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution, or who have personally used a mobile money service within the past 12 months.
8	[b]	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	2019	ILO (2020)	Modeled estimate of the share of the labor force that is without work but is available and actively seeking employment. The indicator reflects the inability of an economy to generate employment for people who want to work but are not doing so.
8		Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	2010	Alsamawi et al. (2017)	The number of fatal work-related accidents associated with imported goods. Calculated using extensions to a multiregional input-output table.
8	[a]	Employment-to-population ratio (%)	2019	OECD (2020)	The ratio of the employed to the working age population. Employed people are those aged 15 or older who were in paid employment or self-employed during a specified period. The working age population refers to people aged 15 to 64.
8	[a]	Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	2018 )	OECD (2020)	The percentage of young people who are not in employment, education or training (NEET). Education includes part-time or full-time education, but exclude those in non-formal education and in educational activities of very short duration. Employment is defined according to the ILO Guidelines and covers all those who have been in paid work for at least one hour in the reference week or were temporarily absent from such work.
9		Population using the internet (%)	2018	ITU (2020)	The percentage of the population who used the Internet from any location in the last three months. Access could be via a fixed or mobile network.
9		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	2018	ITU (2020)	The number of mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 population. Mobile broadband subscriptions refer to subscriptions to mobile cellular networks with access to data communications (e.g. the Internet) at broadband speeds, irrespective of the device used to access the internet.
9		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport- related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2018	World Bank (2018)	Survey-based average assessment of the quality of trade and transport related infrastructure, e.g. ports, roads, railroads and information technology, on a scale from 1 (worst) to 5 (best).
9		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	2020	Times Higher Education (2020)	The average score of the top three universities in each country that are listed in the global top 1,000 universities in the world. For countries with at least one university on the list, only the score of the ranked university was taken into account. When a university score was missing in the Times Higher Education World University Ranking, an indicator from the Global Innovation Index on the top 3 universities in Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) University Ranking was used as a source when available.
9		Scientific and technical journa articles (per 1,000 population)	ЛПХ	National Science Foundation (2020)	The number of scientific and technical journal articles published, that are covered by the Science Citation Index (SCI) or the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). Articles are counted and assigned to a country based on the institutional address(es) listed in the article.
9		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2017	UNESCO (2020)	Gross domestic expenditure on scientific research and experimental development (R&D) expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). We assumed zero R&D expenditure for low-income countries that do not report any data.
9	[a]	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	2018	OECD (2020)	The number of researchers per thousand employed people. Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems, as well as in the management of the projects concerned

Table 9 (continued)

(conti	continued)						
SDG	Notes	Indicator	Reference Year	Source	Description		
9	[a]	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	2017	OECD (2020)	A triadic patent family is defined as a set of patents registered in various countries (i.e. patent offices) to protect the same invention. Triadic patent families are a set of patents filed at three of these major patent offices: the European Patent Office (EPO), the Japan Patent Office (JPO) and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). The number of triadic patent families is "nowcast" for timeliness.		
9	[a]	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	2019	OECD (2020)	The difference in the percentage of household Internet access between the top and bottom income quartiles. $ \\$		
9	[a]	Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science and engineering)	2015	OECD (2020)	Percentage of women tertiary graduates in natural sciences and engineering out of total tertiary graduates in natural sciences and engineering.		
10		Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	2017	Chandy and Seidel (2017)	The Gini coefficient adjusted for top revenues unaccounted for in household surveys. This indicator takes the average of the unadjusted Gini and the adjusted Gini.		
10	[a]	Palma ratio	2017	OECD (2020)	The share of all income received by the 10% people with highest disposable income divided by the share of all income received by the 40% people with the lowest disposable income.		
10	[a]	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	2017	OECD (2020)	The percentage of people of 66 years of age or more whose income falls below half the median household income of the total population.		
11		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) $(\mu g/m^3)$	2017	IHME (2017)	Air pollution measured as the population-weighted mean annual concentration of PM2.5 for the urban population in a country. PM2.5 is suspended particles measuring less than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter, which are capable of penetrating deep into the respiratory tract and can cause severe health damage.		
11		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	2017	WHO and UNICEF (2020)	The percentage of the urban population with access to improved drinking water piped on premises. An "improved" drinking-water source is one that, by the nature of its construction and when properly used, adequately protects the source from outside contamination, particularly fecal matter.		
11		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	2019	Gallup (2020)	The percentage of the surveyed population that responded "satisfied" to the question "In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the public transportation systems?".		
11	[a]	Population with rent overburden (%)	2017	OECD (2011)	Percentage of the population living in households where the total housing costs represent more than 40 $\%$ of disposable income.		
12	[b]	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	2016	World Bank (2018)	The amount of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. Waste from agriculture and from industries are not included.		
12		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	2016	UNU-IAS (2017)	Waste from electrical and electronic equipment, estimated based on figures for domestic production, imports and exports of electronic products, as well as product lifespan data.		
12		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	2012	Lenzen et al. (2020)	${\rm SO_2}$ emissions associated with the production of goods and services, which are then either exported or consumed domestically.		
12		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2012	Lenzen et al. (2020)	Emissions of $SO_2$ embodied in imported goods and services. $SO_2$ emissions have severe health impacts and are a significant cause of premature mortality worldwide.		
12		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	2010	Oita et al. (2016)	Reactive nitrogen emitted during the production of commodities, which are then either exported or consumed domestically. Reactive nitrogen corresponds to emissions of ammonia, nitrogen oxides and nitrous oxide to the atmosphere, and of reactive nitrogen potentially exportable to water bodies, all of which can be harmful to human health and the environment.		
12		Nitrogen emissions embodiec in imports (kg/capita)	l 2010	Oita et al. (2016)	Emissions of reactive nitrogen embodied in imported goods and services. Reactive nitrogen corresponds here to emissions of ammonia, nitrogen oxides and nitrous oxide to the atmosphere, and of reactive nitrogen potentially exportable to water bodies, all of which can be harmful to human health and the environment.		
12	[a]	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	2018	OECD (2020)	The amount of municipal solid waste (MSW), including household waste, that is neither recycled nor composted.		

Table 9 (continued)

(contir	nuea)				
SDG I	Notes	Indicator	Reference Year	Source	Description
13		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2017	Gütschow et al. (2019)	Emissions of $CO_2$ that arise from the consumption of energy. This includes emissions due to the consumption of petroleum, natural gas, coal, and also from natural gas flaring.
13		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2015	Lenzen et al. (2020)	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imported goods and services.
13		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2019	UN Comtrade (2020); EIA (2020)	$CO_2$ emissions embodied in the exports of coal, gas, and oil. Calculated using a 5-year average of fossil fuel exports and converting exports into their equivalent $CO_2$ emissions. Exports for each fossil fuel are capped at the country's level of production.
13	[a]	Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )	2016	OECD (2016)	The price of carbon emissions resulting from taxes and emissions trading systems, excluding $CO_2$ emissions from biomass.
14		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	2018	Birdlife International et al. (2020)	The mean percentage area of marine Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of marine biodiversity) that are protected.
14		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	2019	Ocean Health Index (2019)	The clean waters subgoal of the Ocean Health Index measures to what degree marine waters under national jurisdictions have been contaminated by chemicals, excessive nutrients (eutrophication), human pathogens, and trash.
14		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	2014	Sea around Us (2018); EPI (2018)	The percentage of a country's total catch, within its exclusive economic zone (EEZ), that is comprised of species that are overexploited or collapsed, weighted by the quality of fish catch data.
14		Fish caught by trawling (%)	2014	Sea Around Us (2018)	The percentage of fish caught by trawling, a method of fishing in which industrial fishing vessels drag large nets (trawls) along the seabed.
14		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	2018	Lenzen et al. (2020)	Threats to marine species embodied in imports of goods and services.
15		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	2018	Birdlife International et al. (2020)	The mean percentage area of terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of biodiversity) that are protected.
15		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	2018	Birdlife International et al. (2020)	The mean percentage area of freshwater Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of biodiversity) that are protected.
15		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	2019	IUCN and Birdlife International (2020)	The change in aggregate extinction risk across groups of species. The index is based on genuine changes in the number of species in each category of extinction risk on The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.
15		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	2018	Curtis et al. (2018)	The mean annual percentage of permanent deforestation over the period 2014 to 2018. Permanent deforestation refers to tree cover removal for urbanization, commodity production and certain types of small-scale agriculture. It does not include temporary forest loss due to the forestry sector or wildfires.
15		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	2018	Lenzen et al. (2020)	Threats to terrestrial and freshwater species embodied in imports of goods and services.
16		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2017	UNODC (2020)	The number of intentional homicides per 100,000 people. Intentional homicides are estimates of unlawful homicides purposely inflicted as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, intergang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence and killing by armed groups. Intentional homicide does not include all intentional killing, such as killing in armed conflict.
16		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	2018	UNODC (2020)	Unsentenced prisoners as a percentage of overall prison population. Persons held unsentenced or pre-trial refers to persons held in prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions who are untried, pre-trial or awaiting a first instance decision on their case from a competent authority regarding their conviction or acquittal.

Table 9 (continued)

(continued)				
SDG Notes	Indicator F	Reference Year	Source	Description
16	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	2019	Gallup (2020)	The percentage of the surveyed population that responded "Yes" to the question "Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?"
16	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	2019	World Economic Forum (2019)	Survey-based assessment of protection of property rights, on a scale from 1 (worst) to 7 (best). The indicator reports respondents' qualitative assessment based on answers to several questions on the protection of property rights and intellectual property rights protection.
16	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	2018	UNICEF (2020)	The percentage of children under the age of five whose births are reported as being registered with the relevant national civil authorities.
16	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	2019	Transparency International (2020)	The perceived levels of public sector corruption, on a scale from 0 (highest level of perceived corruption) to 100 (lowest level of perceived corruption). The CPI aggregates data from a number of different sources that provide perceptions of business people and country experts.
16	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	2016	UNICEF (2017)	The percentage of children, between the age of 5-14 years old, involved in child labor at the time of the survey. A child is considered to be involved in child labor under the following conditions: (a) children 5-11 years old who, during the reference week, did at least one hour of economic activity or at leas 28 hours of household chores, or (b) children 12-14 years old who, during the reference week, did at least 14 hours of economic activity or at least 28 hours of household chores. We assumed 0% child labor for high-income countries for which no data was reported.
16	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	2019		Volume of major conventional weapons exported, expressed in constant 1990 US\$ millions per 100,000 population. It is calculated based on the trendindicator value, which is based on the known unit production cost of a core set of weapons, and does not reflect the financial value of the exports. Small arms, light weapons, ammunition and other support material are not included.
16	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	2019	Reporters sans frontières (2019)	Degree of freedom available to journalists in 180 countries and regions, determined by pooling the responses of experts to a questionnaire devised by RSI
16 [a]	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	2017	UNODC (2020)	The prison population is composed of persons held in prisons, penal institutions, or correctional institutions.
17	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2016	UNESCO (2020); WHO (2020)	The sum of public expenditure on health from domestic sources and general government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers) expressed as a percentage of GDP.
17	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	2017	OECD (2020)	The amount of official development assistance (ODA) as a share of gross national income (GNI). It includes grants, "soft" loans (where the grant element is at least 25% of the total) and the provision of technical assistance, and excludes grants and loans for military purposes.
17	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	2018	IMF (2020)	Government revenue measured as cash receipts from taxes, social contributions, and other revenues such as fines, fees, rent, and income from property or sales. Grants are also considered as revenue but are excluded here.
17	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	2019	Tax Justice Network (2019)	The Corporate Tax Haven Score measures a jurisdiction's potential to poach the tax base of others, as enshrined in its laws, regulations and documented administrative practices. For countries with multiple jurisdictions, the value of the worst-performing jurisdiction was retained.
17 [a]	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	2020	Tax Justice Network (2020)	The Index measures the contribution of each jurisdiction to financial secrecy, on a scale from 0 (best) to 100 (worst). It is calculated using qualitative data to prepare a secrecy score for each jurisdiction and quantitative data to create a global scale weighting for each jurisdiction according to its share of offshore financial services activity in the global total. For countries with multiple jurisdictions, the average score of the jurisdictions was used.
17 [a]	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	2016	Zucman et al. (2019)	Estimation of how much profit is shifted into tax havens and how much non- haven countries lose in profits from such shifting. Based on macroeconomic dat known as foreign affiliates statistics. Negative values indicate profit shifting.

Table 10 Countries not included in the 2020 SDG Index due to insufficient data availability

Country	Missing Values	Percentage of Missing Values
Andorra	37	46%
Antigua and Barbuda	24	29%
The Bahamas	20	24%
Dominica	39	46%
Eritrea	17	20%
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	39	46%
Guinea-Bissau	17	20%
Equatorial Guinea	27	32%
Grenada	34	41%
Kiribati	37	44%
St. Kitts and Nevis	44	52%
Libya	18	21%
St. Lucia	25	30%
Liechtenstein	47	59%
Monaco	45	54%
Marshall Islands	45	54%
Nauru	49	58%
Palau	48	57%
Korea, Dem. Rep.	20	24%
Solomon Islands	24	29%
San Marino	45	54%
Seychelles	23	27%
Timor-Leste	21	25%
Tonga	28	33%
Tuvalu	47	56%
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	30	36%
Samoa	18	21%

**Table 11** Indicator thresholds and justifications for the optimum values

SDG	Indicator	Optimum (value = 100)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red	Lower Bound	Justification for Optimum
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0	≤2	$2 < x \le 7.5$	$7.5 < x \le 13$	>13	72.6	SDG Target
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0	≤2	$2 < x \le 7.5$	$7.5 < x \le 13$	>13	51.5	SDG Target
1	Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	6.1	≤10	$10 < x \le 12.5$	$12.5 < x \le 15$	>15	17.7	Average of 3 best OECD performers
2	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	0	≤7.5	$7.5 < x \le 11.25$	11.25 < x ≤ 15	>15	42.3	SDG Target
2	Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0	≤7.5	$7.5 < x \le 11.25$	11.25 < x ≤ 15	>15	50.2	SDG Target
2	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0	≤5	$5 < x \le 7.5$	$7.5 < x \le 10$	>10	16.3	SDG Target
2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	2.8	≤10	10 < x ≤ 17.5	17.5 < x ≤ 25	>25	35.1	Average of 5 best performers
2	Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.04	≤2.2	$2.2 < x \le 2.3$	$2.3 < x \le 2.4$	>2.4	2.47	Average of 5 best performers
2	Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7	≥2.5	2.5 > x ≥ 2	2 > x ≥ 1.5	>1.5	0.2	Average of 5 best performers minus outliers (1 & 1/2SD)
2	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0	≤0.3	$0.3 < x \le 0.5$	$0.5 < x \le 0.7$	>0.7	1.2	Technical Optimum
2	Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	77	≥75	75 > x ≥ 62.5	$62.5 > x \ge 50$	>50	28	Average of 5 best performers
3	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3.4	≤70	$70 < x \le 105$	105 < x ≤ 140	>140	814	Average of 5 best performers
3	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.1	≤12	12 < x ≤ 15	15 < x ≤ 18	>18	39.7	Average of 5 best performers
3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.6	≤25	25 < x ≤ 37.5	$37.5 < x \le 50$	>50	130.1	Average of 5 best performers
3	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0	≤10	10 < x ≤ 42.5	42.5 < x ≤ 75	>75	561	SDG Target
3	New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0	≤0.2	$0.2 < x \le 0.6$	$0.6 < x \le 1$	>1	5.5	SDG Target
3	Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	9.3	≤15	15 < x ≤ 20	20 < x ≤ 25	>25	31	Average of 5 best performers
3	Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	0	≤18	18 < x ≤ 84	84 < x ≤ 150	>150	368.8	SDG Target
3	Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.2	≤8.4	8.4 < x ≤ 12.6	12.6 < x ≤ 16.8	>16.8	33.7	Average of 5 best performers
3	Life expectancy at birth (years)	83	≥80	80 > x ≥ 75	75 > x ≥ 70	>70	54	Average of 5 best performers
3	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	2.5	≤25	25 < x ≤ 37.5	$37.5 < x \le 50$	>50	139.6	Average of 5 best performers
3	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100	≥98	98 > x ≥ 94	94 > x ≥ 90	>90	23.1	Leave no one behind
3	Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	100	≥90	90 > x ≥ 85	$85 > x \ge 80$	>80	41	Leave no one behind
3	Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	100	≥80	$80 > x \ge 70$	$70 > x \ge 60$	>60	38.2	Leave no one behind
3	Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.6	≥6	$6 > x \ge 5.5$	$5.5 > x \ge 5$	>5	3.3	Average of 5 best performers
3	Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	0	≤3	$3 < x \le 5$	5 < x ≤ 7	>7	11	Leave no one behind

Table 11 (continued)

SDG	Indicator	Optimum (value = 100)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red	Lower Bound	Justification for Optimum
3	Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	0	≤20	20 < x ≤ 30	30 < x ≤ 40	>40	45	Leave no one behind
3	Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	10.1	≤18	18 < x ≤ 25	25 < x ≤ 32	>32	35	Average of 3 best OECD performers
4	Net primary enrollment rate (%)	100	≥97	$97 > x \ge 88.5$	$88.5 > x \ge 80$	>80	53.8	SDG Target
4	Lower secondary completion rate (%)	100	≥90	$90 > x \ge 82.5$	$82.5 > x \ge 75$	>75	18	SDG Target
4	Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100	≥95	$95 > x \ge 90$	$90 > x \ge 85$	>85	45.2	Leave no one behind
4	Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	100	≥90	$90 > x \ge 80$	$80 > x \ge 70$	>70	35	SDG Target
4	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	52.2	≥40	$40 > x \ge 25$	25 > x ≥ 10	>10	0	Average of 3 best OECD performers
4	PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	525.6	≥493	493 > x ≥ 446.5	$446.5 > x \ge 400$	>400	350	Average of 3 best OECD performers
4	Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	8.3	≤10.5	10.5 < x ≤ 15.25	$15.25 < x \le 20$	>20	21.4	Average of 3 best OECD performers
4	Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	10	≤15	15 < x ≤ 22.5	22.5 < x ≤ 30	>30	48	Average of 3 best OECD performers
4	Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	46.6	≥38	$38 > x \ge 29$	$29 > x \ge 20$	>20	12.8	Average of 3 best OECD performers
5	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	100	≥80	$80 > x \ge 70$	$70 > x \ge 60$	>60	17.5	Leave no one behind
5	Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100	≥98	$98 > x \ge 86.5$	$86.5 > x \ge 75$	>75	41.8	SDG Target
5	Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	100	≥70	$70 > x \ge 60$	$60 > x \ge 50$	>50	21.5	SDG Target
5	Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	50	≥40	$40 > x \ge 30$	$30 > x \ge 20$	>20	1.2	SDG Target
5	Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	0	≤8	$8 < x \le 14$	$14 < x \le 20$	>20	36.7	Technical Optimum
5	Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	0	≤90	90 < x ≤ 135	135 < x ≤ 180	>180	245	Technical Optimum
6	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100	≥98	98 > x ≥ 89	$89 > x \ge 80$	>80	40	Leave no one behind
6	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100	≥95	95 > x ≥ 85	$85 > x \ge 75$	>75	9.7	Leave no one behind
6	Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	12.5	≤25	25 < x ≤ 50	50 < x ≤ 75	>75	100	Technical Optimum
6	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100	≥50	50 > x ≥ 32.5	$32.5 > x \ge 15$	>15	0	Technical Optimum
6	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	0	≤25	25 < x ≤ 37.5	$37.5 < x \le 50$	>50	100	Average of 5 best performers
6	Population using safely managed water services (%)	100	≥95	95 > x ≥ 87.5	$87.5 > x \ge 80$	>80	10.5	Leave no one behind
6	Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	100	≥90	90 > x ≥ 77.5	77.5 > x ≥ 65	>65	14.1	Leave no one behind
7	Population with access to electricity (%)	100	≥98	$98 > x \ge 89$	$89 > x \ge 80$	>80	9.1	Leave no one behind
7	Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100	≥85	85 > x ≥ 67.5	$67.5 > x \ge 50$	>50	2	Average of 3 best OECD performers
7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0	≤1	1 < x ≤ 1.25	1.25 < x ≤ 1.5	>1.5	5.9	Technical Optimum
7	Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	51	≥20	20 > x ≥ 15	15 > x ≥ 10	>10	3	Average of 3 best OECD performers

**Table 11** (continued)

OG	Indicator	Optimum (value = 100)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red	Lower Bound	Justification fo Optimum
8	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	5	≥0	0 > x ≥ -1.5	-1.5 > x ≥ -3	>-3	-14.7	Average of 5 best performers
8	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	0	≤4	4 < x ≤ 7	7 < x ≤ 10	>10	22	Leave no one behin
8	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	100	≥80	80 > x ≥ 65	65 > x ≥ 50	>50	8	Technical Optimum
8	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	0.5	≤5	$5 < x \le 7.5$	$7.5 < x \le 10$	>10	25.9	Average of 5 best performers
8	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0	≤1	1 < x ≤ 1.75	1.75 < x ≤ 2.5	>2.5	6	Technical Optimum
8	Employment-to-population ratio (%)	77.8	≥60	60 > x ≥ 55	55 > x ≥ 50	>50	50	Average of 3 best OECD performers
8	Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	8.1	≤10	10 < x ≤ 12.5	12.5 < x ≤ 15	>15	28.2	Average of 3 best OECD performers
9	Population using the internet (%)	100	≥80	80 > x ≥ 65	65 > x ≥ 50	>50	2.2	Leave no one behir
9	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	100	≥75	75 > x ≥ 57.5	57.5 > x ≥ 40	>40	1.4	Leave no one behi
9	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.8	≥3	3 > x ≥ 2.5	2.5 > x ≥ 2	>2	1.6	Average of 5 best performers
9	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	50	≥30	30 > x ≥ 15	$15 > x \ge 0$	>0	0	Average of 5 best performers
9	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.2	≥0.7	$0.7 > x \ge 0.375$	0.375 > x ≥ 0.05	>0.05	0	Average of 5 best performers
9	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.7	≥1.5	1.5 > x ≥ 1.25	1.25 > x ≥ 1	>1	0	Average of 5 best performers
)	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	15.6	≥8	$8 > x \ge 7.5$	$7.5 > x \ge 7$	>7	0.8	Average of 3 best OECD performers
9	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	115.7	≥20	20 > x ≥ 15	15 > x ≥ 10	>10	0.1	Average of 3 best OECD performers
9	Gap in internet access by income ( percentage points)	0	≤7	7 < x ≤ 26	26 < x ≤ 45	>45	63.6	Leave no one behi
9	Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science and engineering)	38.1	≥33	33 > x ≥ 29	29 > x ≥ 25	>25	16.2	Average of 3 best OECD performers
0	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	27.5	≤30	$30 < x \le 35$	$35 < x \le 40$	>40	63	Average of 5 best performers
0	Palma ratio	0.9	≤1	1 < x ≤ 1.15	1.15 < x ≤ 1.3	>1.3	2.5	Average of 3 best OECD performers
0	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	3.2	≤5	5 < x ≤ 15	15 < x ≤ 25	>25	45.7	Average of 3 best OECD performers
1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	6.3	≤10	10 < x ≤ 17.5	17.5 < x ≤ 25	>25	87	Average of 5 best performers
1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100	≥98	98 > x ≥ 86.5	86.5 > x ≥ 75	>75	6.1	Leave no one behi
1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	82.6	≥72	72 > x ≥ 57.5	57.5 > x ≥ 43	>43	21	Average of 5 best performers
1	Population with rent overburden (%)	4.6	≤7	7 < x ≤ 12	12 < x ≤ 17	>17	25.6	Average of 3 best OECD performers
2	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.1	≤1	1 < x ≤ 1.5	1.5 < x ≤ 2	>2	3.7	Average of 5 best performers

Table 11 (continued)

SDG	Indicator	Optimum (value = 100)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red	Lower Bound	Justification for Optimum
12	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	≤5	5 < x ≤ 7.5	7.5 < x ≤ 10	>10	23.5	Average of 5 best performers
12	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	0	≤30	$30 < x \le 65$	65 < x ≤ 100	>100	525	Average of 5 best performers
12	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0	≤5	5 < x ≤ 7.5	$7.5 < x \le 10$	>10	30	Technical Optimum
12	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	2	≤20	20 < x ≤ 35	$35 < x \le 50$	>50	100	Average of 5 best performers
12	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0	≤5	$5 < x \le 10$	$10 < x \le 15$	>15	45	Technical Optimum
12	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	≤0.8	$0.8 < x \le 0.9$	$0.9 < x \le 1$	>1	1.5	Average of 3 best OECD performers
13	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0	≤2	$2 < x \le 3$	$3 < x \le 4$	>4	23.7	Technical Optimum
13	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0	≤0.5	$0.5 < x \le 0.75$	0.75 < x ≤ 1	>1	3.2	Technical Optimum
13	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0	≤100	100 < x ≤ 4050	4,050 < x ≤ 8,000	>8,000	44,000	Technical Optimum
13	Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )	100	≥70	$70 > x \ge 50$	$50 > x \ge 30$	>30	-0.1	Technical Optimum
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	≥50	$50 > x \ge 30$	30 > x ≥ 10	>10	0	Technical Optimum
14	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	100	≥70	$70 > x \ge 65$	$65 > x \ge 60$	>60	28.6	Technical Optimum
14	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	0	≤25	25 < x ≤ 37.5	37.5 < x ≤ 50	>50	90.7	Technical Optimum
14	Fish caught by trawling (%)	1	≤7	$7 < x \le 33.5$	$33.5 < x \le 60$	>60	90	Average of 5 best performers
14	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0	≤0.2	$0.2 < x \le 0.6$	$0.6 < x \le 1$	>1	2	Technical Optimum
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	≥50	50 > x ≥ 30	30 > x ≥ 10	>10	4.6	Technical Optimum
15	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	≥50	50 > x ≥ 30	30 > x ≥ 10	>10	0	Technical Optimum
15	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1	≥0.9	$0.9 > x \ge 0.85$	$0.85 > x \ge 0.8$	>0.8	0.6	Technical Optimum
15	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0	≤0.05	$0.05 < x \le 0.275$	$0.275 < x \le 0.5$	>0.5	1.5	SDG Target
15	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0	≤1	1 < x ≤ 2	$2 < x \le 3$	>3	10	Technical Optimum
16	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.3	≤1.5	1.5 < x ≤ 2.75	$2.75 < x \le 4$	>4	38	Average of 5 best performers
16	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	7	≤30	$30 < x \le 40$	$40 < x \le 50$	>50	75	Average of 5 best performers
16	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	90	≥70	$70 > x \ge 60$	$60 > x \ge 50$	>50	33	Average of 5 best performers
16	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	6.3	≥4.5	4.5 > x ≥ 3.75	$3.75 > x \ge 3$	>3	2.5	Average of 5 best performers
16	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100	≥98	98 > x ≥ 86.5	86.5 > x ≥ 75	>75	11	Leave no one behind
16	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.6	≥60	60 > x ≥ 50	50 > x ≥ 40	>40	13	Average of 5 best performers
16	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0	≤2	2 < x ≤ 6	$6 < x \le 10$	>10	39.3	Leave no one behind
16	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0	≤1	1 < x ≤ 1.75	1.75 < x ≤ 2.5	>2.5	3.4	Technical Optimum
16	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	10	≤30	30 < x ≤ 40	40 < x ≤ 50	>50	80	Average of 5 best performers

Table 11 (continued)

SDG	Indicator	Optimum (value = 100)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red	Lower Bound	Justification for Optimum
16	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	25	≤100	100 < x ≤ 175	175 < x ≤ 250	>250	475	Average of 5 best performers
17	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	15	≥10	$10 > x \ge 7.5$	$7.5 > x \ge 5$	>5	0	Average of 5 best performers
17	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	1	≥0.7	0.7 > x ≥ 0.525	0.525 > x ≥ 0.35	>0.35	0.1	Average of 5 best performers
17	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	40	≥30	30 > x ≥ 23	23 > x ≥ 16	>16	10	Average of 5 best performers
17	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	40	≤60	60 < x ≤ 65	$65 < x \le 70$	>70	100	Average of best performers (EU Report)
17	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	42.7	≤45	45 < x ≤ 50	50 < x ≤ 55	>55	76.5	Average of 5 best performers
17	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	0	≥0	$0 > x \ge -15$	-15 > x ≥ -30	>-30	-70	Technical Optimum

Table 12 Indicators used for SDG Trends and period for trend estimation (\* The trend estimations since the adoption of the SDGs are marked below)

1 Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) 2015–2019* 1 Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%) 2015–2019* 1 Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%) 2013–2016 2 Prevalence of undernourishment (%) 2014–2017 2 Prevalence of stunting in children under \$ years of age (%) 2014–2017 2 Prevalence of stunting in children under \$ years of age (%) 2014–2017 2 Prevalence of besting Mail 20 (%) of adult population) 2 Prevalence of obesting Mail 20 (%) of adult population) 2 Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst) 2 Cereal yield (trones per hectare of harvested land) 2 Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0-1.41 best) 3 Maternal mortality rate (per 10,000 live births) 3 Meantal mortality rate (per 10,000 live births) 3 Mortality rate, under 5 (per 1,000 live births) 3 Mortality rate, under 5 (per 1,000 bire births) 3 New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) 3 Life expectancy at birth (years) 4 Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19) 3 Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) 4 Life expectancy at birth (years) 4 Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19) 5 Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best) 5 Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best) 5 Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best) 6 Daily smokers (%) 6 population aged 25 to 34) 7 Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO recommended vaccines (%) 9 Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) 9 Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) 9 Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) 9 Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of child	SDG	Indicator	Period Covered
1         Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)         2013–2016           2         Prevalence of undernourishment (%)         2014–2017           2         Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)         2014–2017           2         Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)         2014–2017           2         Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)         2013–2016           4         Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)         2014–2017           2         Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)         2014–2017           3         Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)         2012–2015           3         Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)         2015–2018*           3         Mortality rate, under 5 (per 1,000 live births)         2015–2018*           4         Mortality rate, under 5 (per 1,000 live births)         2015–2018*           5         Incidence of tuberculosis (per 10,000 population)         2015–2018*           6         New HIV infections (per 1,000 live births)         2015–2018*           7         Restandardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 35 70 years (%)         2015–2018*           8         Life expectancy at birth (years)         2013–2016 <th>1</th> <th>Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)</th> <th>2015–2019*</th>	1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	2015–2019*
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of subuting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, 8MI > 20 (% of adult population) Prevalence of obesity, 8MI > 30 (% of adult population) Prevalence of obesity, 8MI > 30 (% of adult population) Prevalence of obesity, 8MI > 30 (% of adult population) Prevalence of obesity, 8MI > 30 (% of adult population) Prevalence of obesity, 8MI > 30 (% of adult population) Prevalence of obesity, 8MI > 30 (% of adult population) Prevalence of obesity, 8MI > 30 (% of adult population) Prevalence of under of the prevalence of the prevalen	1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	2015-2019*
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  Human Trophic Level (best 2 – 3 worst)  Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)  Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 10,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 10,000 live births)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 live births)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Life expectancy at birth (years)  Age-standardized deaths rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (pirths per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Di14–2017  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  Participation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  Underschievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)  Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Underschievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)  Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)  Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)  Population using at least b	1	Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	2013-2016
2 Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) 2014–2017 2 Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) 2013–2016 2 Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) 2014–2017 2 Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) 2014–2017 3 Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best) 2012–2015 3 Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) 2015–2018* 3 Meonatal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) 2015–2018* 3 Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) 2015–2018* 3 Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) 2015–2018* 3 New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) 2015–2018* 3 New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) 2015–2018* 3 New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) 2015–2018* 3 Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) 3 Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) 2013–2016 3 Life expectancy at birth (years) 2013–2016 3 Life expectancy at birth (years) 3 Adolescent fertility rate (pitrhs per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19) 2014–2017 3 Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 2015–2018* 3 Universal health coverage (UHC) Index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) 2010–2017 3 Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 2015–2018* 4 Universal health coverage (UHC) Index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) 2016–2017 4 Net primary enrollment rate (%) 4 Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) 2014–2017 4 Net primary enrollment rate (%) 4 Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) 2015–2018* 4 Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%) 2015–2018* 5 Ratio of female-to-male mane years of education received (%) 5 Carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) 5 Cender wage gap (% of male median wage) 5 Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) 6 Population using at least basic sanitation services (	2	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2014–2017
2         Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)         2013-2016           2         Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)         2014-2017           2         Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)         2014-2017           2         Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0-1.41 best)         2012-2015           3         Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)         2015-2018*           3         Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)         2015-2018*           3         Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)         2015-2018*           3         New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)         2015-2018*           3         Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%)         2010-2016           3         Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)         2013-2016           4         Life expectancy at birth (years)         2014-2017           3         Adolescent Fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)         2014-2017           3         Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)         2012-2016           3         Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)         2015-2018*           3         Universal health coverage (UHC)	2	Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2014–2017
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)  Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  Dolls-2017  Networldity rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  New HilV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Doll-2016  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  Doll-2017  Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  Doll-2017  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Doll-2017  Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  PiSA score (worst 0–600 best)  Wariation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  Doll-2018*  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  Gender wage gan (% of male median wage)  Gender wage gan	2	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2014–2017
2 Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) 2 Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0-1.41 best) 3 Maternal mortality rate (per 10,000 live births) 2 2012-2015 3 Maternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 2 2015-2018* 3 Mortality rate, under 5 (per 1,000 live births) 2 2015-2018* 3 Incidence of tuberculosis (per 10,000 population) 2 2015-2018* 3 Incidence of tuberculosis (per 10,000 population) 2 2015-2018* 3 New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) 2 2015-2018* 3 Maternal mortality are under 5 (per 10,000 population) 2 2015-2018* 3 Maternal mortality are under 5 (per 10,000 population) 2 2015-2018* 3 Maternal mortality are under 5 (per 10,000 population) 2 2015-2018* 3 Maternal mortality are under 5 (per 10,000 adolescent fersiales aged 15 to 19) 2 2010-2016 3 Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) 2 Life expectancy at birth (years) 3 Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19) 2 2014-2017 3 Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 2 2012-2016 3 Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 2 2015-2018* 3 Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best) 2 2010-2017 3 Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best) 2 2015-2019* 3 Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) 3 Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) 4 Net primary errollment rate (%) 4 Lower secondary completion rate (%) 4 Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) 2 2014-2017 4 Tertiary educational attainment (%) of population aged 25 to 34) 4 PISA score (worst 0-600 best) 4 Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%) 5 Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 5 Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds) 5 Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 6 Population using at least basic dinking water services (%) 6 Population using at least basic dinking water services (%	2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	2013–2016
2 Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0-1.41 best) 2012-2015 3 Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) 2014-2017 3 Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 2015-2018* 3 Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) 2015-2018* 3 Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) 2015-2018* 3 New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) 2015-2018* 3 New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) 2015-2018* 3 Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%) 2010-2016 4 Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) 2013-2016 3 Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) 2013-2016 3 Life expectancy at birth (years) 2013-2016 3 Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19) 2014-2017 3 Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 2012-2016 3 Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 2015-2018* 3 Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best) 2015-2018* 3 Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best) 2015-2019* 3 Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) 2014-2017 4 Net primary enrollment rate (%) 2014-2017 4 Net primary enrollment rate (%) 2014-2017 4 Net primary enrollment rate (%) 2014-2017 4 Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) 2014-2017 4 Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) 2014-2018* 4 PiSA score (worst 0-600 best) 2015-2018* 4 Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%) 2015-2018* 5 Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 2015-2018* 6 Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 2015-2018* 7 Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds) 2015-2018* 7 Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 2015-2018* 8 Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 2015-2019* 9	2	Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2014–2017
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  lincidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  PiSA score (worst 0–600 best)  Variation in science (% of 15-year-olds)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)  Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)  Population using at least basic daniking water services (%)  Population using at least basic daniking water services (%)  Population using at least basic daniking water services (%)	2	Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2014–2017
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best)  Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)  Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  PISA score (worst 0-600 best)  Naviation in science (% of 15-year-olds)  Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population using as least basic sanitation services (%)	2	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	2012–2015
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  locidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  New HIV Infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Traffic deaths (per 10,000 population)  Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–10 best)  Cap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  PiSA score (worst 0–600 best)  PiSA score (worst 0–600 best)  Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)  Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  2014–2017  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  2014–2017  Population using as least basic drinking water services (%)	3	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	2014–2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  Age participation rate (%)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  PISA score (worst 0–600 best)  Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)  Ratio of female-to-male maen years of education received (%)  Ratio of female-to-male maen years of education received (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)  Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population using asfely managed water services (%)	3	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2015-2018*
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  PISA score (worst 0–600 best)  Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)  Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  Conder wage gap (% of male median wage)  Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)  Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)  Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  2014–2017  Carce water consumption embodied in imports (m²/capita)	3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2015-2018*
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  PilsA score (worst 0–600 best)  PilsA score (worst 0–600 best)  Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)  Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  2014–2017  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  2014–2017  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  2014–2017  Population using afely managed water services (%)  2014–2017  Population using asfely managed water services (%)	3	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2015-2018*
disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  Louisersal health coverage (UHC) index of service overage (worst 0–100 best)  John Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  All very personnel (%)  Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  PISA score (worst 0–600 best)  Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)  Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using a sefely managed water services (%)  Population using safely managed water services (%)  2014–2017  Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m²/capita)  2015–2018	3	New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	2015-2018*
Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  Capinal self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  PiSA score (worst 0–600 best)  Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  Pudderachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)  Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population using afely managed water services (%)  2014–2017  Population using safely managed water services (%)  2014–2017	3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2010–2016
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  2014–2017  Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  PISA score (worst 0–600 best)  Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)  Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population using af least basic sanitation services (%)  Population using safely managed water services (%)	3	Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	2013-2016
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  PISA score (worst 0–600 best)  Variation in science (worst 0–600 best)  Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)  Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)  Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population using safely managed water services (%)	3	Life expectancy at birth (years)	2013–2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  PISA score (worst 0–600 best)  Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)  Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education rate (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population using safely managed water services (%)  2015–2018*	3	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	2014–2017
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  PISA score (worst 0–600 best)  Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)  Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population using asfely managed water services (%)  2015–2013  Population using asfely managed water services (%)  2016–2013  Population using safely managed water services (%)  2016–2017	3	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	2012–2016
3 Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 3 Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) 2014–2017 3 Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) 2014–2017 4 Net primary enrollment rate (%) 2014–2017 4 Lower secondary completion rate (%) 2015–2018* 4 Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) 2014–2017 4 Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) 2015–2018* 4 PISA score (worst 0–600 best) 2015–2018* 4 Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%) 2015–2018* 4 Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds) 2015–2018* 5 Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) 2015–2018* 5 Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 2015–2019* 5 Seats held by women in national parliament (%) 2015–2019* 5 Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) 2014–2017 6 Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) 2014–2017 6 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 2014–2017 6 Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) 6 Population using safely managed water services (%) 2014–2017	3	Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	2015-2018*
3 Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) 2014–2017 3 Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) 2014–2017 4 Net primary enrollment rate (%) 2015–2018* 4 Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) 2014–2017 4 Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) 2015–2018* 4 PISA score (worst 0–600 best) 2015–2018* 4 Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%) 2015–2018* 4 Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds) 2015–2018* 5 Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) 2015–2018* 5 Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 2015–2019* 5 Seats held by women in national parliament (%) 2015–2019* 5 Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) 2014–2017 6 Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) 2014–2017 6 Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) 2014–2017 6 Population using safely managed water services (%) 2014–2017	3	Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	2010–2017
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)  Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  PISA score (worst 0–600 best)  Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)  Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population using safely managed water services (%)  2014–2017  Population using safely managed water services (%)  2014–2017	3	Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	2015-2019*
4 Net primary enrollment rate (%) 2014–2017 4 Lower secondary completion rate (%) 2015–2018* 4 Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) 2014–2017 4 Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) 2015–2018* 4 PISA score (worst 0–600 best) 2015–2018* 4 Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%) 2015–2018* 4 Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds) 2015–2018* 5 Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) 2015–2018* 5 Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 2015–2019* 5 Seats held by women in national parliament (%) 2015–2019* 5 Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) 2014–2017 6 Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) 2014–2017 6 Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) 2014–2017 6 Population using safely managed water services (%) 2014–2017	3	Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	2014–2017
4 Lower secondary completion rate (%) 2015–2018* 4 Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) 2014–2017 4 Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) 2015–2018* 4 PISA score (worst 0–600 best) 2015–2018* 4 Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%) 2015–2018* 4 Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds) 2015–2018* 5 Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) 2015–2018* 5 Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 2015–2019* 5 Seats held by women in national parliament (%) 2015–2019* 6 Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) 2014–2017 6 Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) 2010–2013 6 Population using safely managed water services (%) 2014–2017	3	Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	2014–2017
4 Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) 2014–2017 4 Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) 2015–2018* 4 PISA score (worst 0–600 best) 2015–2018* 4 Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%) 2015–2018* 4 Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds) 2015–2018* 5 Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) 2015–2018* 5 Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 2015–2019* 5 Seats held by women in national parliament (%) 2015–2019* 5 Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) 2014–2017 6 Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) 2014–2017 6 Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) 2014–2017 6 Population using safely managed water services (%) 2014–2017	4	Net primary enrollment rate (%)	2014–2017
4 Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) 2015–2018* 4 PISA score (worst 0–600 best) 2015–2018* 4 Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%) 2015–2018* 4 Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds) 2015–2018* 5 Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) 2015–2018* 5 Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 2015–2019* 5 Seats held by women in national parliament (%) 2015–2019* 5 Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) 2014–2017 6 Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) 2014–2017 6 Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) 2014–2017	4	Lower secondary completion rate (%)	2015-2018*
4 PISA score (worst 0–600 best)  4 Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  4 Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)  4 Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)  5 Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  5 Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  5 Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  5 Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)  6 Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  7 Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  8 Population using safely managed water services (%)  2015–2018*  2015–2018*  2015–2018*  2015–2019*  2015–2019*  2014–2017  2014–2017	4	Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	2014–2017
4 Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)  4 Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)  4 Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)  5 Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  5 Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  5 Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  5 Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)  6 Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  7 Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  8 Population using safely managed water services (%)  2015–2019*  2014–2017  2014–2017	4	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	2015-2018*
4 Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds) 2015–2018* 4 Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds) 5 Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) 5 Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 5 Seats held by women in national parliament (%) 6 Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) 7 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 8 Seats held basic sanitation services (%) 9 Contact water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) 9 Population using safely managed water services (%) 2014–2017 2016–2013 2016–2017	4	PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	2015-2018*
4 Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)  5 Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  5 Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  5 Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  5 Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)  6 Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  7 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  8 Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  7 Population using safely managed water services (%)  8 Population using safely managed water services (%)  9 2014–2017	4	Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	2015-2018*
5Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)2015–2018*5Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)2015–2019*5Seats held by women in national parliament (%)2015–2019*5Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)2014–20176Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)2014–20176Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)2014–20176Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)2010–20136Population using safely managed water services (%)2014–2017	4	Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	2015–2018*
5Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)2015–2019*5Seats held by women in national parliament (%)2015–2019*5Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)2014–20176Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)2014–20176Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)2014–20176Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)2010–20136Population using safely managed water services (%)2014–2017	4	Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	2015-2018*
5 Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  5 Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)  6 Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  7 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  8 Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  9 Population using safely managed water services (%)  2014–2017  2016–2013	5	Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	2015-2018*
5 Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) 2014–2017 6 Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) 2014–2017 6 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 2014–2017 6 Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) 2010–2013 6 Population using safely managed water services (%) 2014–2017	5	Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	2015–2019*
6 Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) 2014–2017 6 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 2014–2017 6 Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) 2010–2013 6 Population using safely managed water services (%) 2014–2017	5	Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	2015–2019*
6 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 2014–2017 6 Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) 2010–2013 6 Population using safely managed water services (%) 2014–2017	5	Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	2014–2017
6 Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) 2010–2013 6 Population using safely managed water services (%) 2014–2017	6	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	2014–2017
6 Population using safely managed water services (%) 2014–2017	6	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	2014–2017
	6	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	2010–2013
6 Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 2014–2017	6	Population using safely managed water services (%)	2014–2017
	6	Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	2014–2017

Table 12

(continued)

SDG	Indicator	Period Covered
7	Population with access to electricity (%)	2014–2017
7	Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	2013–2016
7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2014–2017
7	Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	2014–2017
8	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	2014–2017
8	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	2015-2019*
8	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	2007-2010
8	Employment-to-population ratio (%)	2015-2019*
8	Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	2015-2018*
9	Population using the internet (%)	2014–2017
9	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	2015-2018*
9	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2014–2018
9	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2015-2018*
9	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2014–2017
9	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	2014–2017
9	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	2014–2017
9	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	2015-2018*
10	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	2012–2015
10	Palma ratio	2013–2016
10	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	2013–2016
11	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	2014–2017
11	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	2014–2017
11	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	2015–2019*
11	Population with rent overburden (%)	2014–2017
13	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2014–2017
13	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2012–2015
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	2015-2018*
14	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	2015-2019*
14	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	2010–2014
14	Fish caught by trawling (%)	2010–2014
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	2015–2018*
15	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	2015-2018*
15	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	2015–2019*
16	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2014–2017
16	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	2015–2018*
16	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	2015–2019*
16	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	2015–2019*
16	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	2015–2019*
16	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	2014–2017
17	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2013–2016
17	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	2014–2017
17	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	2014–2017

Table 13

Spillover Index Score and Rank (compared with SDG Index Rank)

The Spillover Index measures transboundary impacts generated by one country on others, which may in turn undermine the other countries' capacities to achieve the SDGs. The Spillover Index covers financial spillovers (e.g., financial secrecy, profit shifting), environmental and social impacts embodied into trade and consumption (e.g., imported CO₂ emissions, imported biodiversity threats, accidents at work embodied into trade), and security/development cooperation (ODA, weapons exports). ODA is an example of a positive spillover. Scores should be interpreted in the same way as the SDG Index score: from 0 (poor performance, i.e., significant negative spillovers) to 100 (good performance, i.e., no significant negative spillovers). To allow for international comparisons, most spillover indicators are expressed in per-capita terms.

Country	Spillover Index Score	Spillover Index Rank	SDG Index Rank
Country	Spinover index score	Spinover index nank	JDG IIIGEX RAIIK
Afghanistan	99.3	24	139
Albania	94.3	82	68
Algeria	97.4	58	56
Angola	96.7	65	149
Argentina	94.0	86	51
Armenia	96.7	66	75
Australia	61.6	145	37
Austria	56.3	154	7
Azerbaijan	97.6	55	54
Bahrain	82.0	115	82
Bangladesh	99.4	23	109
Barbados	78.6	121	87
Belarus	96.3	69	18
Belgium	59.9	149	11
Belize	93.4	92	102
Benin	99.5	20	145
Bhutan	93.7	90	80
Bolivia	97.9	51	79
osnia and Herzegovina	95.8	73	50
Sotswana	78.5	122	121
razil	97.3	60	53
runei Darussalam	67.6	136	88
Bulgaria	85.4	112	39
Burkina Faso	99.3	25	137
Burundi	99.8	7	143
abo Verde	95.3	76	92
Cambodia	98.8	34	106
ameroon	99.5	19	133
Canada	60.6	147	21
entral African Republic	99.6	12	166
had	99.8	6	164
Chile	92.6	97	28
hina	94.2	84	48
olombia	94.7	79	67

**Table 13** (continued)

Country	Spillover Index Score	Spillover Index Rank	SDG Index Rank
Comoros	100.0	1	146
Congo, Rep.	97.7	54	135
Costa Rica	89.6	106	35
Côte d'Ivoire	99.5	18	128
Croatia	83.1	113	19
Cuba	97.1	61	55
	59.9	150	34
Zzech Republic	69.7	129	8
Dem. Rep. Congo	99.4	22	158
Denmark	66.4	141	2
)jibouti	98.2	43	138
Oominican Republic	95.9	72	73
cuador	96.8	63	46
Egypt, Arab Rep.	98.5	37	83
El Salvador	92.6	98	77
Estonia	69.4	130	10
Swatini	82.9	114	144
thiopia	99.7	9	136
iji	92.4	99	74
inland	66.6	140	3
rance	51.1	158	4
Gabon	93.0	95	111
he Gambia	97.9	52	129
Georgia	90.8	102	58
Germany	57.0	153	5
Shana	97.4	59	100
Greece	69.4	131	43
Guatemala	97.0	62	120
Guinea	99.5	17	150
Guyana	22.2	165	124
łaiti	99.6	13	154
londuras	96.0	71	105
lungary	77.1	124	29
celand	60.3	148	26
ndia	98.8	36	117
ndonesia	97.6	56	101
ran, Islamic Rep.	95.5	74	59
raq	98.3	40	113
reland	57.8	152	14
srael	66.7	138	40
taly	69.0	132	30
amaica	92.9	96	84

Table 13 (continued)

Country	Spillover Index Score	Spillover Index Rank	SDG Index Rank
lapan Iordan	66.1 89.2	143 107	17 89
Kazakhstan	94.0	87	65
	94.5	81	123
Kenya Karaa Ban	68.6		
Korea, Rep.		135	20
Kuwait	36.6	162	112
Kyrgyz Republic	96.1	70	52
ao PDR	99.2 70.4	27	116
Latvia Lebanon		127	24
	78.8	120	95
esotho	94.5	80	141
iberia	98.0	49	162
Lithuania	65.6	144	36
Luxembourg	33.5	164	44
Madagascar	99.5	21	161
Malawi	98.9	32	152
Malaysia	86.3	111	60
Maldives	87.8	108	91
Mali	99.5	16	156
Malta	56.3	155	32
Mauritania	98.0	50	130
Mauritius	42.6	160	108
Mexico	94.9	78	69
Moldova	99.8	8	42
Mongolia	95.0	77	107
Montenegro	68.9	133	72
Morocco	98.1	47	64
Mozambique	99.5	15	140
Myanmar	100.0	2	104
Namibia	86.3	110	119
Nepal	99.1	29	96
Netherlands	44.9	159	9
lew Zealand	70.1	128	16
licaragua 	97.9	53	85
liger 	99.6	11	157
Nigeria	99.2	28	160
North Macedonia	93.8	88	62
lorway	54.1	156	6
Oman	79.8	119	76
Pakistan	99.6	10	134
Panama	81.9	116	81
Papua New Guinea	98.2	44	155
Paraguay	93.7	91	90
Peru	96.7	64	61
Philippines	98.1	45	99

Table 13

Country	Spillover Index Score	Spillover Index Rank	SDG Index Rank
Poland	81.8	117	23
Portugal	66.7	139	25
Qatar	68.7	134	103
Romania	91.6	101	38
Russian Federation	78.3	123	57
Rwanda	98.8	35	132
São Tomé and Príncipe	95.4	75	115
Saudi Arabia	73.8	125	97
Senegal	99.0	31	127
Serbia	80.9	118	33
Sierra Leone	99.6	14	153
Singapore	12.4	166	93
Slovak Republic	72.7	126	27
Slovenia	66.4	142	12
Somalia	100.0	4	163
South Africa	92.0	100	110
South Sudan	99.9	5	165
Spain	61.3	146	22
Sri Lanka	96.5	67	94
Sudan	100.0	3	159
Suriname	90.6	103	86
Sweden	67.4	137	1
Switzerland	35.8	163	15
Syrian Arab Republic	98.4	38	126
Tajikistan	97.5	57	78
Tanzania	98.3	41	131
Γhailand	93.8	89	41
Годо	99.3	26	147
Frinidad and Tobago	86.8	109	98
Tunisia	94.2	85	63
Turkey	93.3	94	70
Turkmenistan	90.4	104	114
Jganda	99.1	30	142
Ukraine	93.3	93	47
United Arab Emirates	37.4	161	71
United Kingdom	52.1	157	13
United States	59.2	151	31
Uruguay	90.0	105	45
Jzbekistan	98.1	48	66
/anuatu	94.3	83	122
√enezuela, RB	96.4	68	118
/ietnam	98.3	39	49
Yemen, Rep.	98.9	33	151
Zambia	98.1	46	148
Zimbabwe	98.2	42	125

Source: Authors' analysis

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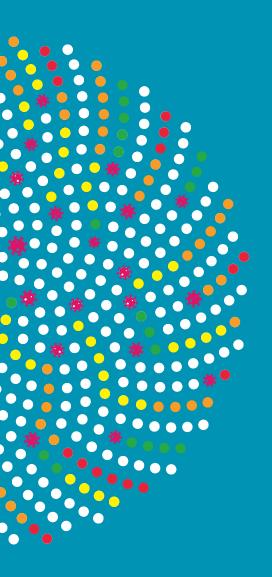
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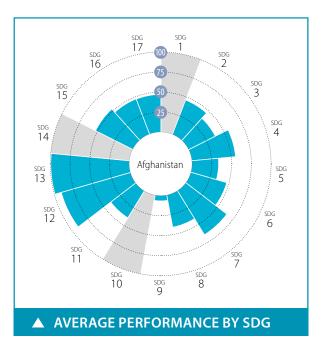


## Part 5

# Country Profiles

▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

## **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 70.9 54.2 SDG Global rank 139 (OF 166)



## 100 (best) to 0 (worst) 100 60 20 **CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD**





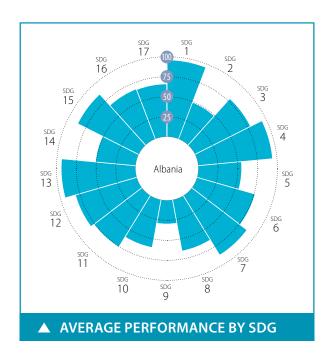
## **AFGHANISTAN**

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year F			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Yea		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	NA				Population using the internet (%)	13.5 201		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%) *	NA	NA	•	•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	18.8 201	8 •	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.8 201	8	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2017		4				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2013		<b>→</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 202	20 •	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2013		1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 201	8 •	-
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.5	2016	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *	0.0 201		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	•	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	0.0 =+		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		<b>→</b>	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	NA N	A •	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.7	2015	•	<u> </u>		INA IN	A	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	638	2017	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	56.9 201	7	->
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	37.1	2018	•	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	45.1 201	7	_
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	62.3	2018	•	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	45.3 201		.1.
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	189.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$		43.3 201	0	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2018	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	29.8	2016		4	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.7 201		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	27.0	2010			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.6 201		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	211	2016	•	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	5.1 201		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	45.4	2046			SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4 201		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016		<b>→</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	9.1 201		
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016		7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2 201	0	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2017		T	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2015		T	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.4 201	7	1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0 201	5	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017		<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	22.4 201	5	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	2./	2018	•	Ψ	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA N	Α •	•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA			•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA N	Α •	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2017		Τ	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA N	Α •	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	65.4	2018	•		Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA N	A •	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 201	8 •	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	42.2	2016	•	7	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	6.1 201	0	_
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	31.7	2018	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in ferestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		_	7
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	59.5	2019	•	7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.1 201		7
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.0	2020	•	4	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 201		•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 201	0	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	67.1	2017	•	1	(per million population)	0.0 201	8	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017		<b>→</b>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2000			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.1 201	7	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	31.3 201		T
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)		2013		<b>1</b>	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	31.3 201	) –	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				•	city or area where they live (%)	12.5 201	8 •	<b>1</b>
Population with access to electricity (%)	97 7	2017	•	<b>1</b>	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA N	A •	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2016		7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	42.3 201	8	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating	JZ.7	2010		7	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	16 201		-
per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA	NA			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	29.4 201	6	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD *			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-73	2018	•		per 100,000 population)	0.0 201	9	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	36.6 201	9 •	7
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	22.2	2010			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	14.9	2017	•	<b>→</b>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.8 201	6	7
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	11.1	2019	•	<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			-
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2010		1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA N	A •	
				•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	12.2 201	7	7
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0.0 201		

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

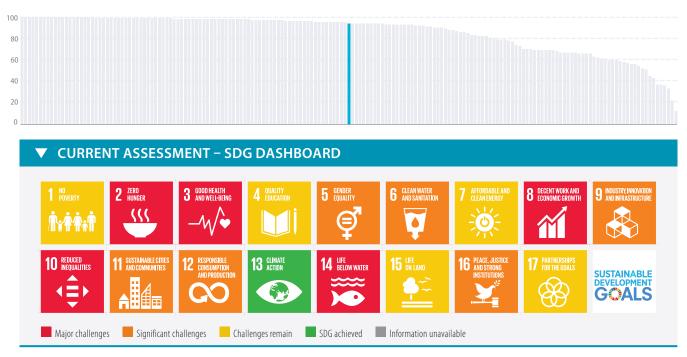
### **ALBANIA**

## **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 70.8 70.9 SDG Global rank 68 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





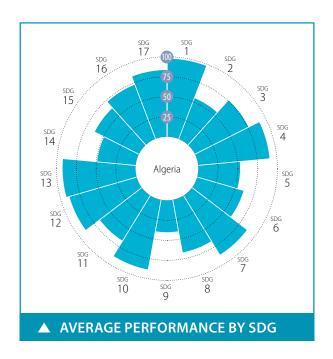
### **ALBANIA**

SDG1 – No Poverty			r Rating Tre		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Y			írend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2020		1	Population using the internet (%)	71.8 2			1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	4.4	2020	<u> </u>	<u>↑</u>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	62.8 2	:018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3 2	2018	•	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.2	2017	• •	1	,				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	23.1	2009	) • •	<b>→</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2	2020	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2009		7	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2	2018		$\rightarrow$
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.7	2016	6 • •	<b>1</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 2			
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		1		U.Z -	.000	Ť	_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	41.7.1	2012		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.8	2015	j 🔵 🔹	<b>→</b>	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	41.7 2	.012	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	15	2017	/ • •	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	18.2 2	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.5	2018	3 • (	<b>1</b>		02.4.5	2017		_
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.8	2018	3 • 1	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	92.4 2			7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	18.0	2018	8 • -	<b>→</b>	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	50.5 2	.019		<b>→</b>
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	Α •	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	170	2016	6	<b>1</b>	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.8 2			
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.0	2010	. —	T	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.1 2		•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	68	2016	6 • (		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	49.3 2			
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.7 2			•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016		1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	17.0 2			
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016		7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.0 2	2010	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2017		1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	2018	3 • 1	•	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.5 2	2017	•	1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.4 2	2015	•	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017		<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2	2016 (	•	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.0	2019	9 • •	<u>↑</u>	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.1 2	2018	•	1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.5	2018	3 -	7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	56.7 2		•	<b>→</b>
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	96.3	2018	3 • '	<b>↑</b>	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA (	•	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.3	2018	3	•	Fish caught by trawling (%)	86.3 2		•	<b>→</b>
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	4.9	2018	3	7	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	76.1 2	2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.1	2018	8 • 4	<b>1</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				T
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	72.7	2019	9 •	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	99.0 2 0.8 2			1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	29.5	2020	0 •	<b>†</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.8 2			*
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation						U.U Z	.010		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	91.0	2017	7 • •	<b>→</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6 2	2018	•	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017		<b>1</b>	1 1 /				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2005			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Hamicides (per 100 000 population)	73 -	2017		4
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2003			Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2017		T
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)		2013		<b>1</b>	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	44.3 2	.018		7
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	3	20.2			Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	63.0 2	2019	•	7
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2017	7	<b>1</b>	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.3 2	2019 (	•	•
Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2017		<b>A</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.4 2			•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating				4	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019	•	T
per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.0	2017	• 1	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2016	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD)				-
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.1	2018	0 🦲		per 100,000 population)	0.0 2	2019 (	•	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.8 2	2019	•	1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	U.5	2010			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	40.0	2017	/ • •	<b>→</b>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.7 2	2016	•	7
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	12.3	2019	9 •	<b>1</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			-	_
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2019		<b>A</b>	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA (		
Foldal Work-Telated accidents embodied in imports (per 100)011 p-p-1	0.2	ZUIC			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	25.6 2	2018	•	7
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		2019		

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

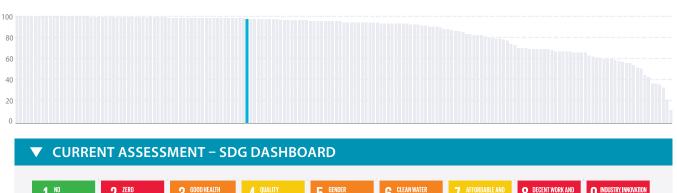
### **ALGERIA**

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 66.3 SDG Global rank 56 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)







### **ALGERIA**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year	r Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year R	,	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.3 2020	.0	1	Population using the internet (%)	49.0 2018	•	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	2.0 2020	.0	<u> </u>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	81.7 2018	, •	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4 2018		+
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.9 2017	7	1				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.7 2012	2 •	$\rightarrow$	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	24.5 2020	j	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.1 2012	2 •	1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2018		4
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	27.4 2016	6 •	<b>1</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 2018		7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017	7	1		U.J 2011		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.0 2017	7 •	<b>4</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	21 5 2011		2
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.7 2015	5	<b>&gt;</b>	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	31.5 2011	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	112 2017	7	<b>→</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	38.9 2017	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.6 2018	.8 •	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)			1,
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	23.5 2018	.8	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	81.9 2017		•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	69.0 2018	18 •	$\rightarrow$	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57.7 2018	3 •	T
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2018	.8	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	14.2 2016	16	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1 2016		•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	14.2 2010	3	T	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.2 2016		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	50 2016	16 •	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	5.3 2012		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.4 2012		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.8 2013		•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	9.9 2010		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.4 2016		7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.0 2010	. •	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	10.1 2017		1	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.6 2013			Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.4 2017		<b>→</b>
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80 2018		<b>+</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2 2015		1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	78.0 2017		1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	918.8 2017	•	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.0 2018	8 •	<u> </u>	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.0 2018	, •	$\rightarrow$
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.6 2018		1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	41.4 2019		<b>→</b>
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	84.6 2018		1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	64.9 2014	•	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.4 2018	8		Fish caught by trawling (%)	29.6 2014	· •	+
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	77.2 2013	13 •	<b>↑</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.2 2018	,	<b>→</b>
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.8 2018	18 🔵	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.5 2018		1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	22.2 2019	.9 •	<b>4</b>	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2019		4
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	25.8 2020	20 •	<b>4</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.9 2019		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.6 2017	7	<b>→</b>	(per million population)	0.3 2018	•	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	87.6 2017		<b>→</b>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	127.7 2015		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.4 2015		•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	33.1 2018		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	12.0 2018		1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	3.5 2013		1	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the			
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			_	city or area where they live (%)	64.3 2018		•
	100.0 2017	7	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.1 2019		•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	92.6 2016		<b>†</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.6 2018	,	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating			•	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	35 2019	•	1
per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.8 2017	/	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	5.0 2016	, •	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.7 2018	10	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 2019	•	•
Adjusted GDP growth (70)	2.7 2018			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	45.8 2019	•	+
Marian - form dayon (nor 1 000 population)	2./ 2010			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			-
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)					7.4.2000		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	42.8 2017		*	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.4 2008	,	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	11.7 2019	19 •	<b>†</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	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)		19 •	<b>+</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)			•

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



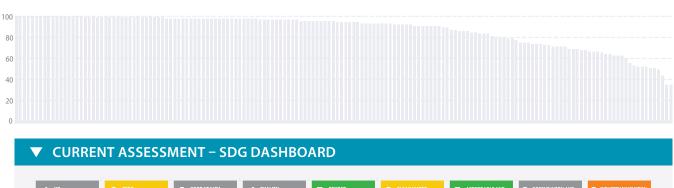
### **ANDORRA**

## **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 70.9 na SDG Global rank NA (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





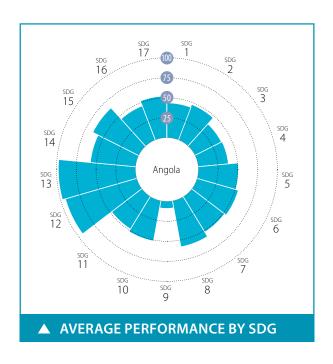


## **ANDORRA**

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year I				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				g Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		NA				Population using the internet (%)		2017		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	NA	NA		_		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	60.4	2018	-	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger						Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA		•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) *		2017				The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 *				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2016			1	universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2020	)	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2016				Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018		1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	25.6	2016	•		b	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA			•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		NA				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	NA				Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	NA	NA		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	NA	NA	•			, ,	INA	11/		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being						SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA	NA			D	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10.3	2017		1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.4	2018	•	1	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	00.0	2017		•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.9	2018	•	1	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		NA NA		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.0	2018	•	1	1		INA	INF		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA		•	D	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			_	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	NA	NA	•			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2012		•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	1471	1471				Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA			•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	NA	NA	•			Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)						SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2013				Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2010		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	NA	NA				Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	14.1	2010	) •	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	NA	NA				SDG13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	NA				Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	6.2	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018			_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.7	2015	•	$\rightarrow$
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	NA					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.7	2017	•	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA		_		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education						Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	NA				Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA		•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	NA	•			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA		•		Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA		•
SDG5 – Gender Equality						Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	NA	NA			D	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.1	2018	2 🙍	_
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.0	2018	•	4	<b>N</b>	Mean area that is protected in reflection sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA			7
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA	NA	•	-	D	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	46.4	2020	•	1	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA	NA NA		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					_	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	14/4	1 1/		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2017	•	4	1	(per million population)	0.6	2018	•	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2017	•			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		NA				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.2	2011		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2018		4
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)		2013				Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	50.0	2010	•	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy						city or area where they live (%)	NA	NA	•	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2017	•	4	N	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA		•
Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0					Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0			•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating	100.0	2010		- 1	ľ	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		NA		•
per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA	NA				Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		NA		•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth						Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD *	0.0	2019		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	NA	NA	•			per 100,000 population)	0.0	201,		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	•			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	24.6	2019		1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	•		D	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.4	2016		<b>1</b>
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	NA	NA		-		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2010		1	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA		•	•
						Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA			
						Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	CO 0	2019		

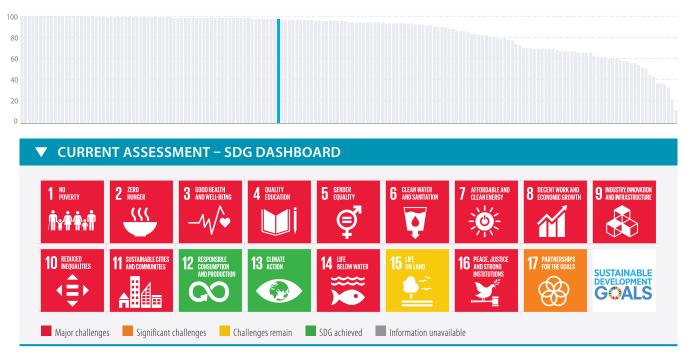
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

## **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 52.6 53.1 SDG Global rank 149 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)







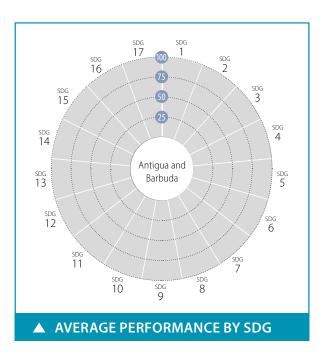
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tren		Value Year Ra	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	21.0 2020 • 🔱	1 3 1 7	14.3 2017	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	42.9 2020 • 🔱		18.9 2018	• →
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	1.9 2018	• 1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	25.0 2017 • 🗾			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	37.6 2016 • 👈	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2020	• •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.9 2016 • 1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018	• -
Prevalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)	8.2 2016 • 🛧	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017 • 🛧		IVA IVI	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.9 2017 • →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	15 1 2000	2 0
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.9 2015 • 🔱	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	45.1 2008	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	241 2017 • →	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	32.4 2017	• -
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.5 2018 • 🗷	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	77.2 2018 • 7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	58.0 2017	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	355.0 2018 • →	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	32.2 2014	• •
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0 2018 • →	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	16.5 2016 • 🛧	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6 2012	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.5 2010 -	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	3.3 2016	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	119 2016	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	6.9 2012	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.6 2012	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.6 2016 • ↑		10.0 2010	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	62.6 2016 • →		0.9 2010	• •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		3DG13 Climate Action		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	49.6 2016	Energy-related CO2 ethissions (tCO2/Capita)	1.3 2017	• 1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2015	• 1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	88.3 2018	• •
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.8 2014 • •	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.9 2018	• -
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	78.0 2011 • •	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	55.0 2019	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	20.7 2011 • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	12.1 2014	X
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	77.4 2014 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	28.9 2014	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2018	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	20.0.2016	CDC15 Life and land		
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	29.8 2016 • 👈	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.4 2018	• -
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	62.5 2018 • 🔱	Mean area that is protected in ferestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.3 2018	• →
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	94.2 2019 • 🛧	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2019	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	30.0 2020 • 🕹	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.9 2019	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	55.8 2017 • 👈	(per million population)	0.6 2018	• •
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	49.9 2017 • ->			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.9 2005	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.8 2012	• (
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	4.8 2012	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	1.1 2013 • ↑	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		city or area where they live (%)	46.2 2014	• •
Population with access to electricity (%)	41.9 2017 • 7	9 1 2 1 4 2 4 3 1 3	3.2 2019	• •
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	48.1 2016 • <del>-</del>		25.0 2018	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	26 2019	
$CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.7 2017 • 🛧	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	23.4 2016	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.6.2019 • (	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2019	• •
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	-9.6 2018 • • • 7.2 2018 • •	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	35.0 2019	• 1
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	/.2 2010 <b>-</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	35	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	29.3 2014 • •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.1 2010	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	6.9 2019 • 7			
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	0.9 ZUI7	and in figure 15 in I do not not not not not not not not not no	NA NA	• •
E. J	0.1.2010 👝 🔥	The same the same at the factor of the same to the same the same the same the same that the same tha		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2010 • 🛧	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	16.4 2017	- 4

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



## **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 70.4 na SDG Global rank NA (OF 166) ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



100 60 **CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD** 





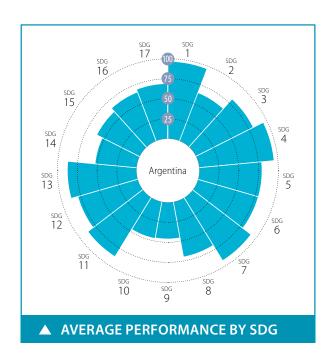
### ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

SDG1 – No Poverty		e Year R	_			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year F	_	g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	NA		4			Population using the internet (%)		2017		T
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	NA	NA.	4		_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	50.3	2017		Т
SDG2 – Zero Hunger						Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	4	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) *		2 2017			4 '	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) *		5 2016		- 1		universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2020	) •	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) *		7 2016		- :	4	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2018	ર 🔸	-
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		•		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA		A •	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		1 2017	_	>	-	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	-	*	-	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		5 2017		Ψ.		Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	NA	NA NA	4	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.3	3 2015	•	<b>→</b>			INA	1W v		-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being						SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	42	2 2017	/ •	1	•	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	18.6	2017	/ •	7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.4	1 2018	3 •	1		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA.	4	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		1 2018		1	•	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA NA		A •	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.0	2018	8 •	1	_	·	INF.	TV/A		-
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.6	5 2018	3 •	<b>→</b>		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	2.2	1040		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	77.6	5 2016	۶ 🌘	1		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2012		•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	44.0	2010		_		Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	30	2016	6 •	•		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		9 2012		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)						SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016		1		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2010		
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016				Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	12./	2010	<i>i</i> •	-
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		3 2017		7		SDG13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2014				Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		-
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		- 1		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		<b>→</b>
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017		•	_	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	* 0.0	2018	3	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	. NA	Α •		_	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education				•		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.5	2018	3 -	<b>→</b>
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		7 2018		1	,	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	61.6	2019	) •	1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		5 2018		1	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	68.9	2014	1	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA NA	4		1	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA.	1	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality					_ /	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.9	2018	3	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females $_{\mbox{\scriptsize *}}$ aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	79.4	1 2017	7 •	1		SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.9	2018	Q	ہ
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA	4	•		Mean area that is protected in teriestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA			•
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA	NA	4	•		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		_
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	11.1	2020	0 •	<b>→</b>		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2019		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				_		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.7	7 2017	7	<b>→</b>	•	(per million population)	0.3	2018	j •	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		5 2017				SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		5 2010		•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	10,3	3 2012	n 🌘	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		3 2018		•		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2012		1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)		2 2013		1		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	20.5	2010		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		_			4 /	city or area where they live (%)	NA	NA NA		•
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2017	7	<b>1</b>		Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA NA	4 •	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		3 2016		4		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA			•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating						Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA			•
per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA	NA NA	, •	•		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA			•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth						Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD)				-
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	14	1 2018	o 🌘		4	per 100,000 population)	* 0.0	2019	<i>i</i> •	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		1 2018 NA			4	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	NA	NA NA	1	
	INA	INA			_	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	4	•		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.8	3 2009	.a 🛑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	NA	A NA	Δ •	•		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		9 2010		•		public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA.	, •	•
ratal Work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2010		1	4 ,	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	* NA	NA.		-
						Other countries, dovernment revenue exclusions grante (		1 **		-

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

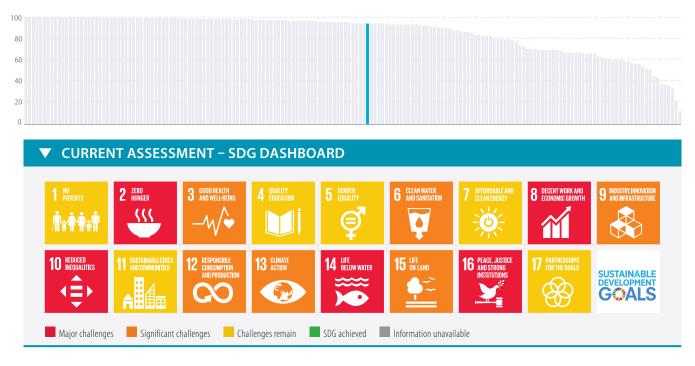
### **ARGENTINA**

## ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 73.2 70.4 SDG Global rank 51 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



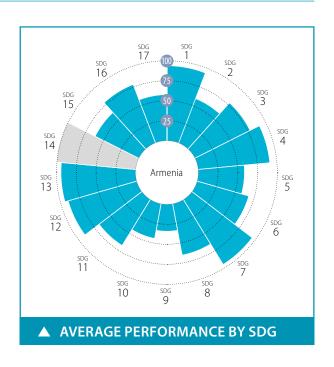


SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	**	Value Year Rating Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.7 2020 • ↑	1 3 1,7	74.3 2017 • 1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	2.9 2020 • →	_	80.7 2017 • 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.8 2018 • 🗸
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.6 2017 • 🛧	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.2 2005 • ↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.4 2020 •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.2 2005 • 🛧	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2 2018
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	28.3 2016 • 🔱	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2 2018
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2017 • ->	CDC40 D I II III	0.5 2010 -
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.4 2017 • ↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Giol coefficient adjusted for top income	167 2016
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.3 2015 • 🛧	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	46.7 2016
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	39 2017 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	13.3 2017 • 1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.4 2018 • 🛧	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.9 2018 • 🛧	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.0 2017 • 1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	27.0 2018 • →	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.5 2019
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2018 • ↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	150 2016 👝 🌴	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2 2014
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	15.8 2016 • 🛧	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	8.4 2016
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	27 2016	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	22.2 2012
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.8 2012
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	14.0 2016 • 🔸	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	46.6 2010
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.9 2016		2.4 2010 •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	62.8 2017 • →	SDG15 Climate Action	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.6 2015	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.6 2017 • 🔫
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86 2018 • 🔸		0.7 2015 • 1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	76.0 2017 • ↑	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3.9 2018
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.1 2019 • 🛧		
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.3 2018 • 1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.2 2017 • 🛧	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	81.9 2019 • 1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	89.8 2017 • 🔸	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	74.0 2014
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.5 2018 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	60.5 2014
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females *	01 4 2017	CDC15 Life and and	0.0 -
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	* 81.4 2017 • ↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.4 2018 • -
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.9 2018 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.6 2018
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	67.2 2019 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	39.6 2018 • <del>-</del>
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	40.9 2020 • 🛧	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.9 2019
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			U.4 ZU10 -
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.1 2016 • ↑	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5 2018
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	94.3 2016		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	10.5 2010	35 d To Treate, sustice and strong institutions	50 0017 <b>A</b> (
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	5.9 2018	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	5.2 2017
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	2.7 2013		46.3 2018 • 1
	2.1 20.3	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	44.2 2019 • -
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2017 • ↑	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.8 2019
2 1 1		Diel de la company de la compa	99.5 2018
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating	98.4 2016 • ↑	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	45 2019
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.3 2017 • 🛧	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	4.4 2016
		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD)	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)	4.0.2010	per 100,000 population) **	* 0.0 2019 •
Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1 000 population)	-4.8 2018 • • 1 3 2018 • • •	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	28.3 2019 • 1
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	1.3 2018 • •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	20.0 _
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	48.7 2017 • 🔱	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.2 2016
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	9.8 2019 • 🔱	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3 2010 • ↑	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.4 2017 • 🗸
		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	* 0.0 2019 • •

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

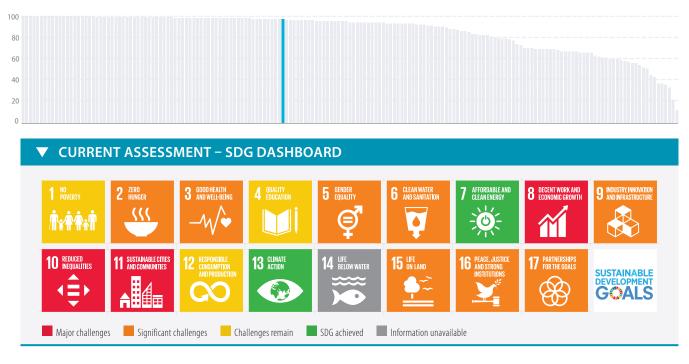
### **ARMENIA**

## **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 69.9 70.9 SDG Global rank 75 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



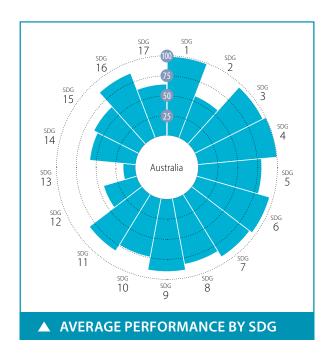


### **ARMENIA**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	**	Value Year Rating 1	Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.7 2020 • ↑	Population using the internet (%)	64.7 2017	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	6.5 2020 • 🛧	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	75.9 2018 •	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5 2018	7
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.3 2017 • ↑	,		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.4 2016 • ↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2020 •	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.2 2016 • ↑	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2 2018	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.2 2016 • 🔸	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2 2017	j
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017 • →		U.Z ZU.,	*
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.0 2017 • 🔸	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for ton income	47 E 2017	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.6 2015 • 🔱	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	47.5 2017 •	-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	26 2017 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µq/m³)	32.5 2017 •	<b>→</b>
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.5 2018 • ↑	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m²)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0 2017 •	4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.4 2018 • ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)		1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	31.0 2018 • 🛧		42.7 2018 •	-
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2018 • ↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	T 2014	-
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22.3 2016 • 🛧	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7 2014	0
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.3 2010	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	4.7 2016	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	55 2016	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	41.3 2012	0
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.6 2012	-
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.1 2016	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	9.1 2010	0
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.8 2016 • →	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.2 2010 •	-
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	21.5 2017 • ↑	SDG13 – Climate Action		_
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8 2016 • ↑	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.0 2017 •	1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92 2018 • ↑	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3 2015 •	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	69.0 2017	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2019 •	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.1 2018 • ↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA •	•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	90.7 2018 • •	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA •	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	93.3 2018 • ↑	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA •	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8 2017 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA NA •	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018 •	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	36.9 2016 • →	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	21.5 2018	7
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.0 2018 • ↑	Mean area that is protected in teriestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.8 2018	->
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	71.0 2019 • ↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2019	4
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	23.5 2020 • 🛧	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) *	* 0.0 2018	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9 2017 • 🛧	(per million population)	0.1 2018 •	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	93.6 2017 • 🛧			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	64.2 2015	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.4 2017	7
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	8.8 2018 • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	36.3 2018	1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	5.1 2013 • 🛧	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		city or area where they live (%)	89.1 2018 •	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2017 • ↑	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.8 2019 •	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	96.9 2016 • ↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.7 2018 •	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	42 2019	1
per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.7 2017 • ↑	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	8.7 2016	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		4
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.4 2018	per 100,000 population)	* 0.0 2019 •	,
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.3 2018	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.0 2019 •	1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	47.8 2017 • <b>↑</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.4 2016 •	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	17.0 2019 • →	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	4.4 2010	
		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2010 • ↑	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	22.5 2018 •	4
		3 3	* 0.0 2019	-

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

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 74.9 SDG Global rank 37 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

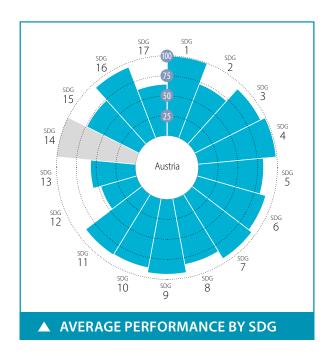




SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Y	ear Rat	ing Trer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.5 2020 •	1	Population using the internet (%)	86.5 2	017	• 1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.6 2020 •	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	129.6 2	018	• 1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	12.4 2018 •	7	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0 2	018	• 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2017 •	1	universities (worst 0–100 best)	73.1 2	020	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.0 2007	1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2.2 2	018	• 1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.0 2007	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.9 2	015	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	29.0 2016	<b>4</b>	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	9.0 2	010	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.5 2017 • 2.7 2017 •		Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	13.5 2		•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)		<b>↑</b>	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	57.0 2	008	
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	47.7 2015		Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science and engineering)	27.6 2	015	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being						
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	6 2017	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	36.9 2	Λ1 <i>4</i>	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.3 2018	<b>*</b>	Palma ratio	1.3 2		-
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.7 2018	<b>†</b>	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	23.7 2		-
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.6 2018	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	23.7 2	0.10	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2018 •	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	9.1 2016	<b>1</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	8.6 2	017	• 1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	J.1 2010 •	•	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	92.4 2	017	-
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	8 2016 •		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	56.6 2	019	) -
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.6 2016	<b>1</b>	Population with rent overburden (%)	9.9 2	017	1
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.9 2016	<b>1</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	11.7 2017	<b>†</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	23.6 2	016	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7 2015	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	144.6 2	012	•
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0 2018 •	1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	15.2 2	012	•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	87.0 2017 •	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	105.4 2	010	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.2 2019 •	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.0 2	010	•
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.4 2015		Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 2	017	•
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	8.9 2017	1	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	12.4 2016 •	T	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	14.8 2	017	)
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.0 2	015	• -
	* 100.0 2017 •	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	45100.5 2		
	* 100.0 2017 •	T	Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )	2.6 2	016	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA NA •		SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	86.4 2017	T	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	66.0 2	018	• 1
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	51.4 2018 • 499.0 2018 •	4	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	80.3 2		• 1
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	10.0 2018	4	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	73.7 2		
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	18.9 2018	Ţ	Fish caught by trawling (%)	28.3 2		•
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	35.3 2018	1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.8 2	018	
SDG5 – Gender Equality			SDG15 – Life on Land			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)			1
(% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	* 83.1 2017 •	T	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)			) -
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.8 2018 •	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2		• ↓
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	84.7 2019 •	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 2	018	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	30.5 2020 •	7	(per million population)	2.7 2	018	•
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)		1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	139.4 2006 •		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8 2	017	• 4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	31.6 2		1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 2017 •		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0 2017 •	•	city or area where they live (%)	64.3 2	019	, ,
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.2 2015		Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	6.1 2	019	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	92.7 2018		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2		•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)		T	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	77.0 2		• 1
. 3 , 3	100.0 2017	-	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	* 0.0 2	016	
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	75.6 2017 •	7	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.4 2	019	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	16.6 2	N19 <b>(</b>	• 4
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2017	T	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	168.5 2		- 1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2016 •	Т		100.5 2	017	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.6 2017 •	$\rightarrow$	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.6 2	N16 <b>4</b>	
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	6.9 2018 •	<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2 2	UI/	, 4
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.0 2018		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA •	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	0.6 2018		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0.0 2	019	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		_	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	50.1 2	020	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.5 2017 •	T	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	15.2 2	016	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	2.4 2010 •	1				
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	74.3 2019 •	1				
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	10.0.2010	•				
(% of population aged 15 to 29)	10.8 2018 •					

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

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 80.7 SDG Global rank 7 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





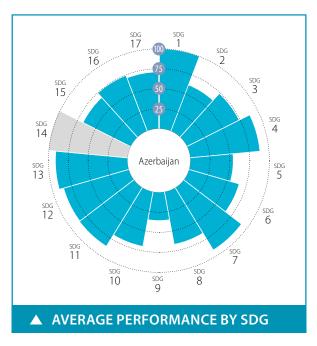
### **AUSTRIA**

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year Ratii			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2020			Population using the internet (%)		2018		Ţ
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)		2020	_	•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	88.0	2018	3	Τ
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	9.4	2017		L	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.2	2018	3	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	F4.1	2020		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2017		r	universities (worst 0–100 best)	54.1	2020	)	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **		2016			Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2018		1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  **	20.1	2016 • 2016 •			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2017		1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2016	-		Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2018		1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017			Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2017		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)		2017			Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science	13.6	2019	) —	1
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)		2015			and engineering)	23.4	2015	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being									
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	5	2017	4	N	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	22.0	2015		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2017			Gini coefficient adjusted for top income Palma ratio		2013		1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2018			Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)		2017		•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2018				2.1	2017		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		NA •	_		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	11 /	2016			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m <sup>3</sup> )	12.5	2017	7 🛑	1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	11.4	2016		ľ	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	15	2016			Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2019		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Population with rent overburden (%)		2017		- :
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016				5.0	2017	_	_
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	20.0	2016		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2017			Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2016 • 2018 •			Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2018	-		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2012		-
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2017			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2010		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2019			Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2010		
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		2018				0.7	2010	,	_
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)		2014			SDG13 – Climate Action	7.4	204-		
	27.5	2017			Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		4
SDG4 – Quality Education		2047			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		
Net primary enrollment rate (%) *		2017			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	295.2			•
	98.6		_		Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )	29.3	2016	) •	_
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		NA • 2017 •			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)		2017			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		•	
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	491.0				Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA			•
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		2018	_		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA		•	
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	21.9		٠,		Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA			
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)		2018			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	3 •	•
•					SDG15 – Life on Land				
SDG5 – Gender Equality Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				
(% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	83.6	2017	1		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.2	2018	3	1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	94.6	2018	4	•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		7
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2019		•	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2018	3	•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	4.5	2018	3	•
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)		2017			(per million population)				
Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)		2009			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2016	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2017			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	21.0	2018	3	_1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017			Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	87.3	2019	•	1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2017			city or area where they live (%)				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018			Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	100.0	2019		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)		2013			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2018		-
Population using safely managed water services (%)		2017			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2019		1
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)		2017			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2010	)	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					per 100,000 population)	0.1	2019	•	
	1000	2017			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	15.3	2019	•	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2017		ľ	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)		2017		4
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total	100.0	2010		ľ	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				_
electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.0	2017	1		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.1	2016	5	A
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	29.4	2018	1	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				
				_	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3	2017	7	-
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	0.0	2010 -			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA		•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2018			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019		•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	1./ .	2018			Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		2020		
nduits with an account at a pank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	98.2	2017	1	1	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		2016		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1 9	2010	4	•					-
Employment-to-population ratio (%)		2010	_						
		2017							
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)		2018							

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

▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

# ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 70.9 SDG Global rank 54 (OF 166)



100 (best) to 0 (worst) 100 60 40 20 ▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



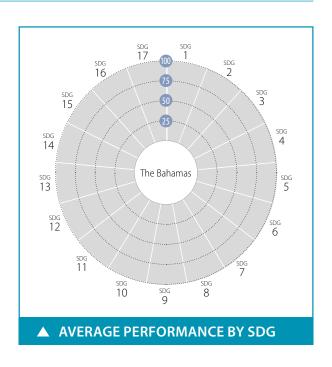


SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)			Population using the internet (%)	79.8 2018		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.0 2020 •	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	59.6 2018	18 •	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.7 2014	4 -	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2017 •	1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.0 2013 •	N A	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 3.7 2019	9 •	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.1 2013	1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2018	IQ 🧧	-
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.9 2016 •	/ <b>+</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 2018		4
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017 •			U.Z 2011		-
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.9 2017 •	_	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	20.6.206		2
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.6 2015	<b>→</b>	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	38.6 2008	08 •	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	26 2017 •	· 1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	19.9 2017	7	-
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.2 2018 •	· 1				•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	21.5 2018 •	· 1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.5 2017		T
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	63.0 2018	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	67.1 2019	19 🛑	<u> </u>
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA NA •	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	201		2
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22.2 2016	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.5 2015		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	ZZ.Z ZVIV -	^	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.7 2016		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	64 2016	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	25.2 2012		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.8 2012		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.7 2016	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	15.1 2010		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.1 2016	7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.7 2010	0 •	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	55.8 2017		SDG13 – Climate Action			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8 2016	1	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.9 2017		<b>→</b>
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95 2018	· T	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3 2015		•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	65.0 2017	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1795.8 2019	9 •	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.2 2019 •	· <b>→</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water		_	-
SDG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA	Α •	•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	92.4 2018	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA		•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	84.7 2018	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA	IA •	•
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9 2017 •		Fish caught by trawling (%)		IA •	
SDG5 – Gender Equality		_	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	21.5 2006	<b>&gt;</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land			-
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	94.4 2018	-	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)			7
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	90.7 2019	<b>1</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	21.0 2018		7
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	17.4 2020	• →	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2019		T
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	17.1		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2018	8 •	•
	91.4 2017	•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.1 2018	8	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)			(per million population)			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	92.5 2017		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	- 2 201		•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	56.4 2015		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.0 2017		1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.8 2018		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	15.5 2018	8 •	个
Space water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	3.2 2013	T	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	82.4 2019	9	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	747.	•	city or area where they live (%)			
	100.0 2017	T	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Right registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	5.1 2019		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	95.5 2016 •	• 1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	93.6 2018		•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.3 2017	<b>→</b>	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	30 2019 6.5 2016		
			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	* 0.0 2019	19	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				U.U	2	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.0 2018	•	per 100,000 population)			_
	-5.0 2018 • 4.5 2018 •	•	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	59.1 2019	9 •	1
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		•		59.1 2019 4.3 2016		
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	4.5 2018 • 28.6 2017 •	<b>1</b>	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.3 2016	16 •	
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force)	4.5 2018 • 28.6 2017 • 5.5 2019 •	<b>+</b>	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		16 •	
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	4.5 2018 • 28.6 2017 •	<b>+</b>	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	4.3 2016	16 • IA •	

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

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

## **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 70.4 na SDG Global rank NA (OF 166) ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX



100 60 40 **CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD** 



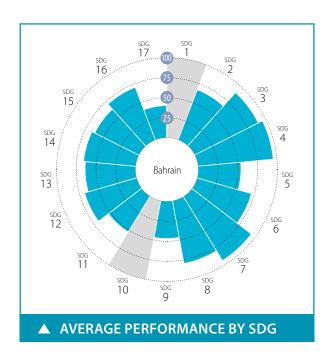


### THE BAHAMAS

SDG1 – No Poverty		e Year F				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year F	_	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		A NA				Population using the internet (%)		2017		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%) *	* NA	, NA	4	, /	•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	60.8	2018	j	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger						Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.4	2018	3 •	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	1.2	2 2017	/ •	1		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6	5 2016	ن و	, (	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2020	) •	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7	7 2016	j •	1 1	1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2018	Q _	4
Prevalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)	31.6	5 2016	j •	, ,	<b>1</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA			
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	3 2017	/ •	1	7		INA	INA		_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	8.8	8 2017	/ •	, (	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	NIA	NI/		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.1	1 2015	ه ز	, ,	1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	NA	NA	Α •	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being						SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	70	0 2017	/ •	1	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	17.4	2017	7 •	7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.4	4 2018	8	, ,	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)				
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.2	2 2018	3	1	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	14.0	0 2018	8 •	1	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA.		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.6	5 2018	3 •	, ,	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	15.0	7016	c _		<u> </u>	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2015		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	ز.c۱	5 2016	. •	_	Τ	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	20	0 2016	6 •		•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	413.9			
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)						SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		8 2013			•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	44.1	2010	) •	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)		7 2016			7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	15.4	2010	) •	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		0 2017			1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		5 2014		1 1	•	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	6.6	2017	/ •	<b>→</b>
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		9 2018		, •	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.6	2015	j •	$\rightarrow$
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		0 2017		1	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2015	<b>.</b>	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	A NA	4	<i>j</i> /	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education						Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	29.4	2018	R •	<b>→</b>
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	74.2	2 2018	3 •	1	<b>+</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2010		7
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	92.2	2 2010	) •	,	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2014		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	A NA	<b>+</b>			Fish caught from overexplored of collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA NA		
SDG5 – Gender Equality						Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females *	22.6	221-		d		SDG15 – Life on Land				
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	82.8	8 2017	•		1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.1	2018	n _	4
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.6	5 2018	3	,	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.1 NA			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		4 2019		1	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				ما
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		8 2020		,	<b>↓</b>			2019		•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					<u> </u>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	∪.⁴τ	2018		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.9	9 2017	7		1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	3	•
Population using at least basic unfixing water services (%)		9 2017			<u>+</u>					
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		9 2017 A NA			•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	20.0	201	7	_
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		4 2018			•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2017		7
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)		5 2013			<b>4</b>	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	43.0	2015	, •	•
1 1 7	10.0	20.0				Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	NA	A •	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	100 (	2017	- ·		•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	. NA	Λ •	
Population with access to electricity (%)		2017			T	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA NA			9
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2016	, •	_	1	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		NA 2019		1
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA	A NA	A •	,	•	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0 – 100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2019 NA	-	
						Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				-
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDB growth (%)	2.5	2016				per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	) •	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		8 2018				Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	NA	. NA	Α •	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	A NA				SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			-	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	A NA	Α •	,	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.1	2000	ก 🌘	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	10.4	4 2019	a •		7	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		5 2010			<b>^</b>	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	, •	
addi work related accidents embodied	٠	20			_	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	A	•
						Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019		

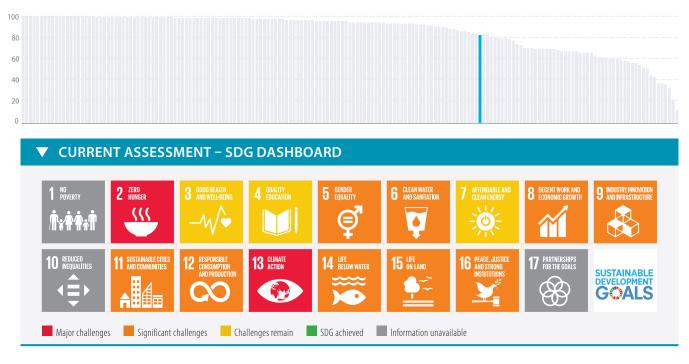
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

## **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 68.8 66.3 SDG Global rank 82 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



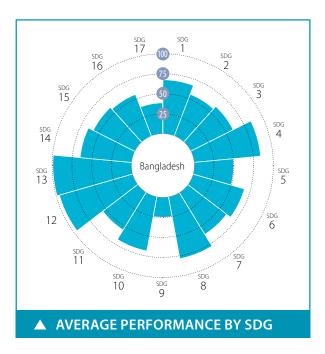


SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rat	_	Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) *	* NA NA	A •		Population using the internet (%)	98.6 2018		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%) *	* NA NA	IA •	•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	126.0 2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.7 2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) *	* 1.2 2017	7	•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)			•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) *	* 2.6 2016			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 4.5 2019	•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) *	* 0.7 2016	6	1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2 2018		7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)	29.8 2016	6 •	<b>4</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2 2018		9
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA NA			P	U.I 2011	_	_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA NA			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  Gini coefficient adjusted for too income	ΔΙΑ ΔΙΑ	9	- 4
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.9 2015	<i>5</i>	<b>4</b>	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	NA NA		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	14 2017	7	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	70.8 2017	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.0 2018	8	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m²)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA NA (		9
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7.1 2018		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)	72.7 2017		-
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	11.0 2018	18 •	1		/2./ 2017		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA NA	A •	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	2 2016		4
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	11.3 2016	6	<b>1</b>	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.9 2016		4
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	11.2 20		_	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.5 2016		4
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	40 2016	16	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	87.5 2012		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.3 2012		4
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.0 2013		•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	17.3 2010		4
Life expectancy at birth (years)	79.1 2016		T	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.5 2010		-
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	13.4 2017		T	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7 2015		T	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	15.5 2017	•	1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99 2018		T	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.5 2015	•	7
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	77.0 2017		•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2018	•	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2 2017	/ •	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education	-01			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.6 2018	•	7
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.7 2018		1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	54.6 2019	•	7
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	94.3 2018		1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA		•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7 2018	3 •		Fish caught by trawling (%)	11.7 2014		7
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females *	* 61.6 2017	17 •	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land			Ì
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	01.0 2017			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.5 2018	•	-
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.9 2018			Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA	•	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	51.0 2019			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2019	•	1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.0 2020	J	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA NA	•	(
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	2.1 2018		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 2017		1	(per million population)	0.1 2018		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0 2017	7 •	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		_	Ĩ
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	132.2 2015	5		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5 2014	•	(
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	86.9 2018			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	25.7 2018	•	1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	30.1 2013	3 •	<b>→</b>				
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	_	_	_	city or area where they live (%)	59.9 2011		"
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2017	7	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.7 2019	•	-
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2016		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	1471 1471	•	-
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating				Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	42 2019	•	•
per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.1 2017		T	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	4.6 2016	•	-
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD *	* 0.0 2019	•	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.4 2018	8	•	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2015		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) *	* NA NA		•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	61.3 2019	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	82.6 2017		•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	82.0 2017		T	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.9 2015	•	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	0.7 2019		1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA NA (	•	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.2 2010	J	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		_	
		_	_	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA (		
				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	* NA NA (		

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

▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

## **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 63.5 67.2 SDG Global rank 109 (OF 166)



100 (best) to 0 (worst) 100 60 20 ▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD





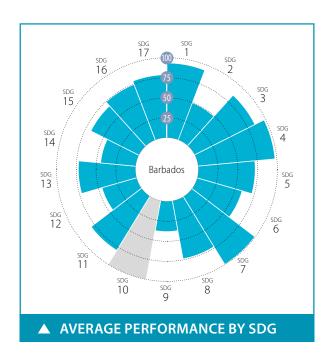
## **BANGLADESH**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tren		Value Year Ratin	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	4.3 2020 • 1		15.0 2017 •	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	31.0 2020 • 🛧		41.2 2018	• 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.4 2018	• 1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	14.7 2017 • 🗾			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	36.1 2014 • 👈	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.4 2020 •	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.3 2014 • 🔫	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018	• ->
Prevalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)	3.6 2016 • 🔨	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0 2018 • NA NA •	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017 • 1	CDC10 Padusad Inagualities	IVM IVI -	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.4 2017 • 1		22.7.2016	- 0
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.7 2015 • →	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	38.7 2016	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	173 2017 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	60.8 2017 •	• 7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17.1 2018 • 🛧	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	30.2 2018 • 1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	37.1 2017	- 4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	221.0 2018 • →	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	81.8 2019 •	T
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2018 • 1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21 4 2016	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7 2012 •	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.6 2016 • ->	Electionic waste (kg/capita)	0.9 2016 •	• •
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	149 2016	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	1.7 2012	• •
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4 2012	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.3 2016 • ↓	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	8.5 2010	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.7 2016		0.2 2010 •	• •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	83.0 2017 • ->	3DG13 Climate Action		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	49.8 2016 • 7	Energy related CO2 cirilisions (tCO2/capita)	0.5 2017 •	• 1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2015	• 1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2015	• •
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.1 2019 • 🛧	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.5 2018	• →
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	90.5 2010	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	33.5 2019	• →
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	88.0 2018 • 🛧	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	1.7 2014	• 1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	93.3 2018 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	15.6 2014	
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	72.6 2014 • 7	CDC15 Life on Land		
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.0 2018	• →
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	77.9 2018 • ↓	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.8 2018	• →
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	44.5 2019 • 7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2019	• +
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.9 2020 • ->		0.2 2018	• •
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.0 2017 • 🛧	(per million population)	0.0 2018	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	48.2 2017 • 👈	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.7 2010 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.2 2017	• 1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018 • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	78.2 2018	• •
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	1.0 2013 • 🛧	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the		_ 1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		city or area where they live (%)	68.4 2019	*
Population with access to electricity (%)	88.0 2017 • 🕇	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.0 2019	• •
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	17.7 2016 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	56.2 2018	• •
$CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	26 2019 •	• >
per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.1 2017 • 1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	4.3 2016	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD *		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.6 2018	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2019	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.7 2018	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	50.7 2019	• ↓
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	50.0 2017 • 🛧	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2.0 2016	• 4
	4.2.2010	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		-
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	4.2 2019 • <b>T</b>		NA NA 🔍	
		and the first and the state of	INA INA	

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

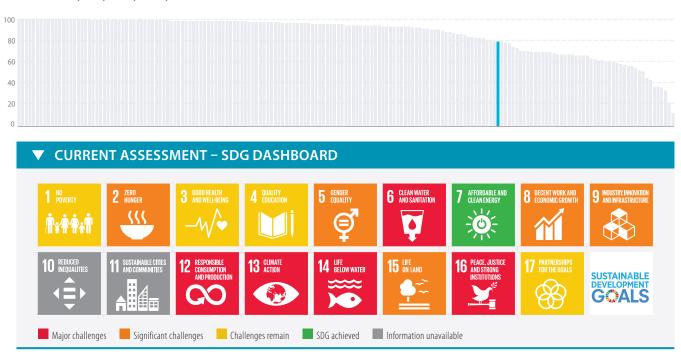


## **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 68.3 70.4 SDG Global rank 87 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

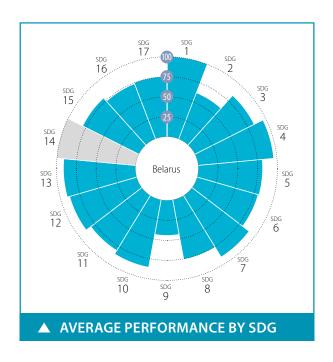




SDG1 – No Poverty		Year F			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				g Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	2.4	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Population using the internet (%)		3 2017		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	6.2	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	59.9	2018	3 -	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	NA	N/	Α •	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.9	2017	•	1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.7	2012	•	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2020	) <b>•</b>	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.8	2012	•	1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2018	Q 👝	ماء
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.1	2016		<b>4</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA			•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	•	$\rightarrow$		IVA	, IN	1	_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.9	2017	•	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.2	2015	•	<b>→</b>	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	NA	. NA	A •	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	27	2017	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	23.1	2017	7	7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.9	2018	•	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	NI A	N.		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.2	2018	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0.4	2018	•	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	. NA	Α •	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.6	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	16.7	2016		•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		201		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.2	2016	_	T	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	13.7	2016	5 •	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	31	2016	•		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	433.6	2012	2 •	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	12.6	2012	2 •	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016		1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	25.9	2010	) 🔸	
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016		<b>→</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	11.3	2010	) •	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2017		1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.0	2015		1	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.4	2017	7 •	$\rightarrow$
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		4	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.2	2015	5	$\rightarrow$
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017		1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	В •	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	7.6	2018	8 •	$\rightarrow$
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.7	2018	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	64.1	2019	9 •	7
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	100.7	2009	•		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	52.2	2014	4	<b>→</b>
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9	2014	•		Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	N/	4 ●	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	8 •	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	70.0	2012	•	7	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	2.5	5 2018	Q 👝	_
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	105.8	2018	•	1	Mean area that is protected in ferestinal sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		-	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	89.0	2019	•	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.0	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2018		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.1	2010	J _	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.5	2017	•	1	(per million population)	0.6	2018	3	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.3	2017	•	<b>†</b>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2005			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	10.5	2017	7	ماء
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2018		J.
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)		2013		<b>1</b>	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	30.1	2010	٠ ـ	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					city or area where they live (%)	NA	N/	4	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2017	•	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.5	2019	9	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2016		<b>1</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2018		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating		NA			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019		1
per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1 1/-1	14/4			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	1.9	2016	5	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.0	2018	•	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	<b>9</b> •	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	NA	N/	4	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	2.7	2010			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
	NA	NA		•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.3	3 2016	6 •	<b>+</b>
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)									
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	10.3	2019	•	7	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	N1A	NI/	\	
		2019 2010		<b>7</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	. N/	4	•

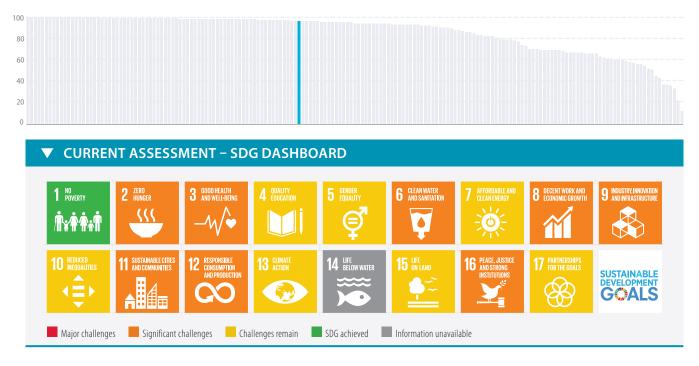
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

## **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 78.8 70.9 SDG Global rank 18 (OF 166)



## ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





Value Year Rating Trend 79.1 2018 • 1

0.0 2015 • ↑ 0.0 2018 • •

NA • •

NA • NA •

NA •

0.0 2018 • •

48.6 2018 • →

1.0 2019 • 1 0.0 2018 •

0.0 2018 • •

3.6 2014 9.4 2018 • 1

61.5 2019 • 🛧

NA NA •

100.0 2018 • 45 2019 • 1.4 2016 •

1.1 2019 51.7 2019 •

8.8 2016 • 7

NA NA •

29.5 2017 • 1 0.0 2019 •

1

54.9 2018

NA

NA

NA

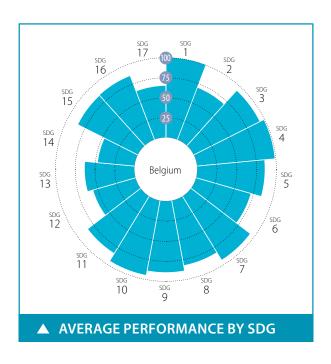
NA

### **BELARUS**

Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	value lea	r Rating	g Irend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
	0.0 202	0	1	Population using the internet (%)
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.1 202	0 •	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 201	7	•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.5 200		<b>A</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.2 200		<b>A</b>	universities (worst 0–100 best)
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	24.5 201		4	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 201		7	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.4 201		<b>1</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.8 201		<b>→</b>	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	0.0 201	J •		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	2 201	7	4	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.3 201		4	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.4 201		4	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	31.0 201		<b>*</b>	Satisfaction with public transport (%)
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 201		<b>4</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.7 201	6 •	1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	61 201	6 •	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	01 201	0		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.9 201	6 •	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.2 201	6 •	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	14.5 201	7 •	1	SDG13 – Climate Action
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8 201			Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97 201	8	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	76.0 201		1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.8 201	9 🛑	<u> </u>	SDG14 – Life Below Water
SDG4 – Quality Education				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.9 201	8 •	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	97.8 201	8	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9 201	8 •		Fish caught by trawling (%)
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	74.2 201	2 •	1	SDG15 – Life on Land
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.4 201	8	<b>1</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	82.7 201	9	<b>1</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	40.0 202	0	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.5 201	7	$\rightarrow$	(per million population)
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.8 201	7	4	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.8 201			Homicides (per 100,000 population)
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	7.2 201		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	0.3 201		1	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				city or area where they live (%)
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 201	7	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	98.2 201		4	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating				Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)
per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.7 201	7 •	7	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	2.2.201	0 🔵		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.3 201 10.9 201			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)
Victims of modern clayery (per 1 000 per viction)	10.9 201	0	-	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		7	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	81.2 201		•	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				. 3
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	4.6 201 0.0 201	9 •	<b>↑</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)

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

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 80.0 SDG Global rank 11 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





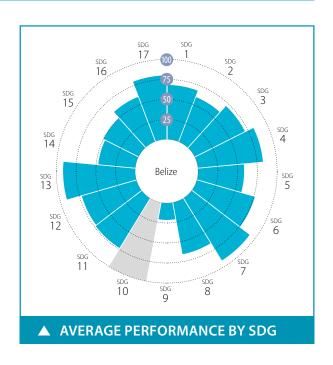
SDG1 – No Poverty		Year R			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2020		1	Population using the internet (%)		2018		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%) Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)		2020 2017		1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related		2018		1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	10.2	2017		<b>\P</b>	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	8 •	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2017	•	<b>1</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	63.4	2020	0	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2016		4	universities (worst 0–100 best)	1.4	2011	0 🗪	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2016		<b>†</b>	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2018		T
Prevalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		<b>↓</b>	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2018		本
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	•	7	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		201		<b>*</b>
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	9.1	2017	•	1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2019		本
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)		2015		<b>→</b>	Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science	26.0	201	E 👝	
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	77.2	2015	•	•	and engineering)	20.0	201.		_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	_				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2017		T	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income		201		T
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2018 2018		<b>↑</b>	Palma ratio		201		<b>T</b>
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2018		<b>†</b>	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	8.8	201	/ –	7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		NA			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	11 /	2016		•	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	12.9	201	7 •	7
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	11.4	2016	_	T.	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	201	7	<b>4</b>
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	16	2016	•	•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2019		1
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016		<b>A</b>	Population with rent overburden (%)		201		- T
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016		<b>T</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2017		<b>†</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	21.2	2016	6 •	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		NA			Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		201		•
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0	2018	•	1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	13.7	2012	2 •	•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	84.0	2017	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	51.7	2010	0 •	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2019		1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2010		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2016		•	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2018	8	•
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		2017		<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	18.9	2013			Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	8.8	201	7 •	1
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		201		$\rightarrow$
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2017		1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2019		•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2017		1	Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )	/.6	201	b <b>•</b>	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		NA 2017		• •	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)		2017		4	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		1
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)		2018		<b>†</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2019		Ψ
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	20.0	2018		<b>J</b>	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA 07.1	N/ 2014		•
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	20.0	2018	•	<b>1</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		•
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	30.7	2018	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land	0.2	2011	_	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.0	2018	8 •	<b></b>
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	* 89.9	2017	•	4	Mean area that is protected in reshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		本
(% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		个
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2018		<b>T</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2018	8	•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2019		<b>†</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	47	2018	g <b>•</b>	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)		2016		<b>†</b>	(per million population)	7.7	2011		_
Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)		2013			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Homicides (per 100,000 population)		201		1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2017	•		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	35.6	2018	8 –	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017		•	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	61.7	2019	9 •	1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2010			Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.7	2019	9	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	67.9	2018	•	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0			•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)		2013		7	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019		1
Population using safely managed water services (%)		2017		1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0.0	201	6	•
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.1	2017	•	<u> </u>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.2	2019	9	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					per 100,000 population)				•
Population with access to electricity (%)		2017		1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		2019		T
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2016	•	1	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	υ٥. I	∠U I .	, •	-1.
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.1	2017	•	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	15.0	201	<i>-</i>	
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	7.9	2018	•	<b>→</b>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		2010		T
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.5	201	7 •	1
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	_0 1	2018	•		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	N/	4	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018		•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	67.8	2019	9 •	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	45.1	2020	0 •	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	98.6	2017		T	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	-15.2	201	б 🛑	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2010		T					
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		2010		<b>T</b>					

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

## **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 65.1 70.4 SDG Global rank 102 (OF 166)

▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



100 60 40 20

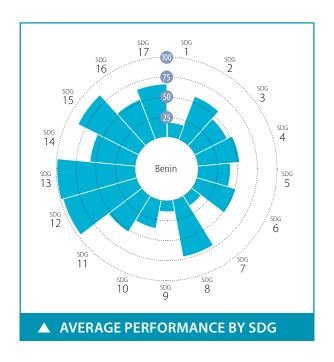




SDG1 – No Poverty		Year R			**		Year Ra		Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2020		•	Population using the internet (%)	47.1 2			1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	24.1	2020	j •	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	38.0 2	2017	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2017		个					
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2015		7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2020	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2015		1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		<b>4</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA			
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		1		1 10/3	150 -		_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	ΔΙΔ	Δ14	9	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.9	2015	•	1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	NA	NA		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	36	2017	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	23.0	2017	•	7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.6	2018	j •	1		05.4	2017		<b>A</b>
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.0	2018	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	95.4 2			7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	30.0	2018	3 •	$\rightarrow$	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	49.1 2	2014		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.8	2018	, •	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22.1	2016		_	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2015		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	ZZ.1 .	2010	•	<b>→</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	69	2016	5		2 13 1 7	303.7 2			
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016		<b>+</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2010		
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016		<b>→</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.6	2010	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2017		<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2016		1	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.7	2017	•	1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.6	2015	•	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017		<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2019	•	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0	2014	<i>i</i> •	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.7 2	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.9	2018	, •	<b>→</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	66.3 2			1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	67.2	2018		<b>4</b>	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	•	•	Fish caught by trawling (%)		2014		1
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	65.9	2016	•	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.0 2	2018		-
	102.1	2018	3	1					7
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2019		7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	18.3 2			7
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020		7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		*
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		-			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	U./ 2	2018		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.0	2017	7 🥚	<b>1</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	•	
Population using at least basic unifixing water services (%)		2017		7					
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2000			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	27.0	2017		4.
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2000			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	37.9 2			4
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)		2018		<b>1</b>	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	56.9 2	2018		*
	777	2015		-1	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	50.2	2014	•	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	08.3	2017	7	<b>^</b>	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				<b>T</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	95.7 2			
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating	. ד.נס	2016		7	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	93.7 2 NA			•
per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA	NA	•	•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2016		•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD *		2019		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.2	2018	}		per 100,000 population)	U.U .	2012		_
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		NA		•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	27.5	2019	•	1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		2014		•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.2	2016	•	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)		2019		1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA	NA	•	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2010		1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				•
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		2017		个
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		2019		

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

## **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 53.3 53.1 SDG Global rank 145 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



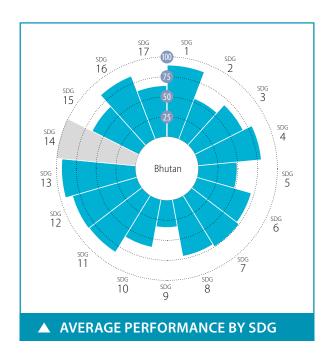


SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year Ra	ating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rati	ting Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	45.8	2020	•	$\rightarrow$	Population using the internet (%)	20.0 2017	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	69.8	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	19.8 2018	• 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.5 2018	• 7
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	10.1	2017	•	<b>→</b>	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	34.0	2014	•	7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2020	• •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.5	2014	•	1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018	• =
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	9.6	2016	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  **		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	•	1		0.0 2017	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		<b>→</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	EO E 201E 4	• 4
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.8	2015	•	<b>→</b>	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	50.5 2015	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	397	2017	•	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	39.0 2017	• 1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	31.3	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	54.2 2017	 • .
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	93.0	2018	•	<b>→</b>	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	49.3 2019	4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	56.0	2018	•	<b>→</b>		45.3 2015	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3	2018	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	NIA NIA 4	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	196	2016		<b>→</b>	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA NA	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	15.0	2010	_		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.7 2016	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	205	2016	•	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	15.1 2012	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	27.5	2016			SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4 2012	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016		<b>→</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	13.9 2010	
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016		<b>→</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3 2010	• •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2017	•	7	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	78.1		•	•	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.6 2017	• 1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018	•	7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0 2015	• 1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017	•	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2015	• •
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.0	2019	•	<u>T</u>	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.6 2018	• -
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2018		1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	23.8 2019	• -
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2016		•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA •	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	60.9	2018	•		Fish caught by trawling (%)	1.5 2014	• 1
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	• •
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	25.9	2018	•	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land	77 / 22 / 2	- 4
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	68.2	2018	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	77.4 2018	• 1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2019		<b>1</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020		÷	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2019	• 1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			_		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.2 2018	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	66.1	2017		_	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 2018	• •
Population using at least basic unliking water services (%)		2017		7	(per million population)		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2000			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		_ 4
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2000		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population) *	1.1 2017	• 1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)		2013			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	62.3 2018	•
	0.4	2013		<u>T</u>	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	54.1 2019	• 1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	42.1	2017		-	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.9 2019	- 4
Population with access to electricity (%)		2017		7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	85.6 2018	4
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.4	2016	•	<b>→</b>	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	41 2019	• 7
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	21.7	2017	•	<b>1</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	52.5 2016	• •
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD **		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.8	2018	•		per 100,000 population)	0.0 2019	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018		•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	31.7 2019	• 1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	38.5	2017	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.8 2016	• 1
	2.2	2019	•	<b>1</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	2.2	2017	_	•	Tot riight income and all occording controls. International concessional		
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2019		1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	• •

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

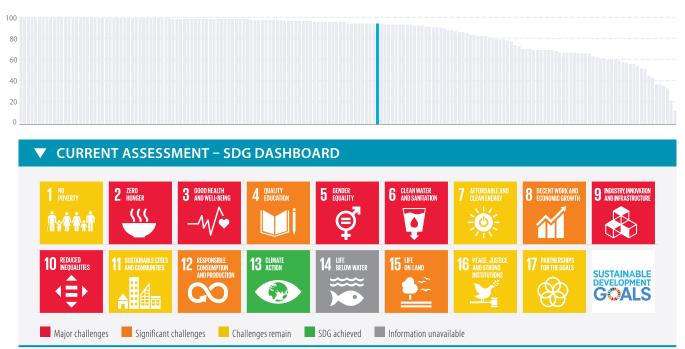
### **BHUTAN**

## **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 69.3 67.2 SDG Global rank 80 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





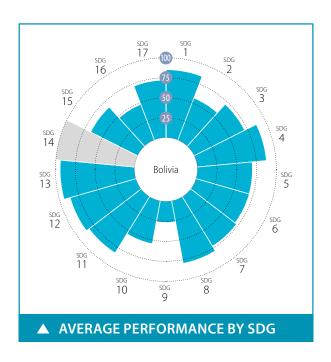
### **BHUTAN**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Yea		-		**		Year Rat	ıting <sup>7</sup>	ſren-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		020 •		1	Population using the internet (%)	48.1			1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	10.5 202	J20 <b>•</b>	<u>)</u>	<u>↑</u>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	101.6	2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.9	2018	•	+
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA N				The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	33.6 20		<b>)</b> -	<b>→</b>	universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2020	•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.9 20			1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2018	•	<b>→</b>
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	6.4 20			1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		NA (	•	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA N			•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			_	_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) Sustainable Nitrogon Management Index (worst 0, 1,41 host)	3.4 20			1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	41.8	2017	•	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.7 20	<i>i</i> 15 <b>►</b>	, -	<b>→</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		20.		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	183 20			1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	37.9	2017	•	7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	16.4 20			<b>↑</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	29.7 20		•	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2017		
4 , 1 , 1	149.0 20		1 7	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	/	20.2		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 20	J18 •	, .	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.0	2007		9
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	23.3 20	.)16 🥊		7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2007		9
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)							2016		9
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	124 20	J16 •			Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012		9
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.4 20	016		<b>T</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		9
	70.6 20			7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2010		9
Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	20.2 20			<u>^_</u>		Z./ ·	2010	_	-
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89.0 20			<b>T</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action	2.0	7	_	•
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97 20			<b>A</b>	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017	•	1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	62.0 20			<b>1</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		017		T	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA (		
	J.1 20	10 -		-	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education	22.0.20	110 0			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	1471		•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	88.0 20		,	<b>V</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA		•	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	82.5 20		) -	T	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA (		•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	93.1 20	11/ 💆			Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		•	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	84.6 20	)10 •		1	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.3	2018		-1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	50.0 20	J18 <b>•</b>		1		47.3			6 7
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	78.3 20			1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.3			1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	14.9 202			7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	-			_	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	U.U .	2018		-
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.2 20	017 🥊	. /	<b>1</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	•	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	69.3 20			7					
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.4 20				SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100 000 population)	16	2017		Į
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 20			•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)				1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	6.3 20			<b>1</b>	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA (		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	0.2	15			Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	63.1	2015	•	
Population with access to electricity (%)	97.7 20	017 🦪		<b>1</b>	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA (	•	-
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	52.5 20°			T →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.9		•	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating				7	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019	•	1
per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA N	NA •		•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2019		•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD **	* 00	2010		-
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.6 20	o18 🥊			per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	•	,
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA N			•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.8	2019	•	1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		_		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	33.7 20	ı14 <b>•</b>			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.4	2016	•	•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	2.3 20	J19 •		1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				1
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.5 20			1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA (	•	1
				_	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	18.5	2017	•	,
						* 00	2019		

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

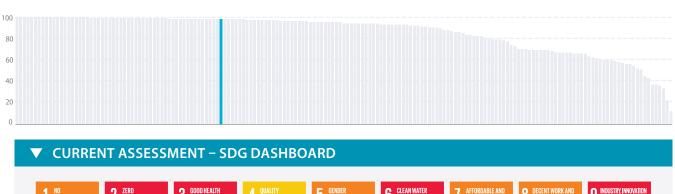
### **BOLIVIA**

## **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 69.3 70.4 SDG Global rank 79 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





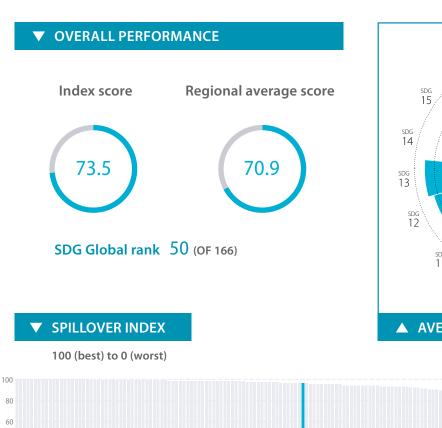


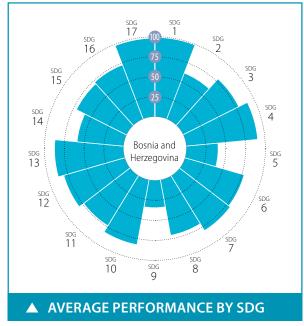
### **BOLIVIA**

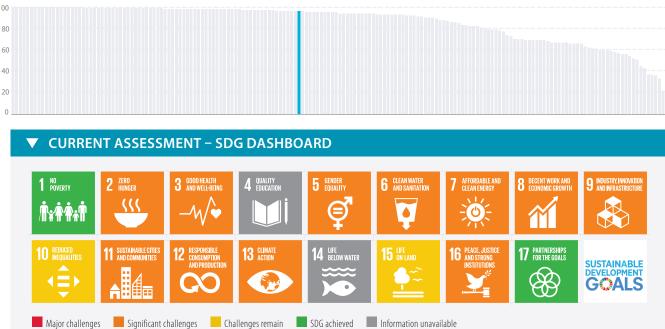
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend		Value Year R	ating	_
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	4.7 2020	Population using the internet (%)  Mabile breadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	44.3 2018	•	7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	11.3 2020 • →	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	79.9 2018	•	Τ
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	.74 2047	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2 2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	17.1 2017	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	- 2000		-
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.1 2016	universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2020	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.0 2016	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.2 2016 • •	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2 2009	•	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017 • <b>→</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0, 1,41 best)	1.5 2017 - 🔻	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	44.0 2017	•	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.5 2015 • 🗷	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	155 2017 • ↑	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	21.6 2017	•	T
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.3 2018	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	87.9 2017	•	+
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	26.8 2018	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	68.2 2018		1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	108.0 2018 • →	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2018 • ↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 2015		9
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.2 2016 • 🛧	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	3.3 2016	•	9
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	17.0 2012	•	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	64 2016 • •	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.5 2012		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.5 2016 • 🛧	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	43.8 2010		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.5 2016	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.3 2010		•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	64.9 2017		1.3 2010	_	_
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89.8 2016	SDG13 – Climate Action	1 6 2017		•
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	83 2018	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.6 2017		T
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	68.0 2017	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2 2015		T
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9 2018	1 (31)	2797.2 2018	•	
	J.9 2010 -	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education	02.0.2010	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	92.9 2018 • ↑ 82.5 2017 • <b>↓</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA	•	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%) Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA	•	
	99.4 2015 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA NA	•	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	50.3 2016 • 7	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	84.7 2018 • 🕹	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.2 2018	•	1
·	· ·	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.4 2018	•	<b>→</b>
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	71.3 2019 • ↑ 53.1 2020 • ↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2019	•	<b>→</b>
	53.1 2020 • ↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.5 2018	•	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.2 2018	•	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.8 2017	(per million population)	0.2		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	60.7 2017	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.2 2010	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.3 2016	•	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.5 2018	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	69.9 2018	•	1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	1.1 2013 • ↑	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	46.1 2018	•	<b>→</b>
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		city or area where they live (%)		_	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	91.8 2017 • 🛧	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	2.7 2019	•	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	64.0 2016 • 🔱	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	91.9 2018	•	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating	2.3 2017 • →	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	31 2019		4
per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.5 2017	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	26.4 2016	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	* 0.0 2019	•	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.0 2018 • •	per 100,000 population)			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.1 2018 • •	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	35.4 2019		Ψ
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	54.4 2017 • 🛧	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA NA	•	•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	3.5 2019 • ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		-	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2010 • ↑	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	•	•
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  *	23.3 2007 * 0.0 2019	•	•
		Corporate tax haven score (best of 100 worst)	0.0 2017		

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











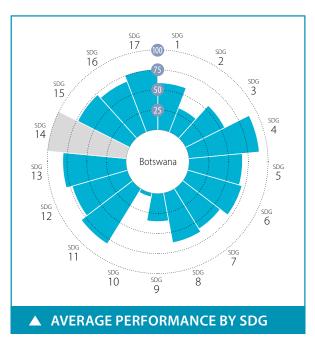
## **BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend		Value Yea		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.1 2020 • ↑	Population using the internet (%)	70.1 201		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.2 2020 • ↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	55.4 201	8 •	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.4 201	8	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2017 • 🛧	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.9 2012 • 🛧	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	7.0 201	9 •	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3 2012	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2 201	8 •	<b>→</b>
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	17.9 2016 • 🗸	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2 201		1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017 • 7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	0.2 == :		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.7 2017 • ↑	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	34.1 201	5 👝	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.0 2015 • 🔱		34.1 201	) –	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	10 2017 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	27.7 201	7 •	$\rightarrow$
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.1 2018 • 🛧	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.6 201	7	_
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.8 2018 • 🛧	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	49.4 201		-
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	25.0 2018 • 🛧		45.4 201	0	7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2018 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	2.0.204		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	17.8 2016 • 🛧	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	2.0 201		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.0 2010	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.5 201		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	80 2016 • •	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	73.8 201		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.3 201		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.7 2016	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	17.0 201		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.3 2016	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.5 201	0 •	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	9.6 2017 • ↑	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9 2015	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	6.7 201	7 •	<b>→</b>
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	68 2018 • •	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.4 201	5 •	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	61.0 2017	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	90.1 201	9 •	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9 2018 • ↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA N	Α •	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA NA •	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	40.6 201	9 •	$\rightarrow$
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA NA •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA N	Α •	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7 2013 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA N	Α •	
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 201	8 •	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	21.9 2012 • →	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	18.2 201	Q	_
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	78.9 2018 • →	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	66.7 201		<b>1</b>
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	60.8 2019 • 🔱	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 201		•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.4 2020 • ->	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.9 201		1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		•	0.0 201	0	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.1 2017 • →	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5 201	8	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.4 2017 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.7 2015	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.2 201	7	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.1 2018	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	15.4 201		4
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	2.9 2013 • •		15.4 201	0	-1
		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	67.1 201	8 •	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2017 • ↑	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.3 201	9 🛑	
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.5 201		•
3, 3, ,	63.4 2016 • 7	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	36 201		1
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.4 2017 • →	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	5.3 201		
		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	5.5 201	0	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	1.0.2010	per 100,000 population)	0.0 201	9	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	1.0 2018 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.0 201	9	1
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.4 2018	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			_
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	58.8 2017 • 🛧	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA N	Α •	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	18.4 2019 • 🛧	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA N	Α =	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2010 • 🛧	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)			•
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Corporate Tax Haven Score (hort 0, 100 worst)  **Tax Haven Score (hort 0, 100 worst)	38.9 201		1
		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0.0 201	y <b>-</b>	_

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

▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

## **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 61.5 53.1 SDG Global rank 121 (OF 166)



100 (best) to 0 (worst) 100 60 40 20 ▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



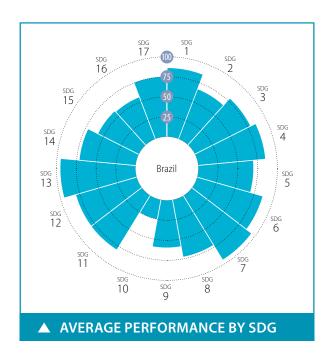


### **BOTSWANA**

SDG1 – No Poverty			Rating Tr		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value \		ting 1	frend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2020		7	Population using the internet (%)	47.0 2		•	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	31.3	2020	0 •	<u>→</u>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	77.6 2	.018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0 2	2016	•	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	26.4	1 2017	/ •	<b>1</b>					
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.4	1 2007	/ • •	<b>→</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2	:020	•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2007		1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2	n18		<b>→</b>
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	18.9	2016	6 •	Ψ	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2013	•	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	3 2017	/ •	1		0.5 =	015	_	_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		<b>→</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	612 7	0015		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.3	3 2015	j •	<b>4</b>		61.3 2	.010		•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	144	1 2017	7 •	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	23.1 2	017	•	<b>&gt;</b>
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.5	2018	8 • ,	7		96.8 2	0017		_
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	36.5	2018	3 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)				<b>A</b>
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	275.0	2018	8 •	1		62.2 2	.010		<u>T</u>
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	4.4	2018	3 •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	5.4.5		_	-
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	50 s	3 2016	۶ <b>۵</b>	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 2		•	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	۷۷.5	2010	, -		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.6 2		•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	101	2016	á <b>•</b>		2 (3 )	108.0 2		•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	12.4 2		•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		3 2016		<u>+</u>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	55.6 2			•
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016	-	7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.3 2	2010	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2017		<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2015		T	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.5 2	:017	•	<b>→</b>
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.5 2	:015	•	<b>→</b>
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017		<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	45.1 2	:018	•	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.5	2018	3 •	<b>1</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water	_	_		-
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•	•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	87.7	7 2014	1 •		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		NA	•	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	98.0	2014	4 •	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	•	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.5	2013	3		Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females *	78.2	2 2017	7	<b>↑</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land				
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)				•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.1 2	018	•	1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		3 2018		<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.0 2	018	•	<b>→</b>
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2019	_	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 2	019	•	1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	10.8	3 2020	0 •	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2		•	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		3 2017		1	(per million population)	2.5 2	.010		•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	77.3	3 2017	7 •	7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	_			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.1	2015	j •		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	15.0 2	010	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.0	2018	3 •	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	25.4 2		•	•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	6.8	3 2013	3	1	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the				1.
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					city or area where they live (%)	34.4 2	.018		*
Population with access to electricity (%)	62.8	3 2017	7	7	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.9 2	019	•	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2017		7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	87.5 2		•	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	61 2		•	1
per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2./	7 2017		1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	9.0 2		•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		2019		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.6	5 2018	8 •		per 100,000 population)				_
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018		•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	25.1 2	.019	•	1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	51.0	2017	7 •	Ψ	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	14.1 2	2009	•	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	18.2	2019	<b>)</b> •	<b>4</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NΙΛ	AIA		9
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.8	3 2010	) •	<b>↑</b> _	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA '		
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	26.8 2	:018	•	1
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	55.3 2	:019	•	•

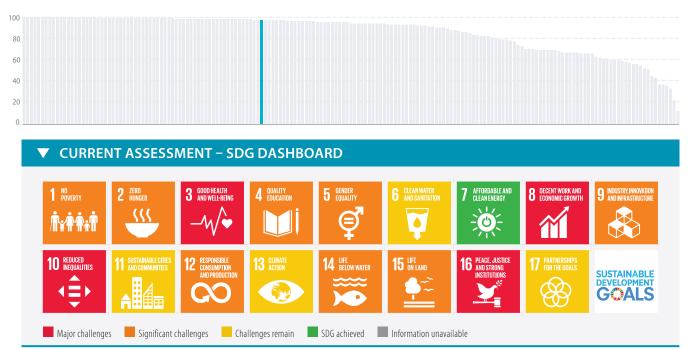
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 70.4 SDG Global rank 53 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

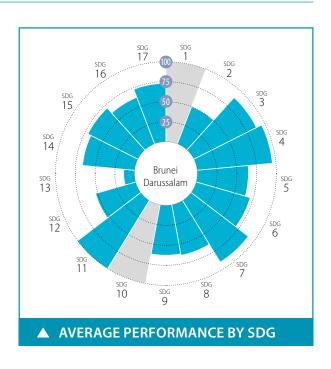




SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year R	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rati	ing Tr	ren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	4.2	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Population using the internet (%)	70.4 2018	•	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	11.1	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	88.1 2018	• '	个
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.9 2018	-	<b>→</b>
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2017	•	1	,			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.1	2007	•	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	39.1 2020		•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.6	2007	•	1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.3 2018	-	<b>-</b>
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.1	2016	•	Ψ	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.3 2016		Ţ
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	•	<b>→</b>		1.5 2010		•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	E4 2 2017 <b>(</b>		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.5	2015	•	<b>1</b>		54.2 2017		_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	60	2017	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	12.7 2017	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.1	2018	•	1	1 1 1 5	99.0 2017		•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.4	2018	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%)			1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	45.0	2018	•	<b>→</b>	The state of the s	50.3 2019		7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3	2018	•	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		_	_
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	16.6	2016		<b>1</b>	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2 2015	-	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.0	2010	_	_	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.4 2016	_	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	30	2016	•	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	11.4 2012		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.4 2012		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016		1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	53.5 2010		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016		7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.2 2010		•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2017		<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2015		T	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.1 2017	•	1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		<b>*</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2 2015	• 4	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017		T	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2.3 2018		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.5	2019	•	<u> </u>	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.2 2018	• 4	1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.3	2017	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	60.2 2019	-	<b>→</b>
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	71.8	2011	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	31.6 2014	•	4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.2	2018	•		Fish caught by trawling (%)	17.5 2014	•	Ψ
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018		•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	89.0	2007	•	<b>1</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land			
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	1066	2010			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	42.2 2018	-	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	106.6			T	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	12.5 2018	-	<b>→</b>
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2019		T	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2019	• 4	1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	14.0	2020	•	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.6 2018		•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.3 2018		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2017		T	(per million population)	0.5 2010		_
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017		1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2015			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	30.5 2017	•	4
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	37.2 2018	•	1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	2.1	2013	•	1	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	40.2 2019	-	<b>-</b>
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					city or area where they live (%)			
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2017	•	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.9 2019		•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	95.6	2016	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.4 2018		•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.7	2017	•	<b>↑</b>	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	35 2019 <b>6</b> .6 2016		•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-47	2018	•		per 100,000 population)	0.0 2019		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	32.8 2019	-	<b>→</b>
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	70.0	2017	•	7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.0 2015		ተ
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	12.1	2019	•	<b>4</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			•
·		2010		<b>1</b>	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2010						

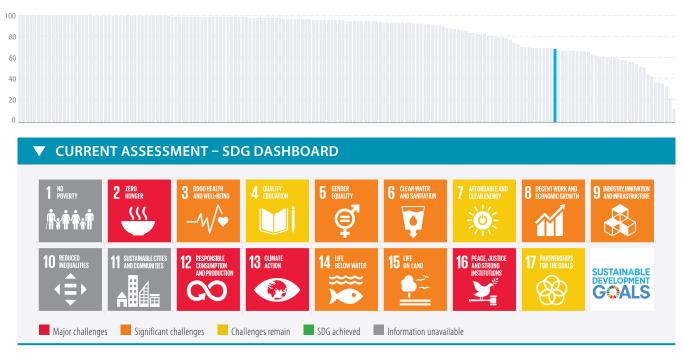
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

## **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 68.2 67.2 SDG Global rank 88 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





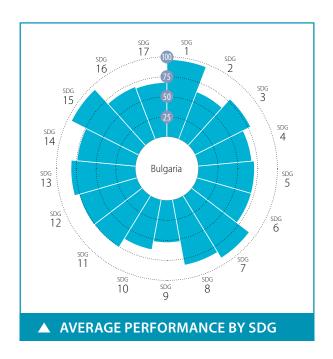
### **BRUNEI DARUSSALAM**

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year R	_		**	Value Yea		ing Tr	ren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) *		NA.			Population using the internet (%)	94.9 201			Ţ
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%) *	* NA	NA.		•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	130.0 201	18		T
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.2	2017	7	<b>1</b>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5 201	18 🥊		•
Prevalence of undernouns firment (%)  Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2017		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	40.6 202	יכו (		•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2009			universities (worst 0–100 best)			_	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2009			Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.7 201			1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2010			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0 200	04 🔮	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2013		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)		2017		•	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	NA N	NA •		•
	1.4	20			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			-	Ī
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	31	2017	7	<b>A</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	5.0.20		_	4
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2017		4	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	5.9 201	17		ተ
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2018			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA N	NA •		•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 1,000 live births)		2018			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA N	NA •	•	•
					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Ī
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	IVA			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.8 201	16 🥊		•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.6	2016	, •	1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	18.3 201		•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	242.5 201		•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	13	2016	•		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	23.0 201			•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.0	2013	•	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	23.2 201			•
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016		<b>→</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.4 201			•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2017			SDG13 – Climate Action				_
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2016		<b>†</b>	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	25.0 201	17 (		1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		<b>†</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.2 201		-	7
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (icO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	40507.6 201			
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		NA		•		40001.0 == .	10	_	-
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG14 – Life Below Water  Maan area that is protected in marine sites important to highly errity (%)	CO O 20	10		4
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	93.1	2018	٠ _	7	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.9 201 57.2 201			1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2018		1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	57.2 201		-	4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2018			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA N			-
	J J	20			Fish caught by trawling (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	33.3 201			7
SDG5 – Gender Equality Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 201	الا 🎍		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	NA	NA.	4	•	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	63.1 201	112		4
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.0	2018	5	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.0 201			1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	81.4	2019		1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 201			1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	9.1	2020		<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.8 201			-
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			_		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			á	Ì
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	2017	/	1	(per million population)	0.4 201	18		-
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2015	_	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				-
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		NA.		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5 201	112		(
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	7.1 201			1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)		2013			Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the			4	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				-	city or area where they live (%)	NA N	IA •		
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2017	<i>j</i>	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.3 201	19 🦪		•
•		2016		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA N		•	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)		2017		<b>→</b>	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	60 201 NA N			1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				4
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-7.6	2018	۲ 🌘	•	per 100,000 population)	2.8 201	19 🖜	•	-
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018		•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	51.5 201	19 🥊	•	=
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		, 2016 NA		•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	1.5.00			
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.6 201	16		-
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2019 2010		<b>+</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA N	NA •		
'allal Work-Telated accidents embodica in imports (per 100,000 popularis),	1.5	2010			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA N	NA •		
					Other countries, government creating executing grant,	1.0	47.1		à

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

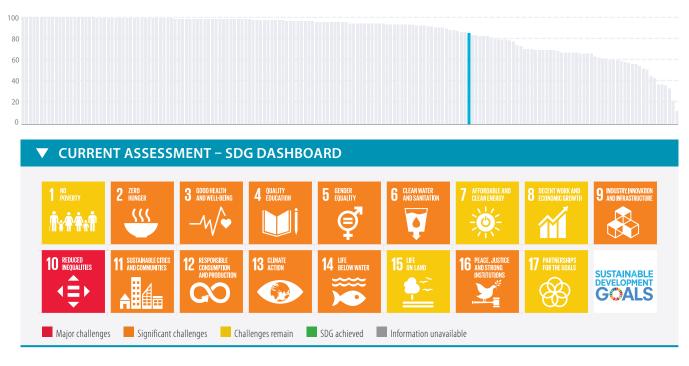
### **BULGARIA**

## **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 74.8 70.9 SDG Global rank 39 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



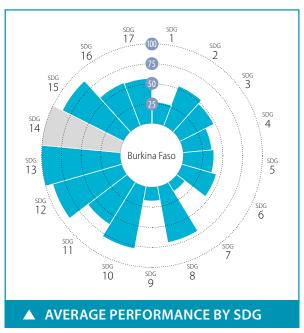


### **BULGARIA**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratio	ng Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ratir	ng Trer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	1.3 2020	• 1	Population using the internet (%)	64.8 2018	• 1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	2.0 2020	• 1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	101.0 2018 •	, 个
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	÷	- 🛦	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8 2018	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.6 2017		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.8 2004		universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.4 2020 •	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.2 2004		Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.5 2018	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	25.0 2016		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.8 2017	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2017		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.5 2017		Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	40.9 2014	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.5 2015	/ 7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	10.5 2011	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	10 2017		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	19.1 2017 •	, 7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.6 2018		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0 2017	. 1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7.1 2018		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	45.8 2018	J
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	22.0 2018	•		15.0 20.0	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2018	个	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1 6 201E <b>(</b>	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	23.6 2016	• →	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.6 2015	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	11.1 2016	-
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	62 2016	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	62.0 2012	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		l.	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.9 2012	1
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	10.2 2016	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	24.9 2010	-
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.8 2016		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.5 2010	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	39.9 2017		SDG13 – Climate Action		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8 2015		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	6.2 2017	, ->
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92 2018		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.0 2015	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	66.0 2017		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	15.3 2018 •	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.1 2018	• <u>↑</u>	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
SDG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	99.3 2018	• 个
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	86.4 2017	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	42.3 2019	)
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	47.6 2016		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA •	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.9 2011	• •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	20.6 2014	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018 •	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females $_{\star}$ aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	63.4 2017	• 7	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.0.2010	- 1
	100.8 2018	• 1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.9 2018	1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	80.4 2019	• 1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.6 2018	1 7
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.7 2020	7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2019	T
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2018	, -
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.1 2017	• 1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.1 2018	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	86.0 2017				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	41.6 2015		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	1.5.2017	. 4
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	13.9 2018		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.5 2017	T
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	9.3 2013		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	8.8 2018 •	, Т
	9.3 2013	• T	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	58.4 2018	) -
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	100 0 2017	- A	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.9 2019	
7.7	100.0 2017		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2018	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	88.7 2016	• ↑	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.0 2017	• +	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	43 2019 • NA NA •	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.6 2019	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	1.4 2018	•	per 100,000 population)		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.5 2018	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	35.1 2019 •	7
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	72.2 2017	• ↑	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.1 2013	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	4.3 2019	• 1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.4 2010	- 1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •	) (
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	32.8 2017	
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	55.6 2019	

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





100 60 20 ▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD 4 QUALITY EDUCATION 1 NO POVERTY 5 GENDER EQUALITY





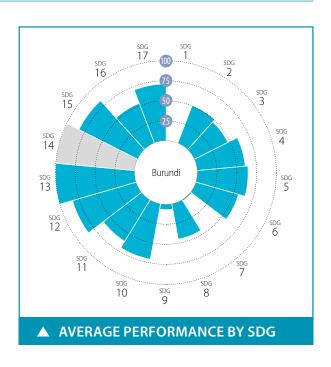
### **BURKINA FASO**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rating	g Trei
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	33.2 2020 • 🞵	Population using the internet (%)	16.0 2017 •	4
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	67.7 2020 • →	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	29.9 2018 •	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.4 2018	7
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	20.0 2017 • →	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.3 2016 • 🗷	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2020 •	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.6 2016 • 🛧	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018	4
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.6 2016 • ↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7 2017	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017 • 🛧	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	0.7 27 11	_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.0 2017 • 🔱	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	35.3 2014	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.8 2015 • →		33.3 2014	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	320 2017 • 🞵	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	42.9 2017 •	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.7 2018 • 🞵	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	74.3 2017	J
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	76.4 2018 • 7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	55.4 2019	1
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	48.0 2018 • →	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0011 2011	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2018 • ↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2 2015	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.7 2016 • →	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.6 2016	
		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	8.9 2012	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	206 2016 • •	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6 2012	•
Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	30.5 2016 • ↓	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	24.9 2010	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	60.3 2016 • →	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		SDG13 – Climate Action	0.5 ==++	
Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	79.8 2015	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2 2017	A
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88 2018 • →	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0 2015	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	40.0 2017 • →	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  *		-
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.7 2019 • 7		0.0 2010	
SDG4 – Quality Education		SDG14 – Life Below Water	NIA NIA	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	78.6 2018 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA •	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	43.0 2018	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		•
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	58.3 2018	Fish caught from overexploited of collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA •	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	55 4 2040 .	SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0 2010	
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	56.4 2018 • 7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.8 2018	4
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	47.6 2018 • 🔱	Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	63.0 2018	1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	77.8 2019 • 🛧	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 2019	1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	13.4 2020 • →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2018	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	47.9 2017 • 🔱	(per million population)	0.0 2018	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	19.4 2017 • →	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	7.8 2005	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.3 2017	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018 • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	42.0 2018	7
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	0.6 2013 • 🛧	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		city or area where they live (%)	57.7 2019	7
Population with access to electricity (%)	25.5 2017 • →	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.0 2019 •	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	8.9 2016 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	76.9 2018 •	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating	NIA NIA O	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	40 2019 🔸	7
per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA NA •	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	39.2 2016 •	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD *	0.0 2019	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.5 2018 • •	per 100,000 population)		
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.5 2018 • •	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	24.5 2019 •	1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	43.2 2017 • 🛧	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	· ·	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.8 2015	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	6.3 2019 • →	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA NA •	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2010 • ↑	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	10.0 2010 -	
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	18.9 2018 •	7

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

### **BURUNDI**

## **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 53.5 53.1 SDG Global rank 143 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





### **BURUNDI**

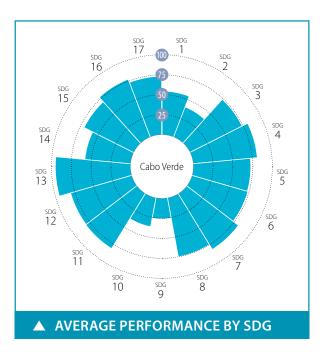
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating T	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year F	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	75.9 2020 •	1	Population using the internet (%)	2.7	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	92.8 2020 •	<b>1</b>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	11.4	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0	2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA NA •		, ,				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	55.9 2016	<b>→</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2020	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.1 2016	<b>→</b>	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	•	<b>→</b>
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.4 2016	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2010		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.0 2007 •		<del>- '</del>	0.1	2011	_	_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4 2017	$\rightarrow$	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	20.6	2012		•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.9 2015	<b>1</b>	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	38.6	2013		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	548 2017 •	<b>→</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	38.9	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.7 2018 •	7		00.4	2017		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	58.5 2018	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	89.4		_	T
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	111.0 2018	<b>→</b>	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	39.4	2018	•	Z
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2018 •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22.9 2016	J.	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2002	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.7 2010	~	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	180 2016	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		4	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2010		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	60.1 2016	$\rightarrow$	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.1	2010	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	55.6 2017	<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	85.1 2017	1	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0	2017	•	1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88 2018 •	Ψ	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0	2015	•	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	42.0 2017	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	0.0	2018	•	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.8 2018 •	<u>↑</u>	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	92.8 2018 •	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	32.6 2018 •	<b>4</b>	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	88.2 2017 •	•	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	38.0 2017	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land				
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	30.0 2017		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.3	2018	•	1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.4	2018	•	1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	103.6 2019 •	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	•	1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	36.4 2020 •	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.2	2018	•	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports		2010		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	60.8 2017 •	<b>→</b>	(per million population)	0.0	2018	•	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	45.8 2017 •	<b>4</b>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	10.5 2000 •	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.0	2016	•	<b>→</b>
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	52.7	2018	•	-
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	0.2 2013 •	1	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the				
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			city or area where they live (%)	65.7	2018	•	T
Population with access to electricity (%)	9.3 2017	<b>→</b>	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.3	2019	•	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.9 2016	<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	83.5	2018	•	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating		Ĺ	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	19	2019	•	4
per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA NA •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	26.3	2016	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD *	0.0	2019	•	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-10.7 2018		per 100,000 population)				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	40.0 2018 •		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	52.9	2019	•	$\rightarrow$
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	7.1 2014 •	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.5	2016	•	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	1.4 2019	<b>1</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				-
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2010	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA		
1 8 1 1 1 1		•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	
			Corporate Tay Hayon Score (host 0, 100 worst) *	0.0	2040		

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

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)

0.0 2019 •





100 (best) to 0 (worst) 100 60 40 20 ▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD 1 NO POVERTY



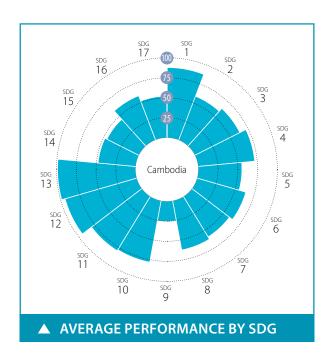


SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Y	/ear Rat	ting Tre	end	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ra	ating Tı	ren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	15.8 20	.020 🦸	<b>7</b>	A	Population using the internet (%)	57.2 2017	•	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	35.5 20	.020 🦸	• 7	Я	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	66.8 2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	1265	217	2 (		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA NA	•	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	12.6 20				The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 *			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		NA •			universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2020	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		NA •		4	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018	•	4
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	11.8 20		•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 2011	•	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		•	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	50.2 2007		•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.2 2	2015	• →	<u>}</u> .	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	50.2 200.		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2017	- 1	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) ( $\mu g/m^3$ )	34.8 2017	•	4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.6 20	.018	• 1	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	95.8 2017		4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	19.5 20	018	• 1	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA NA		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	46.0 20	2018	• 1	1		IN/A IN/A		-
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2	2018	• 1	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	- 2012	-	-
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	17.2 20	ν 016 (	• 1	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0 2012		•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	1/.∠ ∠	J10 -		T .	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	4.6 2016		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	99 2	2016	• •		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	231.9 2012		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.4 2012	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	25.0 20		• →	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	16.7 2010	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.2 20				Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.3 2010	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	73.8 20	.017	• →	<b>&gt;</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	91.4 20	015	• -	<b>&gt;</b>	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.5 2017	•	1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018	- 1	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.4 2015	•	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	69.0 20		•	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	* 0.0 2018	•	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA •	• •		SDG14 – Life Below Water			Ì
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	3.1 2018	•	7
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	93.4 20	018	• -	<b>&gt;</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	62.2 2019		1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	68.2 2		• 1	L	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	24.4 2014		1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.1 20				Fish caught by trawling (%)	33.7 2014		•
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018		•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	72.2.5	2005			SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0		_
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	73.2 20	2005	• 1		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	13.0 2018		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.3 20	2018	• -	<b>&gt;</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)			ì
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	89.5 20		• 1	N.		NA NA	•	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	25.0 20		•	7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2019	•	-
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		-		-	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2018		-
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	87.1 20	017 (	• 7		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2018	•	-
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	73.9 20							
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2000	•		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	11 5 2016	_	Į
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	20.9 20				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11.5 2016	•	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)		2018			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	19.3 2018	•	-
	4.7 4.	UI3 -	• <u>Т</u>		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	NA NA	•	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			- 1	•	city or area where they live (%)			4
Population with access to electricity (%)	92.9 20		•		Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.2 2019	-	in the
,		2016	• 7	<u> </u>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	91.0 2018		-
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	71.1 20				Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	58 2019		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating		NA •	• •	Ð	Clill	C 4 2016		1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)			0 4	D	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	6.4 2016	•	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	NA	NA •	• 4		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD **			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.5 20	NA •	• •	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	* 0.0 2019	•	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	-1.5 20	NA •	• •	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		•	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.5 20 4.1 20	NA •	• •	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	* 0.0 2019	•	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	-1.5 20 4.1 20	NA © 018 © 018 © NA	• •	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	* 0.0 2019 19.8 2019 8.3 2016	•	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	-1.5 20 4.1 20 NA 12.2 20	NA © 018 © 018 © NA	• •	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	* 0.0 2019 19.8 2019	•	-

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

### **CAMBODIA**

## ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 64.4 67.2 SDG Global rank 106 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



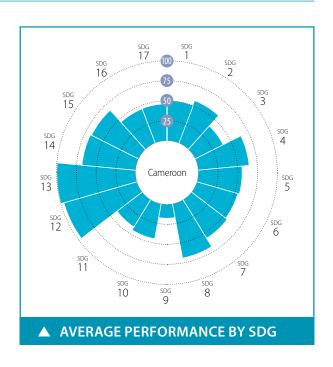


### **CAMBODIA**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend		Value Year Rating Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.2 2020 • ↑	Population using the internet (%)	40.0 2018
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	12.3 2020 • ↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	82.8 2018 • ↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	16.4 2017 • 7	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1 2018 • 🔱
Prevalence of undernounsiment (%)  Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	0.0.2020
, , , , ,	32.4 2014	universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2020
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.6 2014	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018 • →
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	3.9 2016 • ↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 2015
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.2 2017	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	3.6 2017	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	35.4 2004
	0.6 2015 • →	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	450 0047 .	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	160 2017 • ↑	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	25.6 2017 • 7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.4 2018	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	77.3 2017 • 🛧
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	28.0 2018	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	73.8 2019 • 🛧
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	302.0 2018	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2018 • ↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 2014
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.1 2016 • 🞵	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.9 2016
		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	11.0 2012
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	150 2016 • •	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.0 2012
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.8 2016 • 🕹	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	11.9 2010
Life expectancy at birth (years)	69.4 2016	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5 2010
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	50.2 2017		0.5 2010
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89.0 2014	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.5.2017
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	84 2018 • →	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.5 2017
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	60.0 2017	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2015
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.0 2019	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2018 • •
<u> </u>	3.0 2013	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
SDG4 – Quality Education	00.2.2010	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.2 2018 • →
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	90.3 2018 • <b>↓</b> 58.4 2018 • <b>↑</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	53.1 2019
Lower secondary completion rate (%) Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	92.2 2015	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	44.9 2014
	92.2 2013	Fish caught by trawling (%)	61.4 2014 • •
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	56.5 2014 • 7	SDG15 – Life on Land	39.5 2018 • →
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	71.9 2018 • →	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.0 2018
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	85.6 2019 • 1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.0 2020 • 🔱	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.8 2019 • <b>↓</b> 1.8 2018 • •
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1.0 2010
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	78.5 2017 • 🛧	(per million population)	0.0 2018
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	59.2 2017 • 🛧	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.0 2005	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.8 2011
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	28.7 2018
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	0.9 2013 • ↑	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	20.7 2010
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		city or area where they live (%)	55.5 2019 • ↑
Population with access to electricity (%)	89.1 2017 • 🛧	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.2 2019
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	17.7 2016 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	73.3 2018 • •
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.6 2017 • 🛧	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	20 2019 • •
		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	19.3 2016 • •
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		per 100,000 population)	0.0 2019
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.1 2018	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	45.9 2019 • 👃
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	16.8 2018 • •		.5.5 2015
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	21.7 2017 • 🔱	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.1 2014 • •
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	0.7 2019 • 🛧	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA NA
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2010 • ↑	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.9 2018
		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0.0 2019

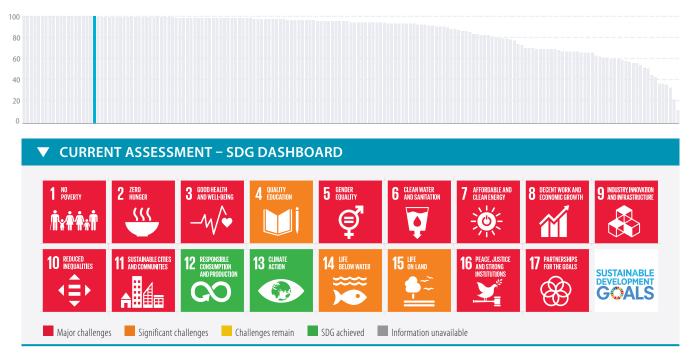
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

## ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 56.5 53.1 SDG Global rank 133 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



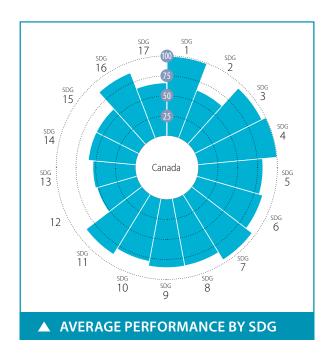


Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)  Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)  SDG2 - Zero Hunger  Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)  SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being  Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	19.5 2020	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	23.2 2017 14.0 2018 2.6 2018 2.6 2018 3.7 0.0 2020 3.7 0.0 2018 3.7 0.0 2018 3.7 0.0 2014 3.7 2014 3.7 2014 3.7 2014 3.7 2014	• ↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger  Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)  SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  Maternal mortality rate (per 10,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.9 2017	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)  Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  Gini coefficient adjusted for top income  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	2.6 2018 •  * 0.0 2020 •  0.0 2018 •  NA NA •	• ↑
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)  SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  Maternal mortality rate (per 10,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	31.7 2014	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)  Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  Gini coefficient adjusted for top income  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	* 0.0 2020 • 0.0 2018 • NA NA •	• •
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)  SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Maternal mortality rate (per 10,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	31.7 2014	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  Gini coefficient adjusted for top income  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	0.0 2018 • NA NA •	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)  SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Maternal mortality rate (per 10,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.2 2014	universities (worst 0–100 best)  Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  Gini coefficient adjusted for top income  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	0.0 2018 • NA NA •	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)  SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  Maternal mortality rate (per 10,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	11.4 2016	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  Gini coefficient adjusted for top income  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	NA NA •	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)  SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  Maternal mortality rate (per 10,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.1 2017 • ↑ 1.7 2017 • → 0.8 2015 • →  529 2017 • → 26.6 2018 • →	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	NA NA •	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)  SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	1.7 2017 • → 0.8 2015 • →  529 2017 • → 26.6 2018 • →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)  SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	0.8 2015 • →  529 2017 • →  26.6 2018 • →	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	47.7 2014 •	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	529 2017 • → 26.6 2018 • →	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	4/./ 2017	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	26.6 2018 • →			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	26.6 2018 • →	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	•	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	72.8 2017 •	• 1
			60.8 2017	- J
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	76.1 2018 • 7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)		•
	186.0 2018 • 🞵		45.9 2019 •	• →
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0 2018 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.6 2016 • →	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6 2013	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.0 2010 -	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.8 2016	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	208 2016 • •	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	7.2 2012	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3 2012	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	30.1 2016 • ↓	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	10.9 2010	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	58.1 2016 • →	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3 2010	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		SDG13 – Climate Action		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	64.7 2014	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.5 2017	• 1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0 2015	• 1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2017 •	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9 2019 • 🔱	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA •	0 9
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	92.9 2017 • 🛧	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	36.1 2019	• -
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	47.2 2016 • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA •	• •
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	85.1 2018 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	7.9 2014	_
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	47.0 2014 • 7	SDG15 – Life on Land		
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.3 2018	• 7
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	61.5 2018 • ↓	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.5 2018	• 1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.4 2019 • ↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2019	• 1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	33.9 2020 • 🗷	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.2 2018	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 2018	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	60.4 2017 • →	(per million population)	0.0 2010 -	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	39.1 2017 • →	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		_
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.4 2000 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.4 2017	. 1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	54.7 2018	. 7
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	0.5 2013 • ↑	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	43.6 2019	• 1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	_	city or area where they live (%)		
Population with access to electricity (%)	61.4 2017 • 7	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.9 2019	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	23.0 2016 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	66.1 2018	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.7 2017 • ↑	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	25 2019 • 47.0 2016 •	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD *		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.4 2018	per 100,000 population)	* 0.0 2019 •	, -
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.9 2018	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	43.3 2019	• 1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	34.6 2017 • <b>↑</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.3 2016	, ,
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	3.4 2019 • ↑ 0.0 2010 • ↑	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)	15.1 2017	• 1

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



# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 78.2 SDG Global rank 21 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





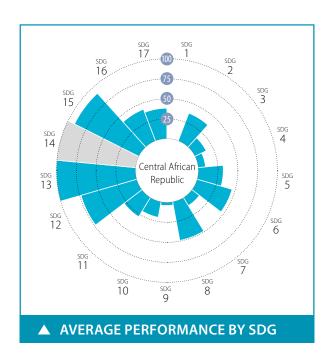
### **CANADA**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value '	Year Rati	ing Tı	rend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Y	/ear Ra	iting	Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.4 2	2020		1	Population using the internet (%)	91.0 2	.017	•	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.5 2	2020		1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	76.4 2	.018	•	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	12.1 2	2017		<b>1</b>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.8 2	018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2017		1	universities (worst 0–100 best)	78.7 2	020	•	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2016		<b>1</b>	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.6 2	018	•	1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2016		Ţ	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.6 2	.017	•	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016 2017		<b>+</b>	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	8.4 2			1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		<b>7</b> 个	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	15.3 2			4
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.5 2			1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	52.4 2	007		
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)					Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science and engineering)	27.7 2	.015	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	10.7	2017		<b>1</b>	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	35.0 2	013	•	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2018		<b>六</b>	Palma ratio	1.1 2		•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.0 2	2018		1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	12.2 2		•	j
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.6 2	2018		1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA •			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than		.047		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	9.8 2	2016		<b>1</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	6.4 2	017	•	Т
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0 2		•	1
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	7 2	2016			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	59.7 2		•	1
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.8 2	2016		<b>1</b>	Population with rent overburden (%)	8.6 2	.016	•	4
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.8 2	2016		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	8.4 2	2017		1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	20.0 2	.016	•	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2014			Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	58.1 2	.012	•	•
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		<b>↑</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	12.4 2			•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017		<b>↑</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	57.3 2			•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2019		1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	17.2 2			•
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)  Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		2014 <b>•</b> 2017 <b>•</b>		<b>•</b>	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	NA	_	•
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)		2017		<b></b>	SDG13 – Climate Action			_	
- i	12.0 2	2017		_	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	14.4 2		•	7
SDG4 – Quality Education	* 1000 7	2017		<b>A</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.3 2			7
	* 100.0 2 * 100.0 2			T	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )	3453.1 2	2019		•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		NA •				3.0 2	010	_	_
	* 92.5 2			•	SDG14 – Life Below Water	22.4.2	.010		
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)		2018		<b>1</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.1 2		•	7
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	516.7 2			<b>六</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	94.0 2			1
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	6.4 2	2018		1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling (%)	45.5 2 30.9 2			7
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	13.4 2	2018		1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.9 2			•
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	40.7 2	2018	•	<b>1</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land	0.5 2	010	_	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	26 F 2	n10		_
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	* 070 °	0017		<b>A</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				7
(% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)		2017		T	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019	•	1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	103.1 2			Ţ	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2		•	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2019		T	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020		7	(per million population)	4.1 2	2018	•	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)		2018 <b>•</b> 2015 <b>•</b>		7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
	13.3 2	2013		_	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.8 2	017	•	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	00.4.7	2017			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	38.9 2		•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.4 2				Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	81.4 2	019	•	4
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2017 <b>•</b> 2015 <b>•</b>			city or area where they live (%)				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2013		•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.6 2		•	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)		2013			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	100.0 2 77.0 2			4
Population using safely managed water services (%)		2017		<b>1</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	* 0.0 2			
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)		2017		<b>↓</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				_
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					per 100,000 population)	0.4 2	019	•	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2	2017		<b>1</b>	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	15.7 2	.019	•	1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2			个	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	113.4 2	.016	•	-)
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total				•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)		2017			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	* 11.9 2	.015	•	1
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	16.4 2	2018		Ψ	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.3 2	017	•	ے
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)			-	-
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.2 2	2018			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA * 000			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	0.5 2	2018		•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0.0 2			-
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	99,7 7	2017		<b>1</b>	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	55.8 2			-
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					אוווונים אווויים לכסל הוווויים ליבורים ביוויים אווויים ליבורים ביוויים ליבורים ביוויים ליבורים ביוויים ביוויים	15.2 2	OID	•	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%)		2010 2019		<b>1</b>					
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)									
	1197	2018		ጥ					

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



100 (best) to 0 (worst)



100 60 20





### CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

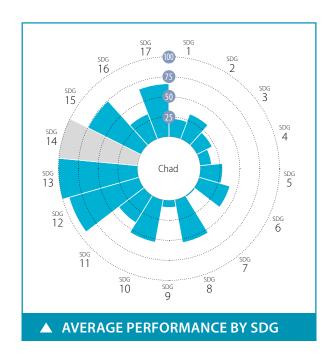
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend		Value Year Ratio	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	80.0 2020 • →	Population using the internet (%)	4.3 2017	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	91.5 2020 • →	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	5.3 2018	• →
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	- 1	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.9 2018	• 1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	59.6 2017 • •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	40.7 2010 • →	universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2020	• •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.4 2010	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018	• -
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	7.5 2016 • ↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  *	* 0.0 2017	• •
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017 • ↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	***	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.9 2017 • →	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	56.2 2008	• •
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.0 2015 • 🔱		JU.Z 2000 -	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Appual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	829 2017 • 🞵	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	56.8 2017	• 1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	41.2 2018 • →	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	42.9 2016	• -
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	116.5 2018 • 🞵	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	25.1 2017	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	540.0 2018 • →		ZJ.1 ZU17 -	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.2 2018 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	5 2014	- 0
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	23.1 2016	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.5 2014	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.1 2010	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.5 2016	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	212 2016 • •	2 (3 )	108.3 2012	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3 2012	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	33.6 2016 • ↓	3 1 7	197.8 2010	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	53.0 2016	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2 2010	• •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		SDG13 – Climate Action		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	40.0 2010	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2017	• 1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0 2015	• 1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	* 0.0 2018	• •
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.5 2017 • •	SDG14 – Life Below Water		_
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA •	• •
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	66.3 2012 • •	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA	0 0
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	9.8 2016 • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA	0 6
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	38.3 2018 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)		• •
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	28.7 2011 • →	SDG15 – Life on Land		- 1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	53.6 2018 • →	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.4 2018	- 1
Ratio of female-to-male liber force participation rate (%)	81.0 2019	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	95.9 2018	• 1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	8.6 2020 • →	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2019	• 1
	0.0 2020	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2018	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	152 2016	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 2018	• (
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	46.3 2016 • <del>-</del>	(per million population)		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	25.3 2016 • →	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogopic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.3 2005	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	19.8 2016	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	70.1 2012	•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	0.3 2013 • ↑	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	52.1 2017	• •
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		city or area where they live (%)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		- (
Population with access to electricity (%)	30.0 2017	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA NA •	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	1.0 2016 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	61.0 2018	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA NA • •	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	25 2019 <b>2</b> 8.5 2016	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	* 0.0 2019	• (
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.0 2018	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2017	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	22.3 2018 • •	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	47.3 2019	• 1
rictims of modern statery (per 1/000 population)		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	2.0.2011	• (
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	13.7 2017 • •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2.0 2011	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	13.7 2017 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	3.7 2019 • ↑		2.0 2011 NA NA 7.5 2016	• (

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

**GOALS** 



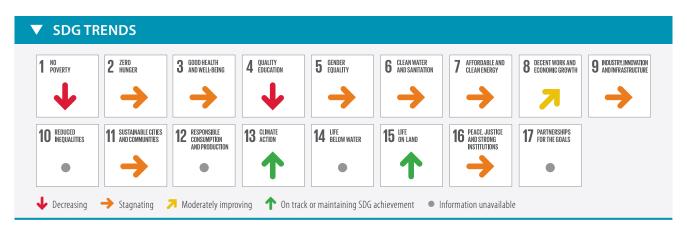
## **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 43.8 53.1 SDG Global rank 164 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





Notes: The full title of Goal 2"Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

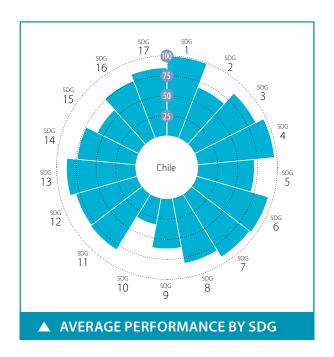


SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year R	ating T	rend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Ratin	g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	39.0	2020	•	<b>4</b>	Population using the internet (%)	6.5	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	64.1	2020	•	<b>1</b>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	4.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.4	2018	8	<b>→</b>
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	37.5	2017	•	<b>4</b>	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				Ť
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	39.9	2015	•	<b>→</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2020	•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.0	2015	•	<b>→</b>	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018		_
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	6.1	2016	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2016		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	•	<b>4</b>		0.5	2010	, •	_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8	2017	•	<b>4</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		2011		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.8	2015	•	<b>→</b>	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	44.0	2011	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	1140	2017	•	<b>→</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	66.0	2017	•	4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	34.2	2018	•	<b>→</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	F0.7	201	,	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	119.0	2018	•	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2017		•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	142.0	2018	•	<b>→</b>	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	4/.1	2018	S —	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.4	2018	•	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	23.0	2016		_	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2010		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.9	2010	•	7	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.7	2016	•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	280	2016	•	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2	2012	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016		Ψ.	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2010		
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016		<b>→</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.1	2010	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2017		<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		20.5			Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1	2017	•	1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		Ψ.	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0	2015	•	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017		<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.5	2018	•	<b>→</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	73.2	2016	•	<b>4</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NΑ		•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	15.0	2016	•		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NΑ		•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	30.8	2016	•		Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NΑ		•
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	20.2	2015	•	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land	70.6	2018		<b>A</b>
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	36.1	2018	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				T
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	83.3	2019	•	<b>1</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		T
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.4	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2019		T
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0.7	2018	•	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	38.7	2017	•	T	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017		Ţ	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2005		•		0.0	2015		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population) * Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)		2013		<b></b>		05.4	2012	•	
	0.2	2013		•	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	42.9	2018	•	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	10.0	2017		_	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3 1	2019	) -	
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2017		<b>T</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2018		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	5.1	2010		•	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019		T
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA	NA			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2016		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	11 0	2018	•		per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	•	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018		•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	36.7	2019	0	1
	12.0	2010			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	21.8	2017	•	7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	47	2013		
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	19	2019	•	<b>1</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	1.7	2015		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2010		<b>^</b>	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NΑ		
	5.0				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NΑ		

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

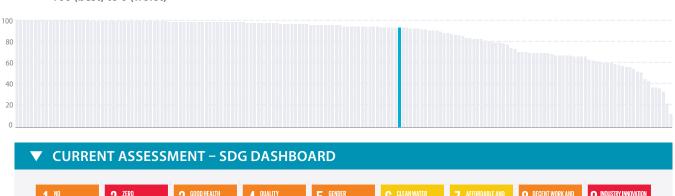


# **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Regional average score Index score SDG Global rank 28 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)







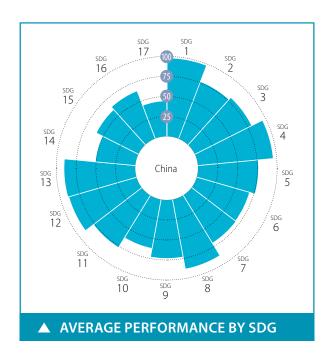


SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rati	_	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year Ra		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.2 2020	个	Population using the internet (%)		2017		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.9 2020	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	91.6	2018	•	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	16.5 2017	<b>→</b>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	27 2017		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	30.4	2020		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.7 2017		universities (worst 0–100 best)				_
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.8 2014 <b>0</b> .3 2014	•	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2018		7
Prevalence of wasting in criminer and it is years or age (%)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	28.0 2016		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2016		4
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017		Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2017		7
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.8 2017		Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2017		<b>一个</b>
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.8 2015	<b>)</b>	Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science				•
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA NA	•	and engineering)	16.2	2015	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	13 2017	1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	51.5	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.9 2018	1	Palma ratio	2.6	2017	•	-
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7.2 2018	•	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	17.6	2017	•	4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	18.0 2018		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3 2018	$\rightarrow$	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	21.0	2017		7
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	12.4 2016	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2017		1
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	25 2016		Satisfaction with public transport (%)				1
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.5 2016	•	Population with rent overburden (%)	13.9	2017	•	Ψ
Life expectancy at birth (years)	79.5 2016		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	41.1 2017		Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7 2015		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012		•
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93.0 2018		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	70.0 2017 <b>6</b> .4 2018		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2010		•
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.0 2016		Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2010		
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	19.7 2017			1.2	2017	Ť	_
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	24.5 2016	_	SDG13 – Climate Action	16	2017		
SDG4 – Quality Education			Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		<b>*</b>
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.4 2017	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in Imports (tcO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	112.2			•
· · · ·	97.4 2017		Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )		2016		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0 2017	_	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	93.6 2017		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.8	2018		<b>→</b>
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	33.7 2017	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2019		1
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	437.7 2018		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2014		-
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	14.1 2018		Fish caught by trawling (%)		2014		1
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	35.3 2018		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	22.1 2018	T	SDG15 – Life on Land				
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.8	2018	•	<b>→</b>
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  **  **	86.3 2017	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018	•	-
(% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions) Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.2 2018		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2019	•	1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	68.9 2019		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2018	•	•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.6 2020		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1.1	2018	•	•
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	12.5 2017		(per million population)				
Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	NA NA		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2017	•	¥
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.8 2017		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	31.3	2018	•	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0 2017		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	47.4	2018	•	1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	9.0 2005		Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.3	2019	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	71.9 2018		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.4		•	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	5.0 2013	个	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	67.0	2019	•	1
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.6 2017		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	6.6	2016	•	•
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	77.5 2017	<u> </u>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2019	•	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			per 100,000 population)				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2017	个	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		2019		T
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	92.3 2016	1	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	231.3	2017	_	T
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total	1.1 2017	$\rightarrow$	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	10.3	2015	_	
electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	27.6 2018		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.3	2016	•	T
	27.0 2010	<u> </u>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA		•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	1 2 2010		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA		
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Virtims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	-1.2 2018		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		2019	•	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	0.8 2018		Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		2020		•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	74.3 2017	1	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		2016		•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3 2010	1					
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	62.6 2018	1					
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	18.4 2017	J.					
(% of population aged 15 to 29)	10.1 2017	•					

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

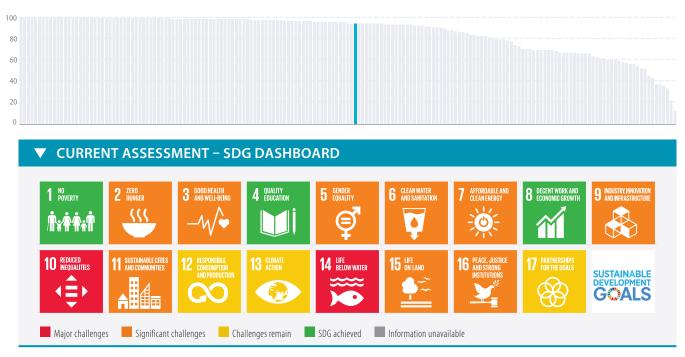


# **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 67.2 SDG Global rank 48 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





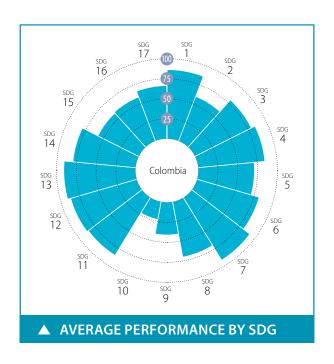


	220 • 117 • 113 • 113 • 116 • 117 • 117 • 115 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 117 • 117 • 117 • 117 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 •	↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  Gini coefficient adjusted for top income  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	54.3 2017 93.5 2018 3.8 2018 76.3 2020 0.4 2018 2.1 2017 41.2 2014 52.7 2017 92.2 2017 78.6 2018	7
8.6 20 8.1 20 1.9 20 6.2 20 2.2 20 6.0 20 0.7 20 29 20 4.3 20 8.6 20 61.0 20 NA N 17.0 20 113 20	117 • 113 • 113 • 114 • 115 • 115 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 117 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 •	↑¬↑↑↑↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	3.8 2018   76.3 2020   0.4 2018   2.1 2017   41.2 2014   52.7 2017   92.2 2017   78.6 2018	7
8.1 20 1.9 20 6.2 20 2.2 20 6.0 20 0.7 20  29 20 4.3 20 8.6 20 61.0 20 NA N 17.0 20  113 20 18.2 20	13 • 13 • 113 • 113 • 115 • 117 • 117 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 117 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 11	7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  Gini coefficient adjusted for top income  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	76.3 2020 • 0.4 2018 • 2.1 2017 • 41.2 2014 • 52.7 2017 • 92.2 2017 • 78.6 2018 •	7
8.1 20 1.9 20 6.2 20 2.2 20 6.0 20 0.7 20  29 20 4.3 20 8.6 20 61.0 20 NA N 17.0 20  113 20 18.2 20	13 • 13 • 113 • 113 • 115 • 117 • 117 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 116 • 117 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 11	7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.4 2018 • 2.1 2017 • 41.2 2014 • 52.7 2017 • 92.2 2017 • 78.6 2018 • •	7
1.9 20 6.2 20 2.2 20 6.0 20 0.7 20  29 20 4.3 20 8.6 20 61.0 20 NA N 17.0 20  113 20 18.2 20	13 • 16 • 17 • 17 • 18 • 18 • 18 • 16 • 16 • 16 • 16 • 16	^ ^ ^ <del>^</del> ^ <del>^</del> ^ <del>^</del> ^ <del>^</del> ~ <del>*</del> ~ ~ <del>*</del> ~ ~ <del>*</del> ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	universities (worst 0–100 best)  Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.4 2018 • 2.1 2017 • 41.2 2014 • 52.7 2017 • 92.2 2017 • 78.6 2018 • •	7
6.2 20 2.2 20 6.0 20 0.7 20 29 20 4.3 20 8.6 20 61.0 20 NA N 17.0 20 113 20	16 • 17 • 17 • 15 • 17 • 18 • 18 • 18 • 16 • 16 • 16 • 16 • 16	→ ^ ^ <b>↑ ↑ →</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	2.1 2017 4 41.2 2014 5 52.7 2017 9 92.2 2017 7 78.6 2018	7
2.2 20 6.0 20 0.7 20  29 20 4.3 20 8.6 20 61.0 20 NA N 17.0 20  113 20 18.2 20	17 • 17 • 15 • 17 • 18 • 18 • 18 • NA • 16 • 16	→ ^ ^ <b>↑ ↑ →</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	41.2 2014 • 52.7 2017 • 92.2 2017 • 78.6 2018 •	7
6.0 20 0.7 20 29 20 4.3 20 8.6 20 61.0 20 NA N 17.0 20 113 20	17 • 15 • 17 • 18 • 18 • 18 • NA • 16 • 16	→ ^ ^ <b>↑ ↑ →</b>	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	52.7 2017 • 92.2 2017 • 78.6 2018 •	7
29 20 4.3 20 8.6 20 61.0 20 NA N 17.0 20 113 20	15 • 17 • 18 • 18 • 18 • 18 • 18 • 16 • 16 • 16	→ ^ ^ <b>↑ ↑ →</b>	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	52.7 2017 • 92.2 2017 • 78.6 2018 •	7
29 20 4.3 20 8.6 20 61.0 20 NA N 17.0 20 113 20	117 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 • 118 •	^ ^ <del>^</del>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%) SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	52.7 2017 • 92.2 2017 • 78.6 2018 •	7
4.3 20 8.6 20 61.0 20 NA N 17.0 20 113 20 18.2 20	18 • 18 • 18 • 18 • 18 • 18 • 16 • 16 •	^ ^ <del>^</del> • ^	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	92.2 2017 <b>9</b> 78.6 2018	7
4.3 20 8.6 20 61.0 20 NA N 17.0 20 113 20 18.2 20	18 • 18 • 18 • 18 • 18 • 18 • 16 • 16 •	^ ^ <b>^</b> • <b>^</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	92.2 2017 <b>9</b> 78.6 2018	7
8.6 20 61.0 20 NA N 17.0 20 113 20 18.2 20	18 • 18 • NA •	^ <b>^</b> • <b>^</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	78.6 2018	
61.0 20 NA N 17.0 20 113 20 18.2 20	18 • NA • 16 •	↑ •	Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	78.6 2018	
NA N 17.0 20 113 20 18.2 20	NA •	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
17.0 20 113 20 18.2 20	16 •	• •	The state of the s	07.2015	
113 20 18.2 20		<b>↑</b>			4
18.2 20	16 •	•		0.7 2015	4
18.2 20	16		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.2 2016 <b>3</b> 0.0 2012	- 4
	10 -		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		
	16.		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.7 2012	
16 1 20					
				0.7 2010	
		<b>T</b>			
		_			) -
		4		==	1
		1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	16.4 2018	
3.1 20	10	Ψ	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
		-	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	21.7 2018	) -
			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	35.0 2019	) -
			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	8.8 2014	1
99.8 20	18 •		Fish caught by trawling (%)	60.0 2014	• 1
			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	
96.6 20	01 •	1	SDG15 – Life on Land  Man are that is protected in torrectial sites important to bindly excits (0%)	37.9 2010	
90.4 20	18 •	7			
		1	·		, 7
24.9 20	20	<b>→</b>			, 4
				0.0 2018	
92.8.20	17 🛑	4		0.6 2018	•
		•			
				0.6.2017	
					1
				NA NA	, •
2.3 20			Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	86.4 2018	•
100.0 20	17 •	1		4.6 2019	•
		<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA NA	
			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	41 2019	7
3.0 20	17 •	7	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 2019	•
				78.0 2010 -	_1
2.8 20	18 •	•		70.9 2019	, 7
80.2 20	17 •	<b>↑</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA NA	
		1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA NA	•
0.1 20	10 •	1			
			3 3 1	15.8 2016	, 1
	76.4 20 7.6 20 99.9 20 79.0 20 5.1 20  NA N 99.5 20 99.8 20  96.6 20 90.4 20 80.4 20 24.9 20  100.0 20 59.3 20 3.0 20  2.6 20 2.8 20 80.2 20 43.3 20	70.0 2001 -	76.4 2016	NA NA Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  99.5 2011	76.4 2016

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

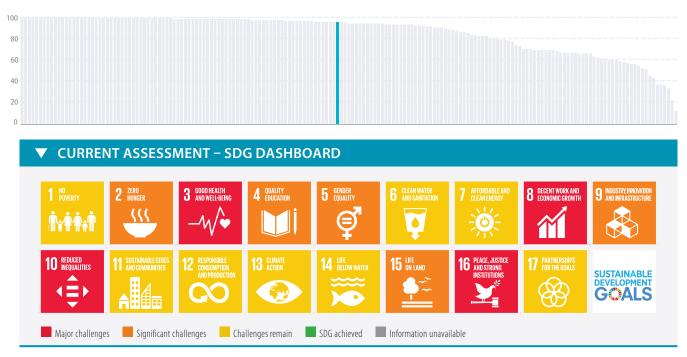
#### **COLOMBIA**

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 70.9 70.4 SDG Global rank 67 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





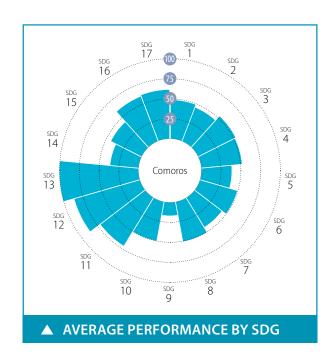
## COLOMBIA

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tr	rend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value '	/ear Rat	ting Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	3.5 2020	1	Population using the internet (%)	64.1 2	.018	• 1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	11.3 2020 •	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	52.3 2	.018	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.7 2	.018	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.8 2017	1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.7 2010	7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	29.6 2	.020	• (
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.9 2010	1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2	·018 (	• -
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.3 2016	Ψ	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 2		• .
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017	1		0.2 2	017	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.3 2017	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	FF 2 2	017	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.1 2015	<b>1</b>	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	55.2 2	017	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	83 2017 •	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) ( $\mu g/m^3$ )	16.5 2	017	• •
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.8 2018 •	1		05.2.3	017	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.2 2018	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	95.2 2		_
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	33.0 2018 •	<b>→</b>	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.3 2	019	• •
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2018	<b>↑</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	15.8 2016	<b>1</b>	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 2		• (
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	15.0 2010	_	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.6 2		• (
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	37 2016	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	11.8 2		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		012	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		Ψ.	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	24.6 2		
Life expectancy at birth (years)		7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.5 2	010	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		T	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.7 2	.017	• 1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		<b>T</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.4 2	.015	• 1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	76.0 2017	T	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	4223.2 2	.018	• (
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4 2019	<u>T</u>	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.2 2	.018	• '
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	92.9 2018	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	63.5 2	.019	• •
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	75.7 2018	→	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	11.8 2	.014	• '
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.9 2018 •		Fish caught by trawling (%)	4.0 2	.014	• 1
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2	018	• (
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	86.6 2016	1	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.4 2	n18	<u> </u>
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	103.7 2018 •	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.3 2		•
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	71.5 2019	<b>↑</b>	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2		• .
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	18.3 2020 •	<b>1</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.2 2		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.2 2	010	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.3 2017	<b>↑</b>	(per million population)	1.0 2	.018	• (
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	89.6 2017	<b>1</b>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.8 2010 •	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	24.9 2	017	• :
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	25.6 2018	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	32.0 2		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	3.8 2013	<b>↑</b>	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the			
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			city or area where they live (%)	47.5 2	.019	• -
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.6 2017	<b>1</b>	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.1 2	.019	• (
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	91.8 2016	<u>.</u>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.8 2	.018	• (
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.0 2017	<b>↑</b>	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	37 2 7.8 2		-
			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	1.0 2	010	- '
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	2.2.2010		per 100,000 population)	0.0 2	.019	• (
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.2 2018		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	42.8 2	.019	• -
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.7 2018 •	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.2 2	.016	• •
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	9.7 2019	Ψ.	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA	NA <sup>6</sup>	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2 2010	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	22.9 2		

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

#### **COMOROS**

## **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 53.1 53.1 SDG Global rank 146 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





## **COMOROS**

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year Ra	_		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Ratin	g Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	20.0	2020	• -	<b>→</b>	Population using the internet (%)		2017		$\rightarrow$
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	37.6	2020	• -	<del>&gt;</del>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	60.0	2018	3 •	个
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	2018	}	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	•						
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	32.1	2012	• -	<b>&gt;</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2020	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.1	2012	• ;	7	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	₹ •	<b>→</b>
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	7.8	2016	• '	↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  *		2017		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2007	• (	•		0.0		_	_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4	2017	• •	<b>↓</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	AF 6	2011		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.9	2015	• -	<b>→</b>	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	45.0	2013	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	273	2017	• -	<b>&gt;</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	20.5	2017	7	<b>→</b>
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	31.6	2018	• -	<b>&gt;</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	76.1	201	7	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	67.5	2018	• ;	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2017		7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	35.0	2018	• -	<b>&gt;</b>	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	54.0	2019	, •	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2018	• 4	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22.0	2016	_		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2015		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.9	2010	• -	7	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.8	2016	•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	172	2016	• (	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA	N.A		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	N.A	. •	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016		<b>→</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	N.A		
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016		<b>→</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	. NA	. •	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2017		7	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2012			Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2	2017	7	1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	2018	• '	↑	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA	N.A	•	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	52.0	2017	• ;	7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	•	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.6	2019	• (		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2018	•	<b>→</b>
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	80.8	2018	• •	₽	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	38.6	2019	•	1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	48.3	2014	• (		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	5.6	2014	1	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	78.3	2018	• (	•	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	N.A		•
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	N.A		•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	28.8	2012	• -	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land				
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)		2040			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	13.0	2018	9	$\rightarrow$
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		2018	• -	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	N.A		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2019		T	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2019	•	4
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	16./	2020	• '	T	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3	2018	8	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	NA	NI/		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	80.2	2017	• •	<b>↓</b>	(per million population)	INM	11/	` _	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	35.9	2017	• -	<b>&gt;</b>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.2	2000	• (		Homicides (per 100,000 population) *	7.7	2015	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.1	2018	• (	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	60.4	2015	•	•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	NA	NA	• (	•	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	67.0	2010		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					city or area where they live (%)	67.0	2019	, –	
Population with access to electricity (%)	79.9	2017	• 4	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	N.A		•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	9.3	2016	• -	<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	87.3	2018	3 •	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA	NA	•	•	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019		1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  **		2016		_
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	_5 0	2018	• (	•	per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	•	
Notims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)				•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	27.9	2019	•	1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	INA	INM	_ '	_	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	21.7	2011	• (	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.5	2015	•	<b>→</b>
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	4.3	2019	• '	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA	N/		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	1 1/1/1	1 N/-		_
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	N.A	•	•
					Corporate Tay Hayon Score (bost 0, 100 worst) *	0.0	2010		

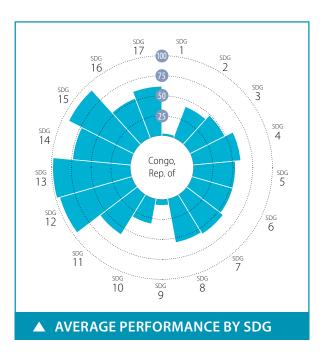
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)

0.0 2019 •





100 (best) to 0 (worst) 100 60 20 ▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD





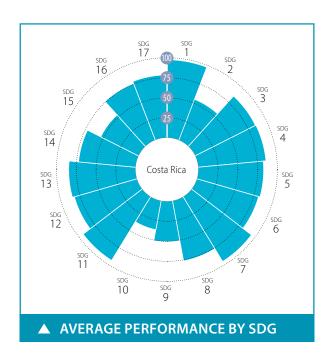
## CONGO, REPUBLIC OF

New Historic Col 2012/04/26/09   4   2017   5   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7   2018   7	SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ra		
SDG2 - Zero Hunger Precidence of undermoutdoment (%) Precidence of observing in children under (%) space of age (%)  2.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2 2015  5.2		67.0 2020 • 🕹	1 3 17		•	<b>→</b>
Peudlemon of unidamounthoman (%)  Peudlemon of obesity (MP) a 90 doubt population)  20 20 17 of Peudlemon of obesity (MP) and propulation)  20 20 17 of Peudlemon of obesity (MP) and obesity population)  20 20 17 of Peudlemon of obesity (MP) and propulation)  20 20 18 of Peudlemon of obesity (MP) and propulation)  20 20 18 of Peudlemon of obesity (MP) and propulation (MP) and	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	85.8 2020 • 🔸		6.0 2017	•	•
Freedence of understrough in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of ownstrip in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of ownstrip in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of ownstrip in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of ownstrip in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of ownstrip in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of ownstrip in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of ownstrip in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of ownstrip in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of ownstrip in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of ownstrip in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of ownstrip in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of ownstrip in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of ownstrip in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of ownstrip in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of ownstrip in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of ownstrip in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of ownstrip in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of ownstrip in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of ownstrip in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of ownstrip in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of ownstrip in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of ownstrip in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of ownstrip in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of ownstrip in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of ownstrip in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of ownstrip in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of ownstrip in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of ownstrip in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of ownstrip in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of ownstrip in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of ownstrip in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of ownstrip in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of years of years o			- /	2.1 2018	•	7
investicace of wasting in children under 5 years of lage (%) Proviousing of charge of wasting in children under 5 years of lage (%) Proviousing of charge of charge (%) Proviousing (%) Proviousing of charge (%) Proviousing of c	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	40.3 2017 • 🔱				
Prevalence of obsertion in children under it years of age [96]  Percelace of obsertion (1962 - 2001)  Percentage of howest production of percentage of the production of the percentage of the p	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	21.2 2015 • 7		0.0 2020	•	
Freedrick of decesty, set of 2-3 warm.  Freedrick prediction on peach and development (6-107) NA. NA. 9  Freedrick (1974 and 4-3 warm.)  SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being  Makeral mortality rate (per 100,000) leve births  378 2017 7  Name Tay (1974 and 1974 and 19	, , , , , ,			0.0 2018	•	1
Hamma Incombic Lived (best2-3-words)  OR 2010   Contemple of the Contemple of Conte		9.6 2016 • ↑			•	
Sons according to Number per Indices (who set of 1 he best)  SDG3 — Good Health and Well-Being  Markeral mortality rate (per 10,000 the births)  Son 3 2018				101 101	_	_
SDG3 — Good Health and Well-Being  Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 he births)  203 3016			•	52.0.2011		
Annual mean concernation of particulate matter of less than 36 2017 • 10 2018 with mortality rate (per 100000 leve births) 501 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2018 • 2	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.9 2015 • 🔱		52.0 2011	•	
Moralist moralisty rate (per 1,000) leve births)  20,3 2016	SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					
Moratisty rate, under 5000 live births   501, 2016   7   Access to improved water source, piped (% of utban population)   32, 2019   7   Astrophysical Consumption and Production   375, 2018   7   Astrophysical Consumption   375, 2018   375,	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	378 2017 • 🞵		46.6 2017	•	1
Morating the Underles (per Liption uninfected population)  375.0 301    New HIV frictions (per 1,000 uninfected population)  10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701     10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701    10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701     10, 701	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.3 2018 • 🞵		72.0.2017		.1.
SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production Ape-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, debetes, or chronic resistancy deserted production resistancy deserted production resistancy deserted in deaths agad 30 - 70 years (%) Ape-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, and additional cardiovascular deservation (%) of the cardiovascular death rate artificial to biousehold air pollution and ambient air pollution (resi 100,000 population)  27.4 2016 Ape-standardized death rate artificial to biousehold air pollution and ambient air pollution (resi 100,000 population)  27.4 2016 Ape-standardized death rate artificial to biousehold air pollution and ambient air pollution (resi 100,000 population)  27.4 2016 Ape-standardized death rate artificial to biousehold air pollution and artificial to biousehold air pollution and artificial to the cardiovascular and the cardiov	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	50.1 2018 • 🗡				_
Age standardod death rate duits to cardiovascular disease, cancer diseases, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%) aged 30-70 years (	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	375.0 2018 • →		33.2 2019	_	/
Age-standardized death rate and undustaged 30-P0 years (kg) Age-standardized death rate and undustaged 30-P0 years (kg) Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and armiblent align pollution (per 100000 population)  274 2016  Production-based SQ emissions (kg/capita)  13. 2016  Production-based SQ emissions (kg/capita)  13. 2016  Production-based SQ emissions (kg/capita)  13. 2016  Production-based SQ emissions (kg/capita)  14. 2012  Production-based SQ emissions (kg/capita)  14. 2012  Production-based SQ emissions (kg/capita)  15. 2017  Production-based sintrogen emissions (kg/capita)  15. 2017  Production-based introgen emissions (kg/capita)  15. 2017  Production-based sintrogen emissions (kg/capita)  15. 2017  Production-based introgen emissions (kg/capita)  15. 2017	New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0 2018 • 🔀	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		_	_
Age standardized death as attentibulate to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  27.4 2016		16.7 2016 • •				•
Imabilitaria prollution (per 100,000 population)  27.4 2016	diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.7 2010				
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  27.4 2016		131 2016	- '			•
Life expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fernilary search (with personnel (%) Adolescent fernilary search (with personnel (%) Percentage of sur/wing infants who received 2 Will-Orcommended vaccines (%) 75 2018 Very All 2019 Very All 2015 Very All 2019 Very All 2015 Very All 2019		27 4 224 5				•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19) 914 2015 • ↑ Births attended by skilled health personne (%) 944 2015 • ↑ Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> Capita) 0.5 2017 • ↑ CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> Capita) 0.0 2017 • 0.0 2017 • ↑ CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (EO <sub>2</sub> Capita) 0.0 2017 • ↑ CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in inports (EO <sub>2</sub> Capita) 0.0 2017 • ↑ CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in inports (EO <sub>2</sub> Capita) 0.0 2017 • ↑ CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in inports (EO <sub>2</sub> Capita) 0.0 2017 • ↑ CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in inports (EO <sub>2</sub> Capita) 0.0 2017 • ↑ CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in inports (EO <sub>2</sub> Capita) 0.0 2017 • ↑ CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 0.0 2017 • ↑ CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 0.0 2017 • ↑ CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 0.0 2017 • ↑ CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 0.0 2017 • ↑ CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 0.0 2017 • ↑ CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 0.0 2017 • ↑ CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 0.0 2017 • ↑ CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 0.0 2017 • ↑ CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 0.0 2017 • ↑ CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 0.0 2017 • ↑ CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 0.0 2018 • ↑ CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 0.0 2018 • ↑ CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 0.0 2018 • ↑ CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 0.0 2018 • ↑ CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 0.0 2018 • ↑ Fish caught by tarwling (kg/capita) 0.0 2018 • ↑ Fish caught by tarwling (kg/capita) 0.0 2018 • ↑ Fish caught by tarwling (kg/capita) 0.0 2018 • ↑ Fish caught by tarwling (kg/capita) 0.0 2018 • ↑ Fish caught by tarwling (kg/capita) 0.0 2018 • ↑ Fish caught by tarwling (kg/capita) 0.0 2018 • ↑ Fish cau		•	- '			•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)				1.1 2010	•	•
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 75 2018    Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-10 best)   5.2 2019    SDG4 - Quality Education   Net primary errollment rate (%)   5.2 2019    SDG4 - Quality Education   Net primary errollment rate (%)   5.2 2019    SDG54 - Quality Education   Net primary errollment rate (%)   5.2 2019    SDG54 - Quality Education   Net primary errollment rate (%)   5.2 2019    SDG54 - Quality Education   Net primary errollment rate (%)   5.2 2018    SDG54 - Quality Education   Net primary errollment rate (%)   5.2 2018    SDG54 - Quality Education   Net primary errollment rate (%)   5.2 2018    SDG55 - Gender Equality   Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females   4.2 2015    SDG56 - Gender Equality   Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females   4.2 2015    SAB 2016    SDG66 - Clean Water and Sanitation   Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   1.13 2020    SDG66 - Clean Water and Sanitation   Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)   2.2 2017    SDG67 - Affordable and Clean Energy   Population with access to electricity (%)   SDG67 - Affordable and Clean Energy   Population with access to electricity (%)   SDG68 - Decent Work and Economic Growth   Adjusted GDP growth (%)    SDG68 - Decent Work and Economic Growth   Adjusted GDP growth (%)    SDG69 - Decent Work and Economic Growth   Adjusted GDP growth (%)    SDG61 - Partnerships for the Goals   Soverment spending on phaltan and education (% of GDP)    SDG61 - Partnerships for the Goals   Soverment spending on health and education (% of GDP)    SDG61 - Partnerships for the Goals   Soverment spending on health and education (% of GDP)    SDG61 - Partnerships for the Goals   Soverment spending on health and education (% of GDP)    SDG61 - Partnerships for the Goals   Soverment spending on health and education (% of GDP)    SDG61 - Partnerships for the Goals   Soverment spending on		i i	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (wors 0-100 best) 39.0 2017 2 2 Cog emissions embodied in fissil fuel exports (ga/captat) 0.0 2017 3 Subjective well-being (wareage ladder score, worst 0-10 best) 5.2 2019 3 SDG4 - Quality Education  Net primary emollment rate (%) 87.9 2012 0 Cog emissions embodied in fissil fuel exports (ga/captat) 8.1 2018 0 Cog emissions embodied in fissil fuel exports (ga/captat) 8.1 2018 0 Cog emissions embodied in fissil fuel exports (ga/captat) 8.1 2018 0 Cog emissions embodied in fissil fuel exports (ga/captat) 8.1 2018 0 Cog emissions embodied in fissil fuel exports (ga/captat) 8.1 2018 0 Cog emissions embodied in fissil fuel exports (ga/captat) 8.1 2018 0 Cog emissions embodied in fissil fuel exports (ga/captat) 8.1 2018 0 Cog emissions embodied in fissil fuel exports (ga/captat) 8.1 2018 0 Cog emissions embodied in fissil fuel exports (ga/captat) 8.1 2018 0 Cog emissions embodied in fissil fuel exports (ga/captat) 8.1 2018 0 Cog emissions embodied in fissil fuel exports (ga/captat) 8.1 2018 0 Cog emissions embodied in fissil fuel exports (ga/captat) 8.1 2018 0 Cog emissions embodied in fissil fuel exports (ga/captat) 8.1 2018 0 Cog emissions embodied in fissil fuel exports (ga/captat) 8.1 2018 0 Cog emissions embodied in fissil fuel exports (ga/captat) 8.1 2018 0 Cog emissions embodied in fissil fuel exports (ga/captat) 8.1 2018 0 Cog emissions embodied in fissil fuel exports (ga/captat) 8.1 2018 0 Cog emissions embodied in fissil fuel exports (ga/captat) 8.1 2018 0 Cog emissions embodied in fissil fuel exports (ga/captat) 8.1 2018 0 Cog emissions embodied in fissil fuel exports (ga/captat) 8.1 2018 0 Cog emissions embodied in fissil fuel exports (ga/captat) 8.1 2018 0 Cog emissions embodied in fissil fuel exports (ga/captat) 8.1 2018 0 Cog emissions embodied in fissil fuel exports (ga/captat) 8.1 2018 0 Cog emissions embodied in fissil fuel exports (ga/captat) 8.1 2018 0 Cog emissions embodied in imports (ga/captat) 8.1 2018 0 Cog emissions embodied in import	•		3,	0.5 2017	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)  SDG4 - Quality Education  Ket primary enrollment rate (%)  Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  SDG5 - Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Space - Clean Water and Sanitation  Spotial - Life Below Water  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important t	3 3	•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2015	•	1
Search Quality Education  Net primary emrollment rate (%)  Net primary emrollment rate (%)  Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  Search Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Based 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  Population using at least basic anitation services (%)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Seacre water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Seacre water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Seacre water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Seacre water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Seacre water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Seacre water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Seacre water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Seacre water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Seacre water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Seacre water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Seacre water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Seacre water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Seacre water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  Anthropogenic wastewater that	-	· .	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2017	•	•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  Sol. 2012  Sol. 2012  Sol. 2012  Sol. 2012  Sol. 2014  Sol. 2015  Sol. 2016  Sol. 2016  Sol. 2016  Sol. 2016  Sol. 2016  Sol. 2017  Sol. 2018  Sol. 20	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5.2 2019	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  SDG5 - Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Satio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Satio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Satio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Satio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Satio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Satio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  SDG15 - Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to bi			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA	•	
Eltracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  82.1 2018    Specifically planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)  81.3 2018    Specifically by traveling (%)  82.1 2018    Adain biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  82.0 2017    Specifically dy how are married or in unions)  82.2 2015    Specifically dy how are married or in unions)  82.2 2015    Specifically dy how are married or in unions)  82.2 2015    Specifically dy how are married or in unions)  83.2 2015    Specifically dy how are married or in unions)  84.2 2015    Specifically dy how are married or in unions)  84.3 2018    Specifically dy how are married or in unions)  84.3 2018    Specifically dy how are married or in unions)  84.3 2018    Specifically dy how are married or in unions)  84.3 2018    Specifically dy how are married or in unions)  84.3 2018    Specifically dy how are married or in unions)  84.3 2018    Specifically dy how are married or in unions)  84.3 2018    Specifically dy how are married or in unions)  84.3 2018    Specifically dy how are married or in unions)  84.3 2018    Specifically dy how are married or in unions)  84.3 2018    Specifically dy how are married or in unions)  84.4 2019    Specifically diversity threats embodied in important to biodiversity (%)  84.4 2019    Specifically diversity invests embodied in imports (more diversity invest are decirated in fershwater stees important to biodiversity (%)  85.6 2 2017    Specifically diversity invests embodied in imports (more diversity (more diversity invest are decirated in fershwater stees interportant to biodiversity (more deciration) (% of forest area, 5-year average)  85.6 2 2017    Specifically diversity invests embodied in imports (more diversity (more deciration) (more diversity invests are decirated and freshwater stees important to biodiversity (more decirated in female diversity (more decirated in female	•		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	49.1 2019	•	7
SDG5 - Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions) Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity and heating per total electricity output (MrCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population) Page 18 to 19 to 19 to 19 to 10 to 19 t			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA		•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to electricity output (MtCo <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 to 14)  Population methodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Action of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population or per 100,000 population)  Action of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Action of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 to rover)  For some of the financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 to rover)  Population and the some many ages and at the size important to biodiversity (%)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution received (%)  As 2. 2017	Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	82.1 2018 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	8.0 2014	•	$\rightarrow$
Agid 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population with access to electricity (%)  P	SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population with access to electricity and heating per total electricity output (MrCo <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Po		43.2 2015 • 7		74.2 2010		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  CO2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Co2 missions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Co3 modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Every source and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of fototal labor force)  Population mith access conclean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  20, 2017  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  20, 2017  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  20, 2017  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  20, 2017  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  20, 2017  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  20, 2017  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  20, 2017  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  20, 2017  Property Rights (worst 1-7 best)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV c	Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	81.3 2018 • 👃			•	T
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  SDGG - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  SDGG - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  SDGG - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population) aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  1.0. 2019  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  1.1. 2019  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  1.1. 2019  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  1.2 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  1.2 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  1.2 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  1.2 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  1.2 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  1.2 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  1.2 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  1.2 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  1.2 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  1.2 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  1.2 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  1.2 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  1.2 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of population)  1.2 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of presa crea, 5-year average)  1.2 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of presa crea, 5-year average)  1.2 2018  Perman		•			•	T
SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population with access to descript threats embodied in imports (per 10,000 population) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels a	1 1	11.3 2020 • →			•	T
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Sacree water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  Fershwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  A0.2 2017  SDG6 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  * 9.3 2015  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  * 9.3 2015  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  * 9.4 24.8 2019  * Property Rights (worst 1-7 best)  * Orruption Perception Index (worst 0-100 worst)  * Orruption Perception Index (best 0-100 worst)  * Orruption Perception Index (best 0-100 worst			, -	0.1 2018	•	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Sacree water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  SDGT - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  SDGB - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population)  Authropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  0.0 2010  1.6 2013  1.6 2013  1.7 Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA  1.6 2013  1.7 Poperty Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA  1.8 2019  1.9 2017  1.0 Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  1.9 2019  1.0 Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  1.0 Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  1.0 Sugar Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA  1.0 Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  1.0 Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  1.0 Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  1.0 Sugar Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)  1.0 Corruption Perception Index (worst 1–7 best)  1.0 Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  1.0 Sugar Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)  1.0 Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  1.0 Sugar Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)  1.0 Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–1		73 2 2017		0.3 2018	•	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to electricity (%)  CO2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  Possible finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  * 9.3 2015  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city of or area where they live (%)  * 44.8 2019  Presentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city of or area where they live (%)  * 44.8 2019  Presentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city of or area where they live (%)  * 44.8 2019  Presentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city of or area where they live (%)  * 44.8 2019  Presentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city of or area where they live (%)  * 44.8 2019  Presentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city of or area where they live (%)  * 44.8 2019  Presentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city of or area where they live (%)  * 45.0 2019  * 40.0 2019  * 40.0 2019  * 40.0 2019  * 40.0 2019  * 40.0 2019  * 40.0 2019  * 40.0 2019  * 40.0 2019  * 40.0 2019  * 40.0 2019  * 40.0 2019  * 40.0 2019  * 40.0 2019  * 40.0 2019  * 40.0 2019  * 40.0 2019  * 40.0 2019  * 40.0 2019  * 40.0 2019  * 40.0 2019  * 40.0 2019  * 40.0 2019  * 40.0 2019  * 40.0 2019  * 40.0 2019  * 40.0 2019  * 40.0 2019  * 40.0 2019  * 40.0 2019  * 40.0 2019  * 40.0						
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  1.6 2013 • ↑  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  9.5 2019 • ↑  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Advictions of modern slavery (per 100,000 population)  Advictions of modern service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  9.5 2019 • ↑  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Precentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city of population and education (% of population)  44.8 2019 • ↓  Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Na NA NA • •  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Na NA NA • •  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Pr				6 03 2015		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  1.6 2013 • ↑  SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with a account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population)  SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population)  SDG1 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  **O.0 2019 •**  **Decentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)  **NA NA •**  **NA NA •**  **Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)  **NA NA •**  **Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)  **Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)  **Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  **Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  **O.0 2018 •**  **Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  **Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  **Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  **Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  **Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  **Decentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city of city or area where they live (%)  **Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  **Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  **Dec	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				•	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  SDG8 – Affordable and Clean Energy  city or area where they live (%)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  * 0.0 2019  * Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  9.5 2019  * Decent Work and Economic Growth  * 20.1 2018  * 20.1 2018  * 20.1 2018  * 20.1 2018  * 20.1 2018  * 20.1 2018  * 20.1 2018  * 20.1 2018  * 20.1 2018  * 20.1 2018  * 20.1 2018  * 20.1 2018  * 20.1 2018  * 20.1 2018  * 20.1 2018  * 20.1 2018  * 20.1 2018  * 20.1 2018  * 20.1 2018  * 20.1 2018  * 20.1 2018  * 20.1 2019  * 20.1 2019  * 20.1 2019  * 20.1 2019  * 20.1 2019  * 20.1 2019  * 20.1 2019  * 20.1 2019  * 20.1 2019  * 20.1 2019  * 20.1 2019  * 20.1 2019  * 20.1 2019  * 20.1 2019  * 20.1 2019  * 20.1 2019  * 20.1 2019  * 20.1 2019  * 20.1 2019  * 20.1 2019  * 20.1 2019  * 20.1 2019  * 20.1 2019  * 20.1 2019  * 20.1 2019  * 20.1 2019  * 20.1 2019  * 20.1 2019  * 20.1 2019  * 20.1 2019  * 20.1 2019  * 20.1 2019  * 20.1 2019  * 20.1 2019  * 20.1 2019  * 20.	1 3			60.0 2015	•	•
Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Property Rights  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Property Rights  Property Rights  Property Rights  Property Rights  Pr		1.0 2013	3 1 1	44.8 2019	•	1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  24.1 2016    24.1 2016    34.1 2016    35.9 2017    36.0 2017    37.0 2018    38.0 2018    39.9 2017    38.0 2018    39.9 2017    38.0 2018    39.9 2018    39.9 2018    39.9 2018    39.9 2018    39.9 2018    39.9 2018    39.9 2018    39.9 2018    30.9 2017    30.9 2017    30.9 2017    30.9 2017    30.9 2017    30.9 2017    30.9 2017    30.9 2017    30.9 2017    30.9 2017    30.9 2017    30.9 2017    30.9 2018    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019    30.0 2019		CC 2 2017 A		ΝΑ ΝΑ		
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) 19 2019 Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) 23.3 2016 Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) 23.3 2016 Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) 23.3 2016 Per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) 36.0 2019 Per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) 36.0 2019 Press	•				_	
total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  Page 100,000 population)  Active the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  23.3 2016  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD)  Per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  36.0 2019  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  6.1 2015  Tor high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  NA N	·	24.1 2016 • →				J.
Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  4.2 2018  26.1 2017  27. 2018  28.0 2018  28.0 2018  29.1 2017  29.2 2010  2018  2019  Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  30.0 2019  Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  30.0 2019  Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  6.1 2015  Pro high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  NA N		0.9 2017 • 🛧				•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  4.2 2018  2018  2018  2018  2018  2018  2019  2018  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019  2019	SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	f 0.0 2010		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  8.0 2018 • Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  36.0 2019 • V  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  6.1 2015 • ↑  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  6.1 2015 • ↑  NA NA • • • Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  6.1 2015 • ↑  NA NA • • • • Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  6.1 2015 • ↑  NA NA • • • • Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  6.1 2015 • ↑  NA NA • • • • Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  6.1 2015 • ↑		-9.1 2018		0.0 2019	•	_
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  9.5 2019  9.5 2019  • For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	-		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	36.0 2019	•	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  9.5 2019  9.5 2019  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  NA N	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			61 2015		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  0.2 2010 • ↑ public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)			. 3	b.1 2015		T
				NA NA	•	•
•		•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	23.3 2016	•	1

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

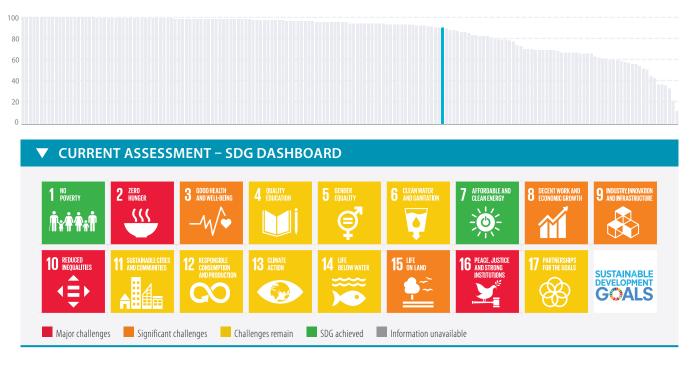
### **COSTA RICA**

# ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 75.1 70.4 SDG Global rank 35 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





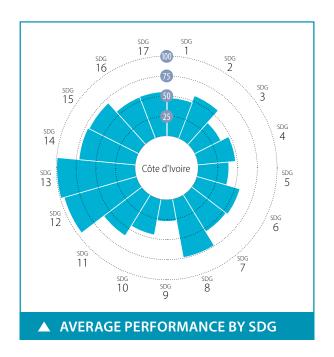
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tre		Value Year Rating Tr	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.8 2020 •			1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	1.9 2020 •		97.2 2018	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.5 2018	-
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.8 2017	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.6 2008	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	31.8 2020 •	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.0 2008	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2018	4
Prevalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)	25.7 2016 • •	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 2018	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2017 • -	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.5 2010 💌	*
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.2 2017			-
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.1 2015 • •	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	50.4 2017	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	27 2017 •	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	15.7 2017	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.9 2018	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.8 2018	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0 2017	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	10.0 2018	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	76.2 2019 •	个
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2018	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0 2014	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	11.5 2016	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.7 2016	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	23 2016	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	31.7 2012	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.9 2012	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.7 2016 • •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	14.7 2010 •	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	79.6 2016 •	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.8 2010 •	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	53.5 2017 • ;	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	90.0 2015	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.8 2017 •	1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94 2018 • 4		0.8 2015	<b>→</b>
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	77.0 2017 •	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA NA •	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.0 2019 •			
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.9 2018	1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.3 2018	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	72.6 2019	1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	70.3 2018	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	25.1 2014	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.4 2018	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% or total catch)  Fish caught by trawling (%)		7
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females		CDC15 Life and and	U.Z ZU.C	-
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	89.1 2011		41.7 2018	4
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	103.5 2018	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.7 2018	7
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	61.6 2019	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0 2018	.l.
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	45.6 2020	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		= Permanent delorestation (% or lorest area, 5-year average)	0.2 2018	-
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.7 2017	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.6 2018	•
Population using at least basic unfilling water services (%)	97.8 2017			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.7 2015	3DG To Teace, Justice and Strong institutions	12.2.2017	.1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	9.7 2018	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	12.3 2017	4
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	4.8 2013	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.6 2018	1
	T.0 20.3	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	47.8 2019 •	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)	-2 < 2017	city or area where they live (%)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.0 2019	4
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.6 2017	Property Rights (worst 1—/ best)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		4
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	93.5 2016	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	99.6 2018 • 56 2019 • 7	7
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.7 2017	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	4.1 2016	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD *	0.0 2019	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.1 2018	per 100,000 population)		4
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.3 2018 •	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	12.2 2019 •	1
	67.8 2017	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.7 2016	1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				
	11.9 2019	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	TITE NIA .	-
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	11.9 2019 • •	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •	•

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

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT **GOALS** 

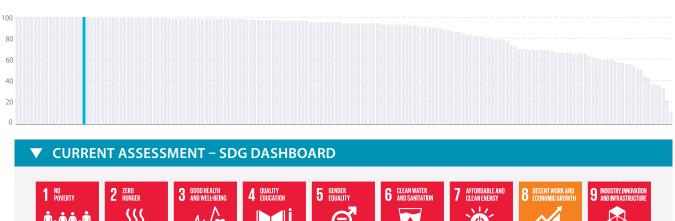
### **CÔTE D'IVOIRE**

# ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 53.1 57.9 SDG Global rank 128 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



13 CLIMATE ACTION



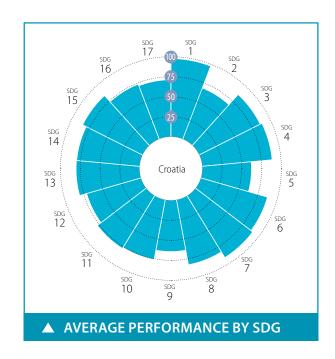
## CÔTE D'IVOIRE

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year R		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	18.3 2020 • 🛧	Population using the internet (%)	46.8 2018		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	40.8 2020 • 7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	53.6 2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.9 2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	19.0 2017 • 🔀	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.6 2016 • 🞵	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2020	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.0 2016 • 🛧	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018	•	<b>→</b>
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	10.3 2016 • 🔸	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 2016		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017 • 🛧	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	0.1 == 1.1		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.1 2017 • →	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	47.0 2015		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.9 2015 • →		47.0 2013	_	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	617 2017 • 7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	25.9 2017	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	33.5 2018 • →	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	62.4 2017		4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	80.9 2018 • 7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	47.6 2019	•	•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	142.0 2018 • 7		47.0 2019		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.7 2018 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1.0.2010		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	29.1 2016 • 🕹	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0 2010		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.9 2016		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	269 2016 • •	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	5.7 2012		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	22.6.2016	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3 2012		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.6 2016 • <del>→</del> 54.6 2016 • <del>→</del>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	4.2 2010		
Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3 2010	_	_
	117.6 2017 ● → 73.6 2016 ● ↑	SDG13 – Climate Action			•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.5 2017		1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	71 2018 • <b>↑</b> 47.0 2017 • <b>7</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0 2015		1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2018	•	
	5.4 2019 • ↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education	00.2.2040	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	90.3 2018	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	40.7 2019	•	<b>4</b>
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	49.4 2018	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	25.8 2014	•	4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	58.4 2018 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	4.3 2014		1
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	39.4 2018 • →	SDG15 – Life on Land	71.2.2010		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	65.1 2018 • →	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.2 2018		T
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	73.4 2019 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	75.6 2018		1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	11.4 2020 • →	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2019	•	7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	1.1 2018		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	72.9 2017 • →	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	32.1 2017 • <del>•</del>				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.1 2015	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	11 ( 2015		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.6 2018	Homicides (per 100,000 population) *	11.6 2015		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	0.4 2013	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	34.7 2018		Т
	0.4 2013	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	45.5 2019	•	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	65.6 2017	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.9 2019		
2.1.1		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	71.7 2018		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	18.2 2016 • ↓	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	35 2019		4
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.1 2017 • 🛧	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	26.4 2016		
		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	20.4 2010		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	0.7.2010	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2019	•	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.7 2018 • • 5.9 2018 • •	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.5 2019	•	1
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.9 2018	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	41.3 2017 • 🞵	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.5 2016	•	7
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	3.3 2019 • 🛧	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2010 • ↑	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	•	•
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	16.5 2017		7
		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0.0 2019	•	

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

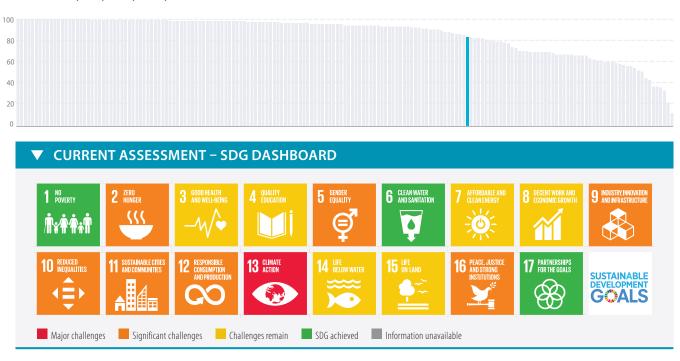
#### **CROATIA**

# **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 78.4 70.9 SDG Global rank 19 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





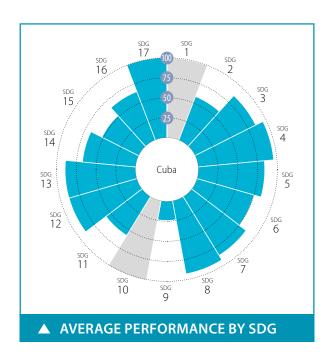
### **CROATIA**

SDG1 – No Poverty			r Rating T				Year Ra	,	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.6	2020	) •	1	Population using the internet (%)	75.3	2018	•	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	1.1	2020	j •	<u> </u>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	79.5	2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	2.5	201=	-		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0	2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2017		T	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2016		1	universities (worst 0–100 best)	24.1	2020	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2016		1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.0	2018		1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		<b>4</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2017		7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			_	-
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		<b>↑</b>	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	36.6	2015		•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.5	2015	٠ -	1	· · ·	٥.٥١	2015		-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	8	2017	/ •	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	17.9	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.6	2018	3 •	<b>1</b>					4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.7	2018	3	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2017		1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.4	2018	3 •	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	4/.0	2018	8	Ψ
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2018	3	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	16.7	2016	-	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2015		•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.7	2016	, •	Т	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	35	2016	6 •		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	55	2010			SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016		1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2010		
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016	5 -	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.7	2010	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	8.7	2017	7 •	1	SDG13 – Climate Action	_	_	_	_
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2015	٠	1	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.2	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018	3 •	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		<b>→</b>
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	71.0	2017	7 🔸	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2013		•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2018	ა 👱	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water	112			
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	75.2	2018		4
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	88.0	2017	7	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				-
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2017			,		2019		<b>△</b>
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2010			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2014		T
	J J	20.			Fish caught by trawling (%)  Marine hindiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2014		7
SDG5 – Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (%) of familes					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	U.U	2018		•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	01.5	2017		7	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.1	2018	•	1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	90.8	2018	8 •	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	78.8	2019	9 •	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		4
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	19.2	2020	J •	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2019		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				_	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.6	2017	7	1	(per million population)	1.4	2018	•	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017		<b>†</b>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2015		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.1	2017		4
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2013		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2017		4
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)		2013		1	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the				
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					city or area where they live (%)	75.1	2018	•	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2017	7	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.8	2019	•	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2017		<b>*</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2018		•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019		4
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.4	2017		<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		NA NA		•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.1	2019	•	•
		2018			per 100,000 population)				•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2018	3 🔸		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.0	2019		1
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.0	2010			CDC17 Daythauching for the Coals				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		2017	•	<b>1</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10,1	2013	•	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	86.1	2017		<b>↑</b>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.1	2013	•	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	86.1 6.9		9 •	<b>↑</b>		10.1 NA			•

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

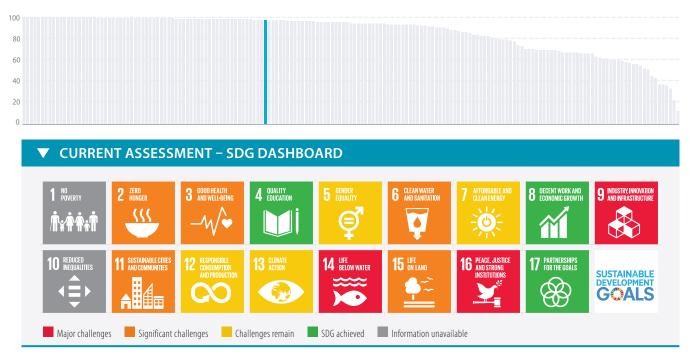


# **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 70.4 SDG Global rank 55 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





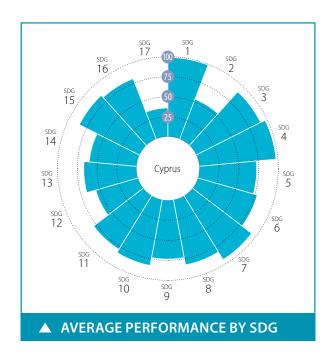


SDG1 – No Poverty		Year R			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rat	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		NA		•	Population using the internet (%)	37.1 2017	• 1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%) *	F NA	NA	_	•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	14.3 2018	• >
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2017	•	<b>1</b>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0 2018	• 7
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2000		<b>*</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	16.4 2020	• 4
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2000		<b>4</b>	universities (worst 0–100 best)	10.4 2020	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		Ţ	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2018	• 1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2016	• 1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)		2015		Ţ	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	NA NA (	• •
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			_		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	36	2017		<b>A</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	10.7.2017	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2017		<b>A</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	19.7 2017	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2018		<b>A</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	86.1 2017	• -
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2018		<b>A</b>	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	7.9 2006	• •
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2018		<b>A</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
	0.2	2018		T	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 2007	• •
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.4	2016	•	1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA NA	• •
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	55.8 2012	• •
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	50	2016	•		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.9 2012	• •
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.5	2016	•	4	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	20.6 2010	• •
Life expectancy at birth (years)	79.0	2016	•	7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.2 2010	• •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	51.6	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2016	•	1	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.3 2017	• -
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	2018	•	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3 2015	• 1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	83.0	2017	•	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA NA (	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.4	2006	•	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water	1471	
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.0 2018	• 4
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.7	2018	•	<b>1</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	58.1 2019	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2018		<b>†</b>	·	58.0 2014	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2012		•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling (%)	2.9 2014	• 4
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females						0.0 2010	
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	88.8	2014	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land	FF 0 2010	- 4
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.9	2018	•	<b>1</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	55.9 2018	• 1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2019		Ţ	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.9 2018	• 7
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	53.2	2020	•	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2019	• 1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3 2018	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95 3	2017		4	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2018	• •
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017		4	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2017				F.O. 2016	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.0 2016	• 7
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)		2013		1	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA NA (	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	2.5	2013			Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	50.8 2006	• •
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2017	•	<b>1</b>	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA NA	• •
Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to electricity (%)		2016		•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2018	• •
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	7 2.7	2010			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	48 2019	• -
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.4	2017	•	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA	• •
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			-	-	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	* 0.0 2019	• •
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		NA	•		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	63.8 2019	• 7
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.8	2018		•		05.0 2017	_ /
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	22.5 2010	• (
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)		2019		<b>↑</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	• •
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2010		<u>T</u>	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA	• (

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

#### **CYPRUS**

## **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 75.2 70.9 SDG Global rank 34 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





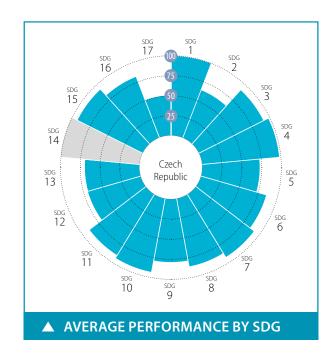
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tr	nd SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rating Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.1 2020	Population using the internet (%)	84.4 2018 • 1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.1 2020 • •	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	111.2 2018 • 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.9 2018
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.6 2017 • •	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6 2016 • •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	43.1 2020 •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7 2016 • •	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.0 2018
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.8 2016	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6 2017
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2017 • •		0.0 2017
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.0 2017 •		34 0 2015
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.1 2015 • •		34.0 2015 • •
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	6 2017 •	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	17.3 2017 • 7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.4 2018 •		99.0 2017 • 1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.4 2018 •	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%)	49.8 2018
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.4 2018	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	49.0 2010
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA NA •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	4.0.0045
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	11.3 2016	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.9 2015
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	11.5 2010	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	19.1 2016
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	20 2016	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	193.1 2012
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	5.1.2016 <b>6</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	16.6 2012
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.1 2016	3 1 1	27.3 2010
Life expectancy at birth (years)		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	10.9 2010 • •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		SDG13 – Climate Action	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	5.5 2017 • -
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.5 2015 • -
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	78.0 2017	CO2 CITIES SIOTES CITIES CITIES CALLED THE CAPOTES (Kg/ Capita)	0.0 2017 •
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3 2018	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.2 2018 🔸 🗕
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.5 2017	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	58.6 2019 • 🧦
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	97.6 2015	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	25.1 2014 • 1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8 2011	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA NA •
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3 2018 • •
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	NA NA •	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	66.1 2018
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.4 2018 •	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA •
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	85.5 2019 •	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 2019 • 1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	19.6 2020 •	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1 2018
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.6 2017 •	(per million population)	1.3 2018 • •
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.2 2017 •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	29.8 2015	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.6 2017
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	50.0 2018 •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	26.3 2018
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	42.1 2013 • •	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		city or area where they live (%)	73.6 2018 • 1
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2017	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.0 2019 • •
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2016	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2018 •
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.3 2017	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	58 2019 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	2.2 2018	per 100,000 population)	* 0.0 2019 • •
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	21.7 2019 • 4
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	88.7 2017	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.2 2016
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	7.3 2019	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	J.Z 2010 •
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.3 2010		0.1 2015
Tatal Work related decidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.5 2010	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA •
		Corporate Tay Haven Con- /h + 0 100	71 1 2010

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

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)

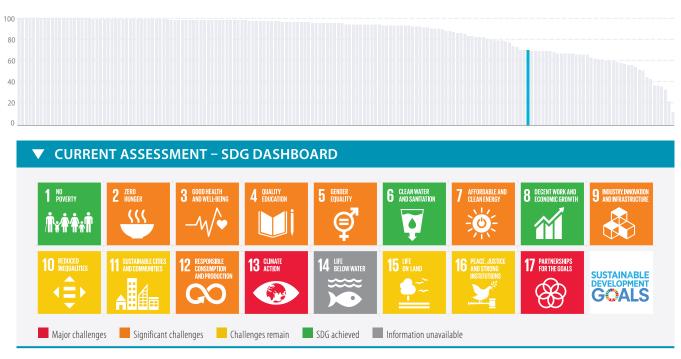
71.1 2019 •

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 80.6 SDG Global rank 8 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





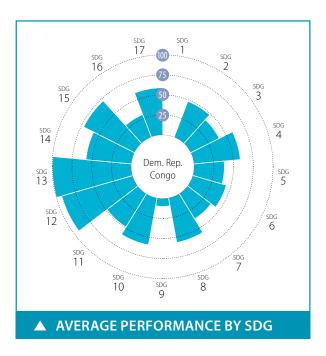
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Ratin	g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.3 2020 •	1	Population using the internet (%)	80.7	2018	3	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.4 2020 •	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	88.0	2018	3	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	5.6 2017	1	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.5	2018	3	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	2.5.2017		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	247	2020	1	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.5 2017 • 2.6 2001 •	T	universities (worst 0–100 best)				
Prevalence of statiting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.6 2001	1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2018		T
Prevalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)	26.0 2016	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2017		1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2017	Ť	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2018		T
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.5 2017	<b>1</b>	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2017		- 1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.5 2015	1	Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science				•
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	57.8 2015 •		and engineering)	32.2	2015	5	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3 2017 •	1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	30.0	2015		1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.8 2018 •	1	Palma ratio	0.9	2017	7	★
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.4 2018 •	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	7.4	2017	7 🛑	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.4 2018	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2018 •	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	16.1	201	, _	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	15.0 2016	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	16.1	2017	_	7
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017	7	1
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	30 2016 •		Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2018		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.9 2016 •	<b>1</b>	Population with rent overburden (%)	2.5	2017	7	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	79.2 2016	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	12.0 2017 •	1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.9	2016	5	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8 2013 •	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012		•
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0 2018	<b>↑</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	76.0 2017 •	- 1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2010		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2010		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.4 2016		Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2018	3 •	•
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)		<b>*</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action				
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10.4 2017	<u>T</u>	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		4
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		<b>→</b>
Net primary enrollment rate (%) *	98.1 2017	T	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	671.4			
Lower secondary completion rate (%)  * Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.1 2017 • NA NA •	T	Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )	7.6	2016	) •	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	89.4 2017	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	33.3 2018	<b>*</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		1	•
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	495.3 2018	<b>†</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA			
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	16.9 2018 •	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA NA		<b>!</b> • <i>!</i>	•
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	18.8 2018 •	1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	30.5 2018 •	1	SDG15 – Life on Land	0.1	2010		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	02.3	2019	2	<b>A</b>
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	05 7 2000	•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	92.3			<b>T</b>
(% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	85.7 2008	T	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		个
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.2 2018	<b>*</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2018		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	76.9 2019		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.5 2020		(per million population)	1.6	2018	3 -	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	15.1 2018 • NA NA •	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
	INA INA		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2017	7	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	00.0.2017		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	8.4	2018	3	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9 2017		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	72.4	2018	3	4
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	99.1 2017	•	city or area where they live (%)				'
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	24.9 2015 • 60.8 2018 •	•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		2019		•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0			
Population using safely managed water services (%)		<b>†</b>	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2019		7
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	94.5 2017	<b>†</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		•	per 100,000 population)	0.9	2019	9	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2017	1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	24.9	2019	9	1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	97.1 2016	*	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	208.7	2017	7 🔵	1
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.3 2017 •	<b>→</b>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.4	2016	5	1
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	10.3 2018 •	<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2017	7	<b>→</b>
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	1 5 2012	-	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	N.A		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	1.5 2018	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.9 2018 •		Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		2020		•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	81.0 2017 •	1	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		2016		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.8 2010	<b>1</b>					
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	75.1 2019	1					
		•					
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	10.0 2018	<b>A</b>					

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

#### DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO Sub-Saharan Africa



100 (best) to 0 (worst)



100 60 20





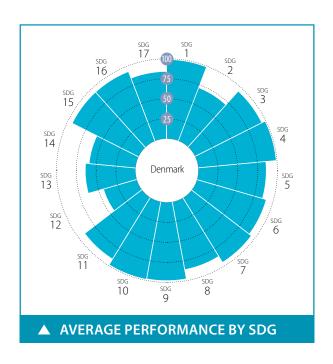
#### DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Y				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year Ra	_	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	74.2 2				Population using the internet (%)		2017		<b>→</b>
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	91.3 2	:020	•	<b>→</b>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	15.9	2018	•	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	NA	NIA		•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	2018	•	7
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)					The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 *	0.0	2020		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	42.6 2				universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2020	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.1 2			<b>↑</b>	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	6.7 2 2.0 2			-1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4	2015	•	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)			-	-1.	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8 2			¥	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	42.1	2012	•	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.9 2	.015	•	•	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	473 2			<b>→</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	44.9	2017	•	4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.3 2			$\rightarrow$	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	62.9	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	88.1 2			7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2017		•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	321.0 2			<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	10.0	20		_
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2	2018		1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1 1	2016		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	19.4 2	2016	•	<b>→</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	2016 NA		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)					Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	164 2	2016	•		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	33.7 2	2016		T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2012		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	60.5 2			<b>→</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2010		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)				→		U.Z	2010	_	_
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	80.1 2			•	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.0	2017		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80 2			<b>→</b>	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017	•	T
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	41.0 2			7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		T
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3 2			•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
<u> </u>	+.J _	.017			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education	МІД	NIA	2	-	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		NA			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	39.5	2019	•	4
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	50.4 2				Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	85.0 2	.010			Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		•	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	18.9 2	2014	•	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.7	2018		•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	63.1 2	2018	•	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		<b>A</b>
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	91.4 2	2019	•	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	12.8 2			<b>→</b>	•		2019		7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.5	2018		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	43.2 2	2017	•	<b>→</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	•	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	20.5 2			→					
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.2 2				SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	105	201E		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2			•	Homicides (per 100,000 population) * Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2015		-
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	0.0 2			1		/3.0	2015		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	0.2_	.015		-	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	45.2	2017	•	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	19.1 2	2017	•	<b>→</b>	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.1	2019	•	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	4.0 2			<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	24.6	2018	•	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.2 2			<b>↑</b>	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019		4
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		2016		
	72.1	2010			per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019		•
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	-7.2 2 13.7 2				Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	51.7	2019	•	1
	13./ ∠	.010			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	25.8 2	2017	•	7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2.6	2016	•	7
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	4.2 2	2019	•	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA	NA		•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2	2010	•	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)			_	
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA		•
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0.0	2019		

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

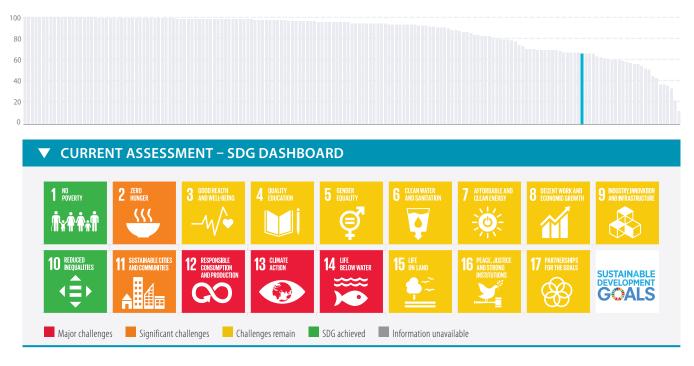


# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 84.6 SDG Global rank 2 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



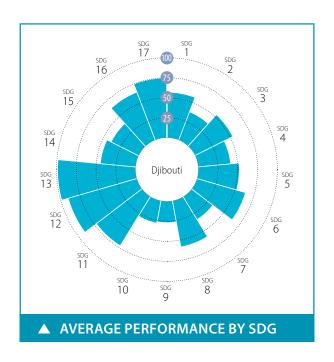


SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Yea			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year Ra	iting	ſren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.2 202			Population using the internet (%)	97.3		•	T
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.3 202			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	136.7	2018	•	Т
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	5.8 201	10	<u>T</u>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	FO 1	2020		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 201		T	universities (worst 0–100 best)	59.1	2020	•	_
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **	2.6 201		T	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2018	•	1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  *Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  *	0.7 201 19.7 201		1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2017	•	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5 201		Ţ	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2018		T
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.9 20		<b>1</b>	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)  Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2017 2019		1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.4 201		<b>→</b>	Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science				•
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	76.7 201	15 •	•	and engineering)	27.8	2015	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4 201	17	1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	28.4	2015	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.1 201	18 •	1	Palma ratio		2016	•	4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.2 201	18 •	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	3.0	2016	•	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.4 201	18 •	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 201	18 •	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	40.0	2047		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	11.3 201	16 •	<b>1</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10.0	2017	•	Т
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and				Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017	•	1
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	13 201	16 •		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	66.4	2019	•	1
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	4.0 201	16	<b>1</b>	Population with rent overburden (%)	15.7	2017	•	1
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.2 201		<b>†</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	4.1 201	17 •	1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	24.8	2016	•	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94.4 201	16 🔸	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	124.3	2012	•	
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0 201	18 •	1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	19.1	2012	•	•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	81.0 201			Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	57.3		•	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.7 201		1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2010		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.3 201			Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1	2018	•	•
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	17.0 201		1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	16.9 201	/ •	T	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	5.3	2017	•	7
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		7
Net primary enrollment rate (%) *	99.4 201		Ţ	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2019		
	99.4 201		1	Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )	67.0	2016	_	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA N			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	93.7 201 44.8 201		4	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		1
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	501.0 201		<b>*</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2019		À
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	11.6 201		Ţ	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2014		1
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	18.7 201		j	Fish caught by trawling (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2014		7
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	24.8 201	18 •	1		0.1	2018		
SDG5 – Gender Equality				SDG15 – Life on Land				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods				Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				Ţ
(% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	83.7 201	17 •	T	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				T
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.4 201	18 •	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2019		1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	88.1 201	19 •	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2010		
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	39.7 202		1	(per million population)	1.7	2018	•	•
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	5.3 201		1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	56.7 200	01 •		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.2	2017		4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	32.8			j
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 201	17 •		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.6 201		•	city or area where they live (%)	87.5	2019	•	Т
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	17.2 201			Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	6.0	2019	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0 201			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2018	•	•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	39.6 201			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019		1
Population using safely managed water services (%)	96.7 201		1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0.0	2016		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	94.8 201	1/	7	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.4	2019	•	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2019		4
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 201		T	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)		2017		4
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 201	16	Т	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	05.1	2017	_	_
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.0 201	17 🛑	1		16 7	2014		
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	33.4 201	18	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	16.2		•	
	20		•	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.7	2017	•	1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.7 201	18 🗪		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.6 201			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	51.7	2019	•	•
VICTILIS OF INDUCTIF SIGNERY ADEL 17000 DODUIGHOLD				Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	45.3	2020	•	•
		17	1	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	15	2016		_
	99.9 201	17	•	Stilited biolits of Highligationals (033 pillion)	T.J .	2010	_	_
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	1.6 201		<b>†</b>	Silited profits of Huttifationals (033 billion)	4.5	2010	•	_
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		10 •	<b>†</b>	Silited profits of Huttinationals (033 billion)		2010	•	•

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

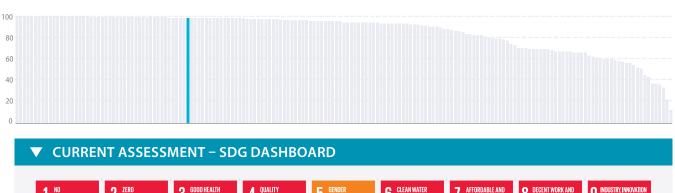
#### **DJIBOUTI**

## **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 53.1 54.6 SDG Global rank 138 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)







## **DJIBOUTI**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating 7		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	13.9 2020 •	1	Population using the internet (%)	55.7			1	١
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	34.4 2020 •	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	20.6	2018	•	1	١
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	2018		1	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	18.9 2017 •	<b>→</b>	, ,					
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	33.5 2012 •	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2020	)	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.5 2012 •	<b>→</b>	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018		-	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	13.5 2016	Ψ	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA			
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017 •	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					-
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.9 2017 •		Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	53.2	2017	, .		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.2 2015	$\rightarrow$	, ,	JJ.2	2017	_		-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	248 2017 •	<b>→</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	45.6	2017	•	1	,
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	31.7 2018 •	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.9	2017	, _	4	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	59.3 2018 •	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.8				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	260.0 2018 •	1		00.0	2011			-
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.6 2018 •	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2002			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	19.6 2016	1	Electronic waste (kg/capita/day)		2002			
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)			Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	147.2				
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	159 2016 •		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		•	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	24.7 2013 •	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	19.6				
Life expectancy at birth (years)		<b>→</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2010			
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		<b>1</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.0	2010			-
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	87.4 2012	•	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.6	2017	,	A	
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		Λ.	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		1	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fingoris (co <sub>2</sub> /capita)  *  **		2013			
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4 2011	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0	2010			-
SDG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2018		۰	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	66.5 2019	<b>→</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	51.6			7	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	49.9 2019	<b>→</b>	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA			i
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA NA •		Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA		•	
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females *			SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0	2010			-
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	44.9 201/	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.9	2018		_	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA NA •		Mean area that is protected in refreshular sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		4	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	77.2 2019 •	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		7	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.2 2020 •	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA	NA			
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports					
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	75.6 2017 •	<b>→</b>	(per million population)	0.0	2018	8		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	63.6 2017 •	7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.3 2000		Homicides (per 100,000 population) *	6.5	2015	•	•	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	38.0			1	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	2.0 2013 •	1	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the				Ì	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			city or area where they live (%)	71.6	2011	•		ı
Population with access to electricity (%)	60.2 2017	<b>→</b>	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA		•	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	11.5 2016 •	<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	91.7	2018	-	•	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	NIA NIA	•	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	30	2019	•	1	,
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA NA •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	7.7	2016	•	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD *	0.0	2019		•	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	NA NA •		per 100,000 population)					
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.1 2018 •	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	71.4	2019	•	4	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	12.3 2011 •	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.4	2016	, <b>•</b>	•	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	10.3 2019	<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA	NΑ	•	•	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2 2010	<b>1</b>	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	14/1	1 1//			

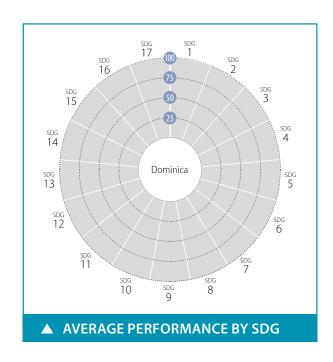
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)

\* 0.0 2019 •

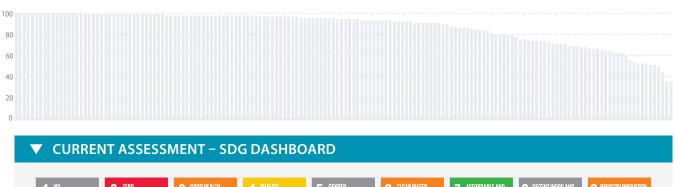
#### **DOMINICA**

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 70.4 na SDG Global rank NA (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)







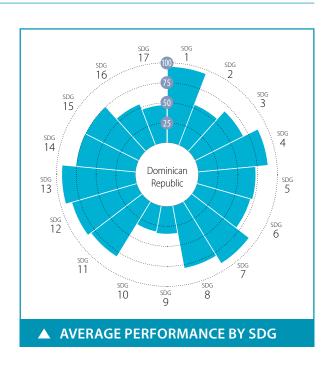
## **DOMINICA**

Powerly headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)    SDG2 - Zero Hunger  Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   Prevalence of undernourishment (%)   Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)   NA NA NA OPERAVISHMENT (NA NA N	SDG1 – No Poverty		e Year				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		e Year		
SDG3 - Care funders continued (s) Processors of orange in children under 5 years of age (%) Processors of orange in children under 5 years of age (%) Processors of orange in children under 5 years of age (%) Processors of orange in children under 5 years of age (%) Processors of orange in children under 5 years of age (%) Processors of orange in children under 5 years of age (%) Processors of orange in children under 5 years of age (%) Processors of orange in children under 5 years of age (%) Processors of orange in children under 5 years of age (%) Processors of orange in children under 5 years of age (%) Processors of orange in children under 5 years of age (%) Processors of orange in children under 5 years of age (%) Processors of orange in children under 5 years of age (%) Processors of orange in children under 5 years of age (%) Processors of orange in children under 5 years of age (%) Processors of orange in children under 5 years of age (%) Processors of orange in children under 5 years of age (%) Processors of orange in children under 5 years of age (%) Processors of orange in children under 5 years of age (%) Processors of the orange in children under 5 years of age (%) Processors of orange in children under 5 years of age (%) Processors of a year year years of a year years of	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	NA					Population using the internet (%)				1
Precidence of variating in children under 5 years of age (%) Precidence of variating in children under 5 years of age (%) Precidence of variating in children under 5 years of age (%) Precidence of variating in children under 5 years of age (%) Precidence of obesity, Milk ± 90 (or double population) Precidence of obesity, Milk ± 90 (or double population) Precidence of obesity, Milk ± 90 (or double population) Precidence of obesity, Milk ± 90 (or double population) Precidence of obesity, Milk ± 90 (or double population) Precidence of obesity, Milk ± 90 (or double population) Precidence of obesity, Milk ± 90 (or double population) Precidence of obesity, Milk ± 90 (or double population) Precidence of obesity, Milk ± 90 (or double population) Precidence of obesity, Milk ± 90 (or double population) Precidence of obesity, Milk ± 90 (or double population) Precidence of obesity, Milk ± 90 (or double population) Precidence of obesity, Milk ± 90 (or double population) Precidence of obesity, Milk ± 90 (or double population) Precidence of obesity, Milk ± 90 (or double population) Precidence of obesity, Milk ± 90 (or double population) Precidence of obesity, Milk ± 90 (or double population) Precidence of obesity, Milk ± 90 (or double population) Precidence of obesity, Milk ± 90 (or double population) Precidence of obesity, Milk ± 90 (or double population) Precidence of obesity, Milk ± 90 (or double population) Precidence of obesity, Milk ± 90 (or double population) Precidence of obesity, Milk ± 90 (or double population) Precidence of obesity, Milk ± 90 (or double population) Precidence of obesity, Milk ± 90 (or double population) Precidence of obesity, Milk ± 90 (or double population) Precidence of obesity, Milk ± 90 (or double population) Precidence of obesity, Milk ± 90 (or double population) Precidence of obesity, Milk ± 90 (or double population) Precidence of obesity, Milk ± 90 (or double population) Precidence of obesity, Milk ± 90 (or double population) Precidence of obesity, Milk ± 90 (or double population) Precidence	***	NA	NA	1 -	_	_		93.9	7 2017	8 🕶	T
Precisions of mutating in children under 5 years of age (%)  NA NA NA  Precisions of mutating in children under 5 years of age (%)  NA NA NA  Precisions of mutating in children under 5 years of age (%)  NA NA NA  Precisions of mutating in children under 5 years of age (%)  NA NA NA  Solid Mark (Mark						~		NΑ	A N	Α •	•
Prevalence of wasting in childran under 5 years of sign (M) Prevalence of closery, (M) is 30 (M) and all population)  27 9 7016  28 2017  29 1016  29 1016  29 1016  20 2017  20 1016  20 2017  20 1016  20 2018  20 2017  20 1016  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2017  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20 2018  20	, ,				•	•					
Prevalence of wasting in children under Systems of age (8)								0.0	J 202	.0 •	•
Firedither of thieting, Mak 1, 10 in adult in prolitation (7.7) 2/10 is a bit improved from the control of the	, , , , , ,					1		0.7	201	8 •	ب ر
Human Inegrate feed these Z-shorts!						P					
Sprandische Ninogen Management index (worst q-14th best)  SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being  Markeral mirratially see (per 10,000 leve births)  1.7. 2018   4. 23 2018   4. 25 100 leve births)  1.9. 2018   4. 25 100 leve births	•				•	•					
Social Good Health and Well-Being Marenal mortality rate (per 10,000 to be births)  Also 23, 2018 • V  Mortality rate, under-5, (per 1,000 to be births)  Now Mit Vinlections (per 1,000 to be births)  Now Mit Vinlection (per 1,000 to population)  Now Mi							· ·	N/	4 N	Λ	
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 25 2017 • Necreal and mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 3.75 2018 • Valuation for the production of the prod	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.1	2015	5 •	/ <del>)</del>	<b>&gt;</b>		TN/ v	130	1 -	
As a new first action following late (per 1,000 live births)  As 23 2018 A normation for the properties of the proposition of the properties of the properties of the proposition of the properties of the propert	-										
Necrostal microtary rate (per 1,000 Nec otros) 35,7 2018   100	•					<b>b</b>		19.5	5 201	7 •	7
Morating risk (under-5) (jet 10,000 infected population) 64 2018 6	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.3	, 2018	8 •	, 1	b		N/	A N	Α	
SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production  Age standardized doath and use to actiousscular disease, cancer, disbetees, or fromine respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%) Age-standardized doath and use to actiousscular disease, cancer, disbetees, or fromine respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%) Age-standardized doath and use to actiousscular disease, cancer, and the production feel follows opposition of the standardized doath and use to actiousscular disease, cancer, and the production of the standardized doath and attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (see 10,0000 population)  10.9 2016 • Mark Na		35.7	2018	8 •	1	6					
Age standardord dotarh nate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, (abetes, or chronic respiratory diseases in adults aged 30-70 years (8) NA NA Page-standardized dotarh nate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, (abetes, or chronic respiratory diseases in adults aged 30-70 years (8) NA NA Page-standardized dotarh rate attributatory diseases in adults aged 30-70 years (8) NA NA Page-standardized dotarh rate attributatory diseases in adults aged 30-70 years (8) NA NA Page-standardized dotarh rate attributatory diseases in adults aged 30-70 years (8) NA NA Page-standardized dotarh rate distributation (respiratory diseases in adults aged 30-70 years (8) NA NA Page-standardized dotarh rate attributation (respiratory diseases in adults aged 30-70 years (8) NA NA Page-standardized dotarh rate distributation in processing the control of the processing of the processing standard (8) NA NA Page-standardized dotarh rate (8) NA NA Page-standardized dotarh rate (8) NA NA Page-standardized for the processing of the processing standard (8) NA NA Page-standardized for standardized for standa	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.4	. 2018	8	1	1	·	INA	, IN	1	-
Age-standardiced death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 10,0000 population)  109 2016	New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3	2018	8 •	1		The state of the s	2 :	-21		
Age -standardized death rate artifibulation to purchable all pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  109 2016 • 1  Life expectancy at birth (years)  109 2016 • 1  Life expectancy at birth (years)  109 2016 • 1  Life expectancy at birth (years)  109 2016 • 1  Life expectancy at birth (years)  109 2016 • 1  Record the present of the presented by skilled health personnel (%)  109 2016 • 1  Record the present of the presented by skilled health personnel (%)  109 2016 • 1  Record the present of the presented by skilled health personnel (%)  109 2016 • 1  Record the present of the presented of the presented by skilled health personnel (%)  109 2016 • 1  Record the presented by skilled health personnel (%)  109 2016 • 1  Record the presented by skilled health personnel (%)  109 2016 • 1  100 2016 • 1  100 2017 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1  100 2018 • 1		NΑ	N	Λ	. (						
imbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  10,9 2016		IN/ s	1 Nz	1 -	_	/	13 1 1				
Solution (per 100,000 population)  10,9 2016 • M. A. M. M. A. M. A. M. A. M.		NA	N/	А			- '				
March   Marc							- 1 13 1 7				
Birth attended by skilled health personnel (%) 960 2016 9					•	•					
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  Percetage of surviving infaints who received ZWHO-recommended vaccines (%)  Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)  NA NA 0  Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)  NA NA 0  SDG4 — Quality Education  SEPS — Gender Equality  Liveracy rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  SDG5 — Gender Equality  SDG5 — Gender Equality  SDG5 — Gender Equality  SDG5 — Gender Equality  SDG6 — Life Male and the state of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  SDG6 — Clean Water and Sanitation  SDG6 — Clean Water and Sanitation  Freshwater withdrawal (%) of available freshwater resources)  Na Na Na 0  SDG6 — Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  SDG6 — Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  SDG6 — Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  To grow the fuel of the state of the composition of the clear fuel of the composition for celectricity only only think (Co <sub>2</sub> /Twih) in the composition of the clear fuel and mobile money service (%) of population and edition of the clear fuel and the composition of the clear fuel and the	1 / / /						Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	1 N/	Α •	-
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 84 2018 • CO2 emissions embodied in imports (ICO2/Capita) 0. 0.0 2018 • CO2 emissions embodied in fingorts (ICO2/Capita) 0. 0.0 2018 • CO2 emissions embodied in fingorts (ICO2/Capita) 0. 0.0 2018 • CO2 emissions embodied in fingorts (ICO2/Capita) 0. 0.0 2018 • CO2 emissions embodied in fingorts (ICO2/Capita) 0. 0.0 2018 • CO2 emissions embodied in fingorts (ICO2/Capita) 0. 0.0 2018 • CO2 emissions embodied in fingorts (ICO2/Capita) 0. 0.0 2018 • CO2 emissions embodied in fingorts (ICO2/Capita) 0. 0. 2018 • CO2 emissions embodied in fingorts (ICO2/Capita) 0. 0. 2018 • CO2 emissions embodied in fingorts (ICO2/Capita) 0. 0. 2018 • CO2 emissions embodied in fingorts (ICO2/Capita) 0. 0. 2018 • CO2 emissions embodied in fingorts (ICO2/Capita) 0. 0. 2018 • CO2 emissions embodied in fingorts (ICO2/Capita) 0. 0. 2018 • CO2 emissions embodied in fingorts (ICO2/Capita) 0. 0. 2018 • CO2 emissions embodied in fingorts (ICO2/Capita) 0. 2018 • CO2 emissions embodied in fingorts (ICO2/Capita) 0. 2018 • CO2 emissions embodied in fingorts (ICO2/Capita) 0. 2018 • CO2 emissions embodied in fingorts (ICO2/Capita) 0. 2018 • CO2 emissions embodied in fingorts (ICO2/Capita) 0. 2018 • CO2 emissions embodied in fingorts (ICO2/Capita) 0. 2018 • CO2 emissions embodied in fingorts (ICO2/Capita) 0. 2018 • CO2 emissions embodied in fingorts (ICO2/Capita) 0. 2018 • CO2 emissions embodied in fingorts (ICO2/Capita) 0. 2018 • CO2 emissions embodied in fingorts (ICO2/Capita) 0. 2018 • CO2 emissions embodied in fingorts (ICO2/Capita) 0. 2018 • CO2 emissions embodied in fingorts (ICO2/Capita) 0. 2019 • CO2 emissions embodied in fingorts (ICO2/Capita) 0. 2019 • CO2 emissions embodied in fingorts (ICO2/Capita) 0. 2019 • CO2 emissions embodied in fingorts (ICO2/Capita) 0. 2019 • CO2 emissions embodied in fingorts (ICO2/Capita) 0. 2019 • CO2 emissions embodied in fingorts (ICO2/Capita) 0. 2019 • CO2 emissions embodied in fingorts (ICO2/Capita) 0. 2019 • CO2 emissions embodied i						1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (vorst 0-10 best)  National Part of					- 1	1		2.0	J 201	7	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)  NA NA OCCEAN Quality Education  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  Deam of formality planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females and particular) in the primary planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females and particular) in the primary planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females and particular) in the primary planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females and particular) in the primary planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females and particular) in the population using at least basic dinking water services (%)  Specifically women in national parliament (%)  Specifically women in national parliam						b		NA	4 N	.A •	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)  **Property Rights (worst 1-7 best)  **Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  **Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  **Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  **Population using at least basic sanitation embodied in imports (%)  **Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  **Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  **Population with access to electricity (%)  **Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  **Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  **Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  **Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  **Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  **Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  **Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  **Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  **Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  **Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  **Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  **Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  **Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  **Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  **Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  **Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  **Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  **Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  **Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  **Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  **Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  **Pop							CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	0.0	J 201	8	
Net primary enrollment rate (%) Literacy rate (%) of population aged 15 to 24)  SDG5 - Gender Equality Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions) Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) SDG6 - Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to electricity and heating per total electricity output (MicCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population (Go fortal labor force) Population with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to electricity and heating per total electricity output (MicCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population (Go fortal labor force) Population (Family and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to electricity and heating per total electricity output (MicCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population (Family and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to ele	Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	. NA	A •	/ •	b					
Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  SDGG - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Anh Na	SDG4 – Quality Education							0.0	) 201	8 •	,  -
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  SDGS - Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  SDGG - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic salitation services (%)  Population using at least basic salitation services (%)  Population using at least basic salitation services (%)  SDGG - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  SDGG - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  SDGG - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population)  Na N		95.4	£ 2016	6 •							, ,
Elteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  NA NA SA		90.7	201	5	, .						
SDG5 - Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions) Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Spoulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) Spoulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) Spoulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy Spoulation with access to electricity (%) SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population) SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Firesh water wither and Sologopoulation) SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population) SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Groveth Firesh water that receives provider (% of population) SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Groveth Firesh water withor and (% of for ball abor force) SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy SDG8 - Affordable and Clean Energy SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Firesh water without a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population) SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Firesh water withor and (% of force) SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Firesh water withor and (% of force) SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Firesh water withor and (% of force) SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Firesh water withor and (% of force) SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Firesh water withor and (% of force) SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Firesh water withor and (% of force) SDG8 - Decent Work and Ec											
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Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population with access to electricity (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Colider involved in child labor (% of population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 worst) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 worst)  SDG7 - Partnerships for the Goals For injh-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  NA NA OF Countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	NA	N/	Α •	•	•	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Population water water that receives treatment (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Population with access to elect		NA	N/	Δ •	4 6	_					7
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Presshader withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with amobile-money-service provider (% of population) aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  An NA   NA   NA   NA   NA   NA   NA   NA											-7
SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population with access to electricity services treatment (%) Population embodied in imports (m³/capita) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with ac	1 1										1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Preshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Sacree water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  NA NA NA  Described in the city or area where they live (%)  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA OF Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Population with a case of chall abour (% of population)  Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA OF Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 worst)  Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA OF Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 worst)  NA NA OF Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 worst)  Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA OF Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 worst)  Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		J-1	۷۷۲.	, _	-	<u> </u>		4.3	, 201	8 •	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Preshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  NA NA NA  Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population)  NA NA NA  SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  NA NA NA  Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA NA  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  NA NA  Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  NA NA  Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)  NA NA  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA  Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  NA NA  Percentage of population  NA NA  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA  Property Rights (worst		06 E	201	F _	- 1		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	NA	A N	A •	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  5carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  NA NA Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  NA NA Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  NA NA Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  **SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals**  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  7.0 2015 •  **Total work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  NA NA Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  **NA NA •  **Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  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)  **Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  **SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals*  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  7.0 2015 •  **For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		77.0			-	1					
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  NA NA Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)  SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  NA N						-	_				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  NA NA OPERIOR Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  NA NA OPERIOR OF Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA OPERIOR OF A Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA OPERIOR OF A Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA OPERIOR OF A Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA OPERIOR OF A Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA OPERIOR OF A Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA OPERIOR OF A Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA OPERIOR OF A Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA OPERIOR OF A Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA OPERIOR OF A Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA OPERIOR OF A Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA OPERIOR OF A Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA OPERIOR OF A Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA OPERIOR OF A Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA OPERIOR OF A Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA OPERIOR OF A Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA OPERIOR OF A PROPERTY (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA OPERIOR OF A PROPERTY (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA OPERIOR OF A PROPERTY (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA OPERIOR OF A PROPERTY (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA OPERIOR OF A PROPERTY (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA OPERIOR OF A PROPERTY (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA OPERIOR OF A PROPERTY (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA OPERIOR OF A PROPERTY (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA OPERIOR OF A PROPERTY (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA OPERIOR OF A PROPERTY (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA OPERIOR OF A PROPERTY (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA OPERIOR OF A PROPERTY (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA OPERIOR OF A PROPERTY (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA OPERIOR OF A PROPERTY (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA OPERIOR OF A PROPERTY (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA OPERIOR OF A PROPERTY (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA OPERIOR OF A PROPERTY (wors											•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  NA NA  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  NA NA  Population with a crease where they live (%)  NA NA  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  NA NA  Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  7.0 2015  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)								30.4	+ 201	8 •	
Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  NA NA NA POPORE (City of area where they live (%)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA N		NA	NA	4		1	3	N.F	A N	A •	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  NA NA O O SDG9  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  NA NA O Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Stock of population aged 5 to 14)  NA NA O O SU19  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA O SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  7.0 2015  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	3.					_ '	·				
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  NA N					个	1					
total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  NA N	. 3, 3, 1	90.6	2016	ó •	<b>/ †</b>	1	, ,				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  NA NA NA PA Por Hongle finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  NA NA NA POR Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA POR Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA POR Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA POR PRESS Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA POR PRESS Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA POR PRESS Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA POR PRESS Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA POR PRESS Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA POR PRESS Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA POR PRESS Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA POR PRESS Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA POR PRESS Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA POR PRESS Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA POR PRESS Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA POR PRESS Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA POR PRESS Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA POR PRESS Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA POR PRESS Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA POR PRESS Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA POR PRESS Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA POR PRESS Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA POR PRESS Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA POR PRESS Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA POR PRESS FREEdom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA POR PRESS FREEdom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA POR PRESS FREEdom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA POR PRESS FREEdom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA POR PRESS FREEdom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA POR PRESS FREEdom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA POR PRESS FREEdom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA POR PRESS FREEDOM INDEX (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA POR PRESS FREEDOM INDEX (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA POR PRESS FREEDOM INDEX (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA POR PRESS FREEDOM INDEX (best 0–100 worst)	, 51	NA	. NA	Α •	•	•					1
Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  N	SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	_					1 7 1 *	* 0(	0 201	n •	. (
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  NA  NA  NA  Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA  NA  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  7.0 2015  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  N		-5.1	201/	8		b					
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  NA NA O OF For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  NA NA O OF This provider (% of GNI)  NA NA OF This provider (% of GNI)  NA NA OF THE GOALS  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  7.0 2015 OF THE GOALS  The provider (% of GNI)  NA NA OF THE GOALS  The provider (% of GNI)  NA NA OF THE GOALS  The provider (% of GNI)  NA NA OF THE GOALS  The provider (% of GNI)  NA NA OF THE GOALS  The provider (% of GNI)  NA NA OF THE GOALS  The provider (% of GNI)  NA NA OF THE GOALS  The provider (% of GNI)  NA NA OF THE GOALS  The provider (% of GNI)  NA NA OF THE GOALS  The provider (% of GNI)  NA NA OF THE GOALS  The provider (% of GNI)  NA NA OF THE GOALS  The provider (% of GNI)  NA NA OF THE GOALS  The provider (% of GNI)  NA NA OF THE GOALS  The provider (% of GNI)  NA NA OF THE GOALS  The provider (% of GNI)  NA NA OF THE GOALS  The provider (% of GNI)  NA NA OF THE GOALS  The provider (% of GNI)  NA NA OF THE GOALS  The provider (% of GNI)  NA NA OF THE GOALS  The provider (% of GNI)  NA NA OF THE GOALS  The provider (% of CNI)  The p							Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	NA	\ N/	A •	-
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  NA  NA  OGovernment spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  N						4	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  NA  NA  NA  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  NA  N		NA	N/	4	•	1	•	7.0	J 201	5	,
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) NA NA • public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA	N/	Α •	, .						
								NΑ	ı IV/	A =	
						= 1	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) *	26.3	3 201	4 •	,

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

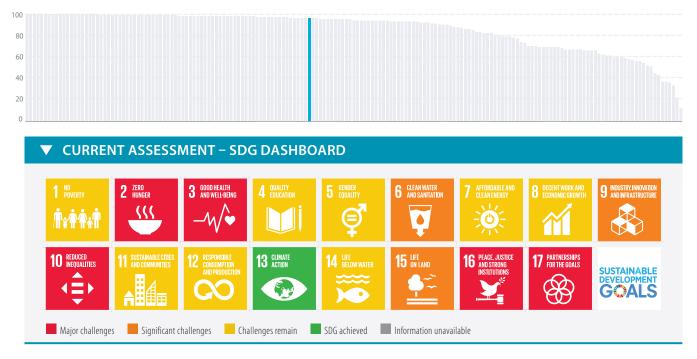
#### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 70.2 70.4 SDG Global rank 73 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





## **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

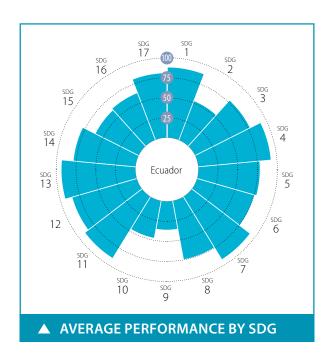
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	**	Value Year Rati	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.0 2020 • ↑	Population using the internet (%)	74.8 2018	- 1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	4.8 2020 • ↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	60.8 2018	• 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4 2018	• 4
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	9.5 2017	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.1 2013 • ↑	universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2020	• •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.4 2013	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018	• -
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	27.6 2016 • ↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		• •
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017 • →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	1111	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.2 2017 • ↑	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	51.5 2016	• 6
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.0 2015 • →		31.J ZUIU -	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Appual man conceptration of particulate matter of loss than		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	95 2017 🔸 →	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	13.7 2017	• 7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.4 2018 • 🔻	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	84.2 2017	- J
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	28.8 2018 • ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62.1 2018	- :
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	45.0 2018 • 🛧	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	02.1 2010	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3 2018 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	2 2015	- 0
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	19.0 2016 • →	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.3 2015	-
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	19.0 2010	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.8 2016	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	43 2016	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	31.2 2012	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.3 2012	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	34.6 2016 • ↓	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	18.6 2010	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.5 2016	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.6 2010	• •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	94.3 2017 • →	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.6 2015	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.9 2017	• 1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94 2018 • ↑	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.4 2015	• 1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	74.0 2017	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2017	• •
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.4 2018 • ↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water	_	_
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.2 2018	• 1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	92.7 2018 • 🛧	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	50.4 2019	• -
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	85.4 2017 • 🛧	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	3.8 2014	• 1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.8 2016 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)		• •
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	• •
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	81.7 2014 • ↑	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.6 2018	- 1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	109.2 2018 • ↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.9 2018	- 1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	65.7 2019 • 🛧	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2019	• j
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.9 2020 • 🛧	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.7 2019	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.7 2017 • 🛧	(per million population)	0.2 2018	• •
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	83.9 2017 • →	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	39.7 2010	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11.3 2017	• 4
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	5.8 2018	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	60.3 2017	4
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	2.8 2013 • ↑	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	0U.3 ZUIU -	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		city or area where they live (%)	36.8 2018	• →
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2017 • ↑	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.3 2019	• •
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	90.4 2016	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	88.0 2018	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.2 2017 • →	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	28 2019 • 12.8 2016 •	• ↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	1.4 2018	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2019	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.0 2018	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	27.9 2019	• 1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	56.2 2017 • →	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.7 2007	• •
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	5.8 2019 • ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA NA •	• (
	0.1.2010	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	14/4	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2010 • ↑	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	15.2 2018	

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



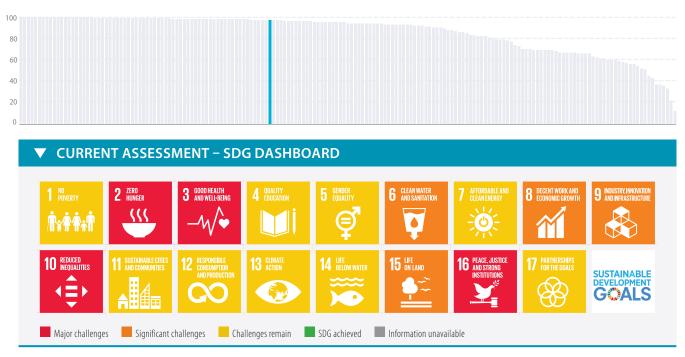
#### **ECUADOR**

## **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 74.3 70.4 SDG Global rank 46 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





## **ECUADOR**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend		Value Year Rati	ng Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	2.7 2020 • 🛧	Population using the internet (%)	57.3 2017	• 1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	10.1 2020 • →	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	54.7 2018	个
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.7 2018	<b>1</b>
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	7.9 2017 • 🛧	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)		•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	23.9 2014 • 🞵	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 13.6 2019 <b>•</b>	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.6 2014 • 🛧	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2018	7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.9 2016 • 🕹	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4 2014	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017 • 🗾		0.4 2014	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.4 2017 • 🛧	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	46.4.2017	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.0 2015 • →	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	46.4 2017	, •
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	59 2017 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	14.9 2017	•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.2 2018 • 🛧		07.0 2017	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.2 2018 • 🛧	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.9 2017	, T
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	44.0 2018 • 👈	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	71.9 2019	<u> </u>
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2018 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	13.0 2016 • 1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.3 2015	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	13.0 2010	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.5 2016	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	25 2016	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	24.2 2012	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	_	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.9 2012	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	21.3 2016 • ↓	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	22.6 2010	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.5 2016 • 7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.4 2010	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	79.3 2017 • →	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.7 2016	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.2 2017	1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	83 2018 • ↑	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3 2015	• 1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	77.0 2017	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2018	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.8 2019 • 🕹	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	76.9 2018	• 1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	90.9 2018 • →	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	68.5 2019	<b>^</b>
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	97.8 2017 • 🛧	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	29.2 2014	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.3 2017 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	5.9 2014	• 1
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	79.4 2012 • 🛧	SDG15 – Life on Land		
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	07.0.004.0	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	29.7 2018	N 7
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.8 2018	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	70.9 2018	• 1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	69.3 2019	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2019	• 4
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	39.4 2020 • 🔱	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1 2018	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.3 2018	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.0 2017 • 🛧	(per million population)	0.5 2010	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	88.0 2017 • 🛧	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.8 2005	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.8 2017	• 1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	33.8 2018	• 1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	1.6 2013 • 🛧	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	4E 2 2010 <b>4</b>	باد
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		city or area where they live (%)	45.3 2019	, Ψ
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2017 • ↑	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.7 2019	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	95.6 2016 • 🛧	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	82.1 2018	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	1 2 2017	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	38 2019	7
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.2 2017 • 🛧	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	4.9 2016	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2019	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.9 2018 • •	per 100,000 population)		_
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.4 2018 • •	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	31.9 2019	1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	51.2 2017 • 7	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	0.2.2015	
	4.0.2010	-	9.2 2015	•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	4.0 2019 • <b>↑</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	•
1 2 2 1 1 2		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA	

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

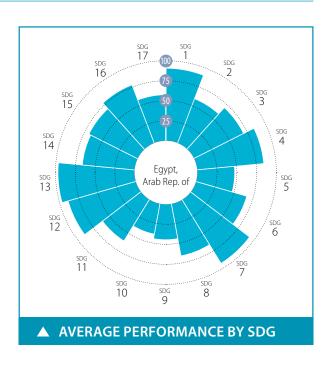


Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)

\* 0.0 2019 •



100 (best) to 0 (worst)



100 60 20





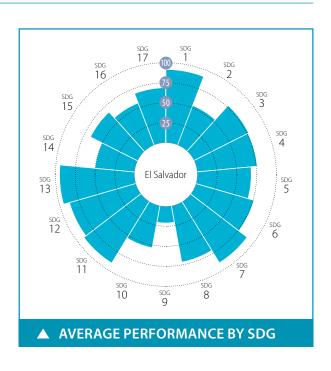
## EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC OF

SDG1 – No Poverty			Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.5	2020	•	Population using the internet (%)		2018		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	9.5	2020	• 1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	53.9	2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.8	2018	8	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.5	2017	• 1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				·
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.3	2014	• 1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	39.4	2020	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.5	2014	• 1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2018		4
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	32.0	2016	• 🔸	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2017		7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	• 1		0.0	2017	Ť	_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7.3	2017	• 1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	10.6	2015		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.6	2015	• 🔱		49.0	2013		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	37	2017	• 1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	87.0	2017	•	4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.2	2018	• 1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	08.6	2017		•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	21.2	2018	• 1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2017		<b>A</b>
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12.0	2018	• 1		71.0	2010	, _	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2018	• 1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1.4	2012		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	27.7	2016	• →	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2012		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	109	2016	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2016		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2012		
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2010		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	53.8		•		0.0	2010		_
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	91.5		•	SDG13 – Climate Action	2.0	2047		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2014		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		Ψ
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	68.0			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		T
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2017		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	13.2	2018	•	
	7.0	2010		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education	07.0	2010		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2018		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2019		•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	84.6 88.2			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2014		T
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	00.2	2017		Fish caught by trawling (%)		2014		T
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	80.0	2014	• 1	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	83.8	2018		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.3	2018	-	<b>→</b>
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	31.3			Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		$\rightarrow$
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2019		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		1
	13.1	2020		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2018	•	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	00.1	2017		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.1	2018	•	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2017		(per million population)				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)			• 1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	118.9	2013		Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2012		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)		2010		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	9.9	2018	•	•
	1.0	2013		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	87.0	2018	•	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	4000	2047			E 1	2010		
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0			Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		2019		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	97.6	2016	• T	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2018		J.
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.1	2017	• 7	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)				
					7.0	2016	) —	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	1.0	2010		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	•	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2018		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	56.5	2019	)	T
	5.5	2018	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		,	_	_
		2017	• 1	•	F 2			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	32.8	2017		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.3	2008	•	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)		2017		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	10.8		• 1	· -	NA	2008 NA 2015		•

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

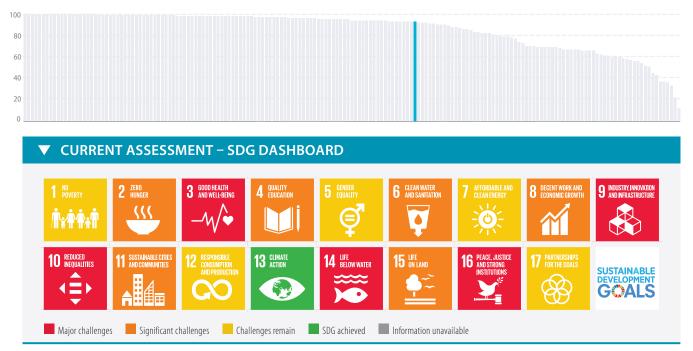
#### **EL SALVADOR**

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 69.6 70.4 SDG Global rank 77 (OF 166)



## ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





## **EL SALVADOR**

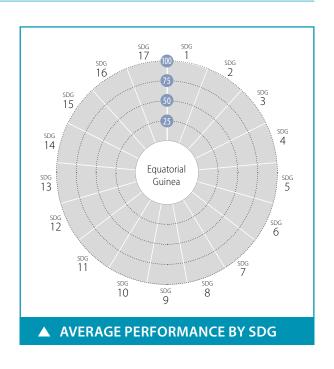
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rat	ting Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	1.1	2020	•	1	Population using the internet (%)	33.8 2017	• 7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	7.4	2020	) •	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	54.5 2018	• 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	0.0	2017	, _		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2 2018	• 1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2017		T	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2014		T	universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2020	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2014		T	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018	• -
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 2016	• -
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		T	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)		2017		<b>T</b>	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	44.4 2017	• •
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	1.0	2015			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	16	2017		<b>A</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	24.5.2017	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2017		_	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	24.5 2017	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2018		<b>A</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	94.6 2017	• 7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2018		1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	80.3 2018	• 1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2018		•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.1	2010		-1-	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0 2010	• •
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	14.0	2016	•	1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.8 2016	• •
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		20.			Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	30.1 2012	• •
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	42	2016	, –		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.3 2012	• •
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.2	2016	•	<b>4</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	13.9 2010	• •
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.7	2016	•	7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.7 2010	• •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	69.5	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2016	•	1	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.2 2017	• 1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	81	2018	•	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.4 2015	• 1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	76.0	2017	•	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2019	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3	2018	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.6 2018	• <del>-</del>
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	81.0	2018	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	44.2 2019	• 1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	77.8	2017	•	4	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	100.0 2014	• 1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.0	2018	•		Fish caught by trawling (%)	11.5 2014	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2018	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	80.0	2014	•	<b>↑</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	00.4	2018		_	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.6 2018	• -
Ratio of female-to-male linear years of education received (%)		2019		<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.6 2018	• 1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2019		<b>*</b>	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2019	• 1
	33.3	2020		<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.2 2018	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	07 <i>/</i> l	2017	, _	<b>1</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.8 2018	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017		<u> </u>			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2005			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	61.0 2017	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	61.8 2017	• -
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)		2013		1	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	30.4 2018	• 4
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	2.0	2013		_	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	52.8 2018	• 1
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.5	2017		1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.6 2019	•
Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2016		<b>†</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.5 2018	• •
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	34 2019	• 1
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.1	2017	•	•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	8.9 2016	• •
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	2.7	2010			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 2019	• •
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018 2018			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.8 2019	• 1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		2017		<b>+</b>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.3 2016	• -
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2019		<b>↑</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	• •
	5.1	_010			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	25.1 2017	• 1
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0.0 2019	

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

**GOALS** 

## **EQUATORIAL GUINEA**

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 53.1 na SDG Global rank NA (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





Notes: The full title of Goal 2"Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

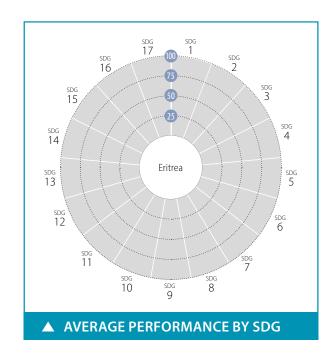
Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

## **EQUATORIAL GUINEA**

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)  *	* NA	e Year I		ing Tren		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)		e <b>Year</b> 2 2017		
, , ,	* NA		A •			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2 2017		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	11/71	1 47 4	1 -	_	_	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	NIA	NI.	1 6	- /		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.9	2018	3 •	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA 26.2		A •			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 *	2.6	222		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2 2011			4	universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2020	0	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2011				Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	8 •	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		•		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	Α •	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA			_		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA 1.0			_		Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	NA	A NA	Α •	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.0	2015	j 🖢	7		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			-	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being						Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		1 2017		/ ->	•	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) ( $\mu$ g/m <sup>3</sup> )	53.2	2 2017	7 •	4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		9 2018			>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	48.1	1 2017	7	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		3 2018			1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		NA		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2018		•	b	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1 5	b an	1	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	4.2	2 2018	3 •	• →	>	The state of the s	0.6	201		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22.0	2016	6 •	<u>.</u> -	<b>→</b>	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.6 NA	5 2016 A NA		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		_			á	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)				-
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	178	3 2016	6				NΑ		Α •	. (
				- 1		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA NA			
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		5 2016		• 4	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA		A •	
Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 10)		5 2016				Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	IV/n	Α •	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)				• →	-	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		3 2011				Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		3 2017		7
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		7		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA			
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017		7		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	, NA	Α •	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	. INA	Α •	•	_	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education						Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	2018	8	1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		5 2015		•		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	57.5	5 2019	9 •	, 1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2 2015				Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	13.8	3 2014	4 •	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.0	2010	J •		b	Fish caught by trawling (%)	23.2	2 2014	4 •	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality						Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	A NA	A •	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	20.7	7 2011	1 •	• <b>→</b>	<b>&gt;</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land	1200	201		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	54.2	2 2018	Q 🍘		١.	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2 2018 1 2019		- 1	<b>/</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2019			(	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		3 2019		1
		2020			<u></u>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.2	2 2018	3 -	/ •
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		201			•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	NA	A N/	Α •	. (
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		7 2017			<b>&gt;</b>	(per million population)				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		3 2017			-	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2 2000			1	Homicides (per 100,000 population) *		3 2015		•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		3 2018				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	A NA	4 •	<i>i</i> •
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	NA	A NA	1		1	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	NA	NA	Д	. (
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy						city or area where they live (%)				
Population with access to electricity (%)	67.2	2 2017	7 •	, 7	<b>&gt;</b>	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	34.4	4 2016	ó <b>•</b>	, 7	<b>&gt;</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2018		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA	A NA	Α •	•	•	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		5 2019 3 2016		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					_	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-12 8	3 2018	Q 🔮	• •		per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	) 🖜	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		3 2018 4 2018				Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	58.4	4 2019	9 •	, ;
	01	ZU 10	j <u> </u>		<u>á</u> '	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	Α •			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA	NA	A •	,
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	6.4	4 2019	9 •	• <b>→</b>	>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA	A NA	Δ	à
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	) NA	A NA	A •			public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	Tw.	1%	1 -	
					_	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	17.2	2 2017	7 •	, .
						Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	<sup>*</sup> 0.0	2019	9	,

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

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 53.1 na SDG Global rank NA (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





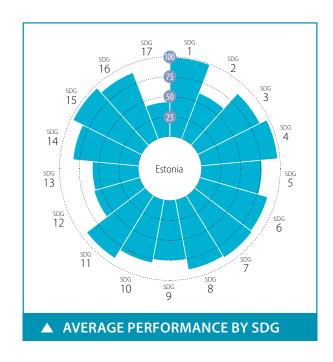
## **ERITREA**

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year R				G9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year F	_	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) *	NA	NA				ulation using the internet (%)		2017		<b>→</b>
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%) *	NA	NA		•	Mot	oile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	0.0	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
SDG2 – Zero Hunger						istics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related frastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.9	2018	•	7
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA				,				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	50.3	2010	•	$\rightarrow$		Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * iversities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2020	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.3	2010	•	<b>→</b>		entific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.0	2016	•	1		enditure on research and development (% of GDP)  *		2017		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2007	•	•			0.0	2017	_	_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.6	2017	•	4		G10 – Reduced Inequalities	NIA	NIA		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.0	2015	•	$\rightarrow$	_	coefficient adjusted for top income	NA	NA		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being						G11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	480	2017	•	7		ual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	48.0	2017	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18.4	2018	•	7			60.0	2016		_
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	41.9	2018	•	1		ess to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) sfaction with public transport (%)				7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	89.0	2018	•	7			NA	NA		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2018	•	1		G12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	23.9	2016		4		nicipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2011	•	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.7	2010	_			rtronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	174	2016	•			duction-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					_	emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016		4		duction-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2010		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016		7	Nitro	ogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2	2010	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2017		7	SD	G13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2010			Ene	rgy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2	2017	•	1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		Т	CO <sub>2</sub>	emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0	2015	•	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017		<b>→</b>	$CO_2$	emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	0.0	2018	•	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	•	•	SD	G14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mea	an area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2018		+	Oce	an Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	54.0	2019	•	1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2017		4	Fish	caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	10.7	2014	•	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	93.3	2018	•	•	Fish	caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA		
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Mari	ine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	21.0	2010	•	<b>→</b>		G15 – Life on Land on area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	133	2018		4
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA		•		an area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		4
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	85.2	2019	•	1		List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.0	2019	•	$\rightarrow$		manent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA	NA		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation						estrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	14/1	14/1		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	51.9	2016	•	$\rightarrow$		er million population)	0.0	2018	•	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	11.9	2016	•	$\rightarrow$	-	G16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2005		•		nicides (per 100,000 population) *	8.0	2015		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•		entenced detainees (% of prison population)		NA		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	0.3	2013	•	1		tentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	INA	11/1		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				•		y or area where they live (%)	NA	NA		•
Population with access to electricity (%)	48.4	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Prop	perty Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2016		÷		n registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA	•	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per				Ť	Corr	ruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	23	2019	•	<b>→</b>
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.6	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Chile	dren involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Expo	orts of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2010		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	NA	NA		•	pe	er 100,000 population)	0.0	2019		•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018		•	Pres	ss Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	80.3	2019	•	$\rightarrow$
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					SD	G17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA				rernment spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2.8	2006	•	•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	5.1	2019	•	1		high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2010		1		iblic finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA		
, 4 - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				-	Oth	er countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	
									•	

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

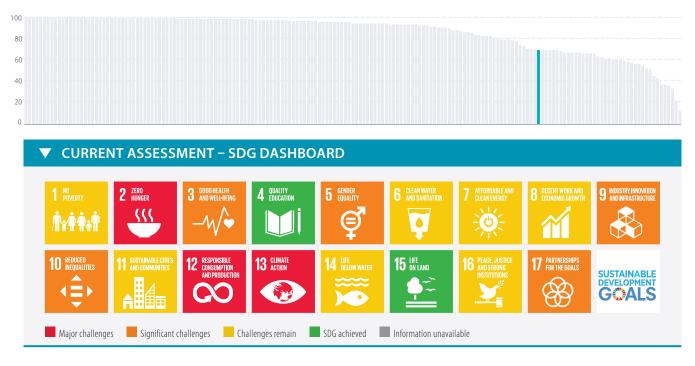


# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 80.1 SDG Global rank 10 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

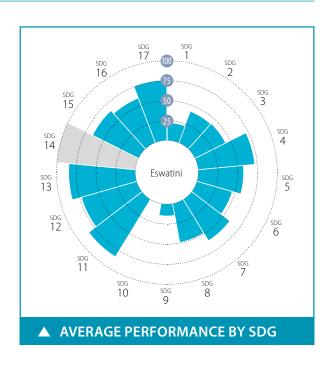




SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Yea			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year Rat	ting	Iren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.1 202			Population using the internet (%)	89.4		•	Ţ
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.2 202		•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	146.7	2018	•	Т
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	15.8 20	1/ •	7	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.1	2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	22.0	2020		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.9 20		T	universities (worst 0–100 best)	32.0	2020	•	_
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  **Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  **The student of the student of	2.6 20		T	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2018	•	1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  *	0.7 20		1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2017	•	4
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5 20		- :	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2010	•	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.0 20		<b>1</b>	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2017		4
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.6 20		<b>→</b>	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science	25.3	2019	•	7
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	40.7 20			and engineering)	35.0	2015	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				5 5				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	0.20	17 •	•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	34.9	2015		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.2 20		<b>*</b>	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income Palma ratio		2017		1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.6 20		<b>*</b>	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)		2017		-:
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	13.0 20		本		37.2	2017		_
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 20			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	17.0.20	16	•	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	6.7	2017	•	1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.0 20	10	T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99 0	2017	•	4
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	25 20°	16 •	•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	67.4		•	4
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				Population with rent overburden (%)		2017		4
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	6.1 20		T		1.7	2017	_	_
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.8 20			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1 / /	2016		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	7.7 20		1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	14.4		_	-
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.4 20° 87.0 20°		1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)				•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	75.0 20°			SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	40.5	2012		•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0 20			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2010		•
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.7 20			Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2010		
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	44.7 20				0.0	2010	_	_
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	17.2 20		<b>1</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action	45.5	2047		
	17.2 20	10	•	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	15.5		•	4
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		7
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.1 20		1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2019		•
, , ,	97.1 20° 99.9 20°		1	Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )	12.1	2016	•	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	93.2 20		•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	43.6 20		<b>1</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018	•	1
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	525.3 20		4	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	66.0		•	Ą
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	7.2 20		<b>A</b>	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2014		1
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	8.8 20		<b>*</b>	Fish caught by trawling (%)	29.6		•	4
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	54.0 20		<b>*</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	•	
SDG5 – Gender Equality			•	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods				Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				1
(% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	78.4 20	17 🛑	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	106.3 20	18	<b>1</b>	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019	•	1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	80.5 20		<b>1</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2018	•	•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	28.7 202		7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.3	2018	•	•
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	28.3 20			(per million population)				
Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	89.0 20	10 •		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2017	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.7 20	17		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.7	2018	•	T
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.1 20		•	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	72.1	2019	•	1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	18.6 20			city or area where they live (%)	ΕΛ	2019		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	69.6 20		•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	18.7 20			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019		4
Population using safely managed water services (%)	93.3 20		Ţ			2019		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.4 20	17 •		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0			
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			•	per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019		
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 20	17	<b>A</b>	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	12.3	2019	•	1
Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	92.9 20		<b>A</b>	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	196.6			1
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total				SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.3 20	17 •	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.2	2016	•	4
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	19.2 20	18 🔸	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			_	1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2017	•	7
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	2.6 20	18 🗕		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA (		•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.6 20			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	66.5	2019	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a				Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	43.1	2020	•	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	98.0 20	17 •	1	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	0.3	2016	•	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.7 20	10	1					_
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	75.3 20		1					
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	12.7 20							

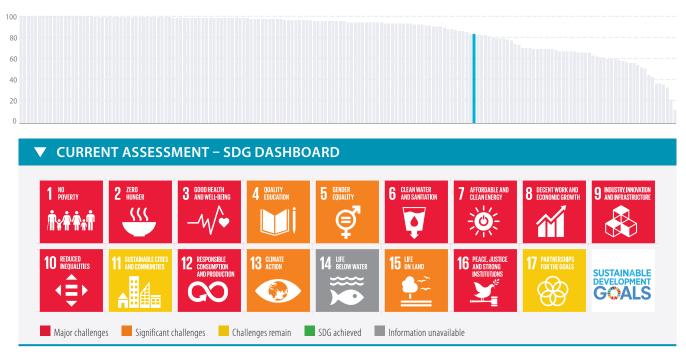
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

## **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 53.4 53.1 SDG Global rank 144 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





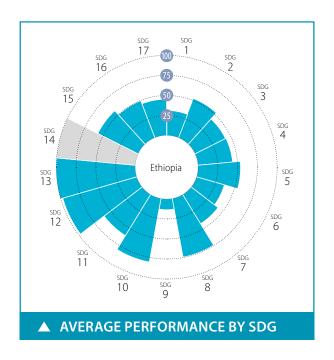
## **ESWATINI**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rati			Value Yea		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	39.3 2020		Population using the internet (%)	47.0 20		• 1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	59.5 2020	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	15.9 20	<i>i</i> 17 •	• >
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	NA N	NA •	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	20.6 2017	● 7	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	25.5 2014	• 1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 202	J20 <b>•</b>	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.0 2014	• 1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 20	110	• -
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	16.5 2016	• 🔱	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)			• 7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	4.0 2017	• 🔱	<del>-                                   </del>	0.3 20	15 -	, –
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.1 2017	• →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	15.0.00		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.8 2015	• >	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	65.9 200	09 🖢	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	437 2017	• ↓	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	17.2 20	)17	<b>7</b>
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17.2 2018	• 7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	54.4 2018		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	94.8 20		T
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	329.0 2018		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.6 20	019 •	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	8.6 2018	-	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.8 20		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	26.7 2016	• •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.1 20		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	137 2016		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	114.8 20	112	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	12.1 20	<i>i</i> 12 •	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.9 2016	• 🔱	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	27.2 20		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	57.7 2016	• →	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.3 20	<i>i</i> 10 🔸	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	76.7 2017		SDG13 – Climate Action			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	88.3 2014	• •	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.2 20	J17 <b>•</b>	• 1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89 2018	• →	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.4 20	J15 <b>《</b>	• ->
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	63.0 2017	•		162.7 20		•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4 2019	• •	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA N	NA •	• •
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	82.5 2017	• ↓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		NA •	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	67.4 2017	• 1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA •	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	95.5 2018	• •	Fish caught by trawling (%)		NA •	
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5 20		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	22.0.2014		SDG15 – Life on Land	0	10	
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	82.9 2014	• ↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.6 20	11Q <i>(</i>	٠ -
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	87.5 2018	• ↓	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA •	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	62.9 2019	• →	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 20°		, _
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	9.6 2020	• →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.8 20		-
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				0.1 20	ال 🀱	, ,
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	69.0 2017	• →	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.7 20	18 🥊	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	58.4 2017					
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	75.7 2000		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.5 20	17	٠ _
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	5.3 2018	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)			7
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	6.3 2013	• 1		18.1 20	12 -	, -
	0.5 _		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	45.3 20	119	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	72 E 2017 (	• •	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.6 20	119	
7.1.1	73.5 2017 <b>4</b> 9.7 2016 <b>6</b>	- 4	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	53.5 20		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	49.7 2016	• 7	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	34 20		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA NA	• •	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	7.3 20		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD)			
	2.2.2018 (		per 100,000 population)	* 0.0 20	19 🗨	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.3 2018 <b>9</b>		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	49.1 20	119 🥊	• 7
	8.8 2010 -	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		12	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)			SDG1/ - rathletships for the Goals			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	28.6 2011	• •		116 20	1.4	- 4
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		• •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.6 20	114	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	28.6 2011 <b>2</b> 2.1 2019 <b>0</b> .7 2010	• →			014 • NA •	) •

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



## **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 55.2 53.1 SDG Global rank 136 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)







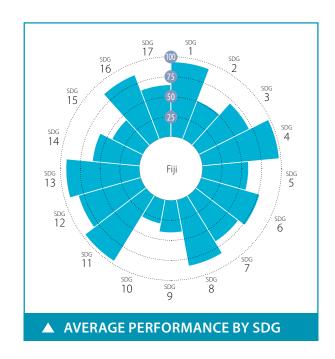
## **ETHIOPIA**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating T		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Ratir	ıg Trer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	25.3 2020 •	1	Population using the internet (%)		201		7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	59.3 2020 •	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	13.9	201	7	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.1	2016	6	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	20.6 2017 •	1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	38.4 2016	<b>→</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2020	0 •	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.9 2016	<b>→</b>	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	R	-
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	4.5 2016	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2013		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017 •	1		0.0	2011	_	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	35.0	201	5 _	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.7 2015	<b>→</b>		33.0	201	) _	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	401 2017 •	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	39.0	201	7	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.1 2018 •	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.2	201	7	_
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	55.2 2018 •	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2019		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	151.0 2018 •	1		37.7	201	<i>y</i>	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2018 •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.0	204		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	18.3 2016	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		201		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2010		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	144 2016 •	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		
	26.7.2016		- ' ' ' ' ' '		2012		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		<b>↓</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2010		
Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.1	2010		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		<i>→</i>	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		Ţ	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		201		_1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		-	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		201		1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.1 2019	7 .L	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	201	/	
	4.1 2019	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education	04.6.2015		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	. NA	4	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	0 1.0 2015 =		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	. NA	A •	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	72.0 2017		Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA			•
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	8	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	62.3 2018	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	18.6	2018	8 •	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	41.0 2018 •	<b>4</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		ہ
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	86.0 2019 •	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	38.8 2020 •	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2018		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	41.1 2017	<b>→</b>	(per million population)	0.0	2018	8	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	7.3 2017	<b>→</b>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	32.3 2015		Homicides (per 100,000 population) *	7.6	201	5	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		201		•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	0.4 2013	1	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the				
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			city or area where they live (%)	53./	2019	9 -	4
Population with access to electricity (%)	44.3 2017	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.3	2019	9	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	3.5 2016	<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	2.7	2018	8	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.0 2017 •	<b>↑</b>	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2019		7
			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD)				
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	1 1 2010		per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	9	
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	-1.1 2018 • 6.2 2018 •	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	35.1	2019	9	1
	0.2 2010		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	34.8 2017 •	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.8	201	5 •	_
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	2.1 2019	<b>1</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2010	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		. NA		•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		2018		

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

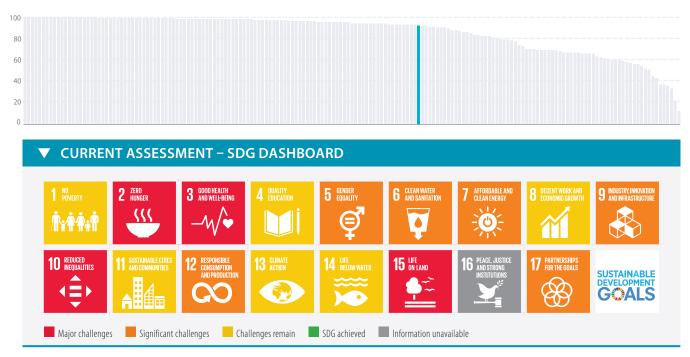


# **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 49.6 69.9 SDG Global rank 74 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



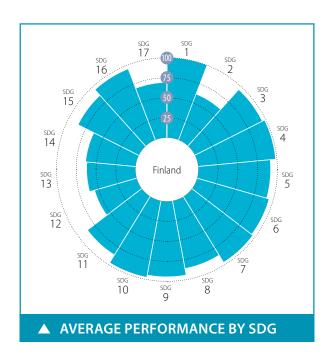




SDG1 – No Poverty	Value '	Year R	ating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year	r Ratin	g Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.2 2	2020	•	1	Population using the internet (%)	50.0 201	7 •	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	6.7 2	2020	•	<u> </u>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	147.5 201	8 •	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.7 2	0017		•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4 201	8 •	<b>4</b>
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				<b>A</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	6 00 202	0	
, , , , ,	7.5 2			T	universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 202	U •	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.3 2		•	7	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2 201	8 •	$\rightarrow$
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2			•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA N	Α •	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.0 2			T	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.2 2			.1.	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	52.4 201	3 •	
	1.2 2	2013	•	Ψ	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2017		T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	10.8 201	7 •	T
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.9 2			T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.0 201	7	$\rightarrow$
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	25.6 2		•	*	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA N	A •	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	54.0 2		•	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0 201	1 👝	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	30.6 2	2016	•	<b>→</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.1 201		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	127.4 201		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	99 2	2016	•		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.4 201		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.6 2	2016	•	T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	16.5 201		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	69.9 2		•	4	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.8 201		•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	49.4 2		•	Ţ	SDG13 – Climate Action	2.0 201		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9 2		•	<b>*</b>		1 7 201	7	
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		<b>*</b>	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.7 201		T
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	64.0 2			<b></b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.5 201		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA			•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 201	8	
SDG4 – Quality Education				_	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.8 2	2016		J.	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.9 201		<b>→</b>
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	102.6 2			•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	73.1 201		T
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7 2				Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	24.4 201		T
	JJ.1 Z	2017			Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA N		•
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3 201	8 –	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	65.8 2	2017	•	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.8 2	2018		•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	9.4 201	-	<b>→</b>
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	50.4 2			1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.1 201	-	<b>→</b>
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	19.6 2			<b>×</b>	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 201	9 •	1
	12.0 2	2020	_		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1 201	8 •	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	02.0	0017			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 201	8	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.8 2			<b>→</b>	(per million population)			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.1 2			1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.5 2			•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.3 201		•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	3.9 2 4.4 2				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	25.9 201	8	T
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	4.4 2	2013		<u>T</u>	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA N	Α •	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	96.0 2	0017		<b>1</b>	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA N	A •	•
Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	39.6 2			<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA N		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	39.0 2	2010		7	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA N		•
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA	NA	•	•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA N		•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 201	9 •	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.0 2				per 100,000 population)	27.2 201	0 🛖	<b>A</b>
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	27.2 201	J 🛡	<u>T</u>
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.9 201	3 •	•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	4.1 2	2019	•	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3 2		•	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA N		•
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	26.4 201		T
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0 201	y <b>•</b>	

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

# ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 83.8 77.3 SDG Global rank 3 (OF 166)



#### **▼** SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



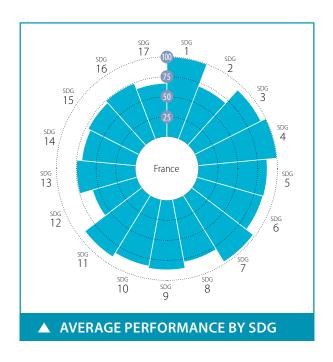


## **FINLAND**

SDG1 – No Poverty			Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year R		J Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)			)		Population using the internet (%)		2018		Ţ
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)			)	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	154.5	2018	•	Т
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	0.3	201	7	T	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	55.0	2020		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2017		T	universities (worst 0–100 best)	55.2	2020	•	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **		2016		T	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2018		1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2017		Ţ
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)			7	Ť	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2018		T
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		<b>1</b>	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2017		1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)		2015		•	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science				1
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	51.6	2015	5	•	and engineering)	23.0	2015	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3	2017	7	1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	28.7	2015	•	4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.0	2018	3	<b>†</b>	Palma ratio		2017		寸
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	1.7	2018	8	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)		2017		1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.7	2018	3	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2018	8	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	10.2	2016	5	<b>1</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	5.9	2017	•	T
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)					Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017	•	1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	7	2016	5	•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	56.2	2019	•	1
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	4.7	2016	5	1	Population with rent overburden (%)	8.4	2017	•	1
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.4			<b>1</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2017		<b>†</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	21.1	2016	•	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2015	5	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	96.1	2012	•	•
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91.0	2018	B •	1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	16.3	2012	•	•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)			7 🔸		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2010		•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)			9	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2010		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)			5	_	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2018		•
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	26.3			<b>+</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	14.0	2018	5 •	<u> </u>	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	8.1	2017	•	-
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		<b>→</b>
Net primary enrollment rate (%) *	98.5			T	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2018		•
	98.5			1	Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )	38.8	2016	•	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		201			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	99.1 41.3			1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		1
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	516.3			4	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				4
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	10.5			4	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2014		1
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	12.9			<b>†</b>	Fish caught by trawling (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2014		•
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	41.5	2018	8	1		0.1	2018		
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				Ţ
(% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	89.9	201	/	T		74.0			T
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.4	2018	B •	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2019 2018		1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	88.5			1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	46.0			T	(per million population)	2.0	2018	•	•
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	17.7			7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	78.3	2010	) •	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	12	2017	•	4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	19.0			<b>*</b>
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0				Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.4			•	city or area where they live (%)	84.3	2019	•	Т
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	15.6				Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		2019		•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0				Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0			•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	23.6			T	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019		1
Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	99.6 99.2			1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0.0	2016		
	77.2	2017			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.6	2019	•	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	4000	204			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	79	2019	•	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0			T	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)		2017		4
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total	100.0	2010	o •	T	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				_
electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.7	2017	7	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	14 7	2016		•
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	33.8	2018	3	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				•	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.4	2017		4
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.6	2018	3 •		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA		•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018		•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	55.0	2019	•	•
ricanis or inodent stavery (per 1,000 population)					Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	52.1	2020	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		2017	/	T	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	3.2	2016		-
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.8	2017			Similar promises in martinationals (654 Simon)	5.2	2010	_	_
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		2010		1	Similar profits of maxima desires (654 Simon)	3.2	2010	_	_
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Employment-to-population ratio (%)  Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)		2010	) •	<b>↑</b>	Since points of materials (654 since)	3.2	2010		_

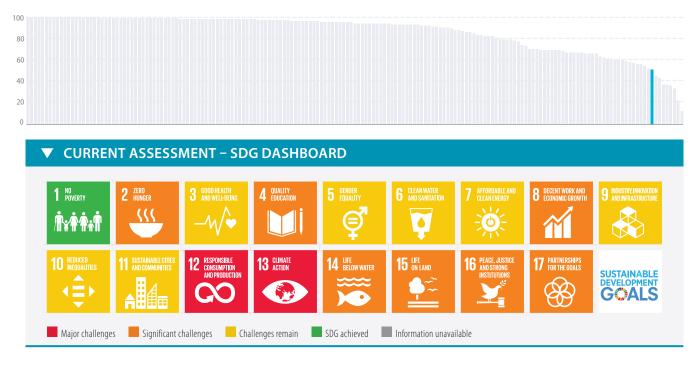
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 81.1 SDG Global rank 4 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





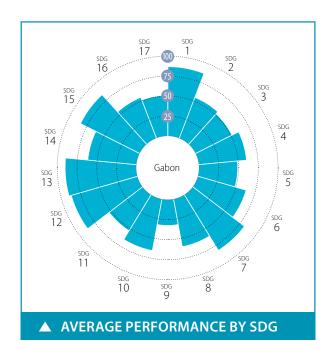
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year	Ratin	g Trer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.2 2020 •	1	Population using the internet (%)	82.0 201	8 •	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.3 2020 •	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	91.6 201	8 •	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	8.1 2017 •	1	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0 201	3	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2017 •	1	universities (worst 0–100 best)	66.6 202	) •	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  *	2.6 2016	1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.0 201	8 •	1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) *	0.7 2016	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.2 201	7	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.6 2016	4	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	10.9 201	8 •	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.5 2017 • 6.9 2017 •	1	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	33.4 201		1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.4 2015	1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	20.7 201	9 🛑	Т
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	77.3 2015		Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science and engineering)	29.2 201	5 •	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being						
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	8 2017	4	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	33.3 201	5	7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.5 2018	<b>*</b>	Palma ratio	1.1 201		4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.0 2018	<b>†</b>	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	3.6 201		- 1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.9 2018	<b>†</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	5.0 201		•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2018 •	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	10.6 2016	<b>1</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	11.8 201	7 •	1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.0 2010	•	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0 201	7	1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10 2016 •		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	67.9 201	9 •	1
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.5 2016	4	Population with rent overburden (%)	5.2 201	7 •	1
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.9 2016	<b>4</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	4.7 2017	本	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	21.3 201	5 •	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.4 2016	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	26.5 201	2	
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90.0 2018 •	1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	11.2 201	2 •	•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	78.0 2017 •	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	42.1 201	) •	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.7 2019 •	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	16.3 201	) •	
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.7 2016		Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 201	3 •	
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	9.6 2017	1	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	22.4 2014 •		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.8 201	7 •	-
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.9 201	5 •	-
Net primary enrollment rate (%) *	99.7 2017 •	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.8 201		•
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	99.7 2017	T	Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )	11.8 201	5 •	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA NA •		SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.8 2017	T	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.4 201	8 •	1
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	46.9 2018 • 493.7 2018 •	4	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	49.1 201		4
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	20.1 2018	4	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	16.0 201		1
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	20.5 2018	4	Fish caught by trawling (%)	27.8 201		7
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	28.9 2018	<b>1</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4 201	5 –	
SDG5 – Gender Equality			SDG15 – Life on Land			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)			1
(% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	95.5 2005	T	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.0 201		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.6 2018 •	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 201		4
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	84.1 2019 •	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 201	5	_
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	39.5 2020 •	1	(per million population)	7.1 201	3	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	13.0 2015		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	89.1 2010 •		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.3 201	7	4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	28.6 201		4
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 2017 •		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.7 2017 •	•	city or area where they live (%)	74.1 201	9 •	Т
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	26.1 2010		Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.2 201	9 •	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	88.0 2018	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 201		•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	41.0 2013		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	69.0 201		1
Population using safely managed water services (%)		1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0.0 201	5	
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	88.4 2017 •	7	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	3.5 201	9 •	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	22.2 201	a •	4
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2017	T	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	106.1 201		4
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2016 •	Т	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			_
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.6 2017 •	1	•	13.2 201	R 👝	
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	10.5 2018 •	7	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.4 201		7
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	0.2.2010 -		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA N	A .	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	-0.3 2018		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	55.7 201		•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	2.0 2018 •		Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	49.9 202		•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	94.0 2017 •	1	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	36.0 201		•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	2.0 2010	<b>1</b>				
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	65.6 2019	1				
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	16.1 2018					
(% of population aged 15 to 29)						

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

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT **GOALS** 

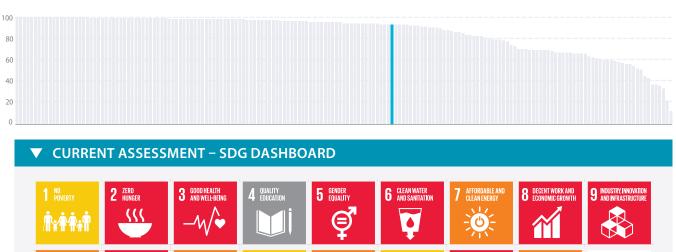


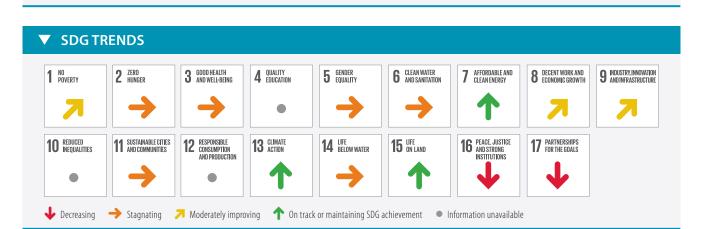
# **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 63.4 53.1 SDG Global rank 111 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





Notes: The full title of Goal 2"Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

Value Year Rating Trend 62.0 2017 • ↑

91.8 2018 • ↑

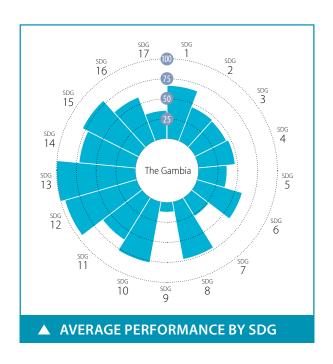
2.1 2018 • →

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	2.5 2020		1	Population using the internet (%)
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	12.4 2020	) •	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	10.5 201	7 🛑	<b>1</b>	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.5 201	2	7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of to universities (worst 0–100 best)
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.4 201	2	1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	15.0 201	5 •	Ψ	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 201	7 🛑	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.6 201		<b>→</b>	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.0 201	•	<u> </u>	, ,
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	252 201	7	<b>→</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.0 201	3	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	44.8 201		1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	525.0 2018		<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0 201	3	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	14.4 201	5	<b>1</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	76 201	5	•	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.2 201	5	T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.4 201		7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	96.2 201		<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89.3 201			Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	59 201	3	T	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	49.0 201	7	Ţ	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9 201	•	7	
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA NA			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA N		•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	89.8 201			Fish caught by trawling (%)
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females				SDG15 – Life on Land
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	44.0 201.	2	<b>→</b>	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	81.5 201	3	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	72.5 201	•	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	14.8 2020	•	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	85.8 201	7	<b>→</b>	(per million population)
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	47.4 201	7	<b>→</b>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.5 200	5		Homicides (per 100,000 population)
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 201	3	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	4.0 201	3	1	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				city or area where they live (%)
Population with access to electricity (%)	92.2 201	7 🛑	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	79.1 201	5	<b>1</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per				Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.5 201	•	Т	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.0 2018	3		per 100,000 population)
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.8 201	3		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	58.6 201	•	T	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	20.0 2019	•	<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concession
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2 2010		4	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI

IIIIIastructure (worst 1–3 pest)					
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top universities (worst 0–100 best)	3 *	0.0	2020	•	•
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		0.0	2018	•	<b>4</b>
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		0.6	2009	•	•
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income		39.8	2017	•	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than		111	2017		J.
2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)		44.4	2017	•	•
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		94.5	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Satisfaction with public transport (%)		27.7	2019	•	<b>→</b>
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		NA	NA		•
Electronic waste (kg/capita)			2016		•
Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)			2012		•
50 <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)			2012		•
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)			2010		•
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2.8	2010	•	•
SDG13 – Climate Action					
Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)			2017		1
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)			2015		7
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		NA	NA		
SDG14 – Life Below Water	,		2011		<b>A</b>
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%	)		2018	•	T
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)			2019		1
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)			2014		4
Fish caught by trawling (%)  Marine hiediversity threats embedied in imports (nor million population)			2014		4
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		U. I	2018	•	
SDG15 – Life on Land	/\	617	2010		
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (9			2018		T
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%	0)		2018		T
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)			2019		T
Ferrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports		U.I	2018		-
(per million population)		2.5	2018	•	•
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	*	8.0	2015	•	•
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)			2015	•	•
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)			2019		<b>+</b>
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		3.5	2019	•	•
Sirth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)			2018		•
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)			2019		4
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)			2016		•
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	*	0.0	2019	•	•
per 100,000 population)					
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		35.6	2019	•	4
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		4.2	2014	•	•
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concession public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	al	NA	NA	•	•
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		16.8	2018	•	1
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0.0	2019	•	

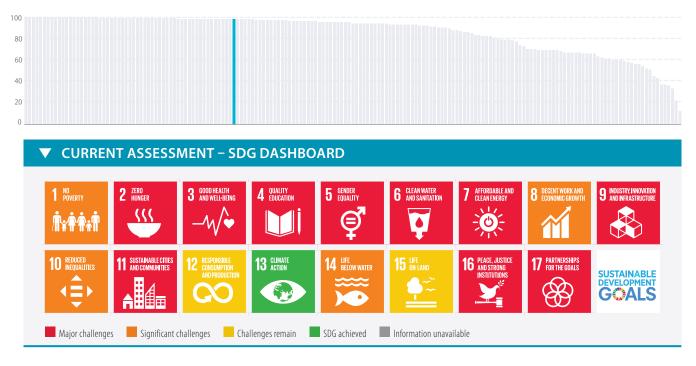
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

# ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 53.1 57.9 SDG Global rank 129 (OF 166)



## ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





Value Year Rating Trend 19.8 2017 • → 36.8 2018 •

1.8 2018 • 🔱

0.0 2020 • • 0.0 2018 • ↓

0.1 2011 • •

35.9 2015 • •

34.0 2017

83.9 2017 • 42.7 2019 •

0.4 2002 1.1 2016 • 62.5 2012 • •

0.5 2012 • 13.5 2010 • •

0.3 2010 •

9.1 2015 24.1 2015

44.5 2019 • 4.5 2019

57.9 2018 • 37 2019 • 19.2 2016 •

0.0 2019 31.4 2019 •

2.9 2016

10.1 2009 • 48.0 2019 •

NA • NA

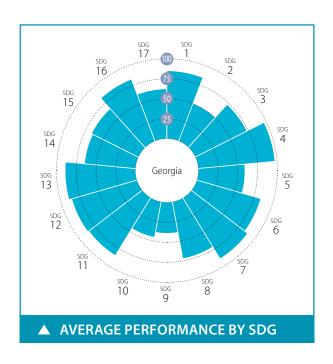
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Ye	ear Rati	ng Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	6.6 20			Population using the internet (%)
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	29.1 20			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	10.2 20	)17	<b>→</b>	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	25.0 20	013	<b>)</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.1 20	)13	•	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)
Prevalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)	10.3 20	)16	•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 20	)17	<b>→</b>	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8 20			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.9 20	)15 (	•	, ,
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	597 20			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26.3 20		_	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	58.4 20			Satisfaction with public transport (%)
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	174.0 20			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.1 20	)18 •	<b>→</b>	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.4 20	)16	<b>&gt;</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and				Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	237 20	)16		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.7 20	016	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	61.9 20	)16	<b>)</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	78.2 20	)17	7	SDG13 – Climate Action
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	57.2 20	)13		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91 20		•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	44.0 20			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.2 20	)19 (		SDG14 – Life Below Water
SDG4 – Quality Education				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	76.8 20		1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	59.2 20			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	67.2 20	)15		Fish caught by trawling (%)
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	26.7 20	)13	$\rightarrow$	SDG15 – Life on Land
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	69.8 20	118	<b>1</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	76.6 20			Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	8.6 20			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	78.0 20	)17	) <b>→</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	39.2 20			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.0 20		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 20			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	0.6 20	013	1	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				city or area where they live (%)
Population with access to electricity (%)	56.2 20	)17	<b>)</b>	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)
7 1 1	3.3 20			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		NIA #		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	A L A	INA .		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)
	NA			
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	NA			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	-5.0 20		•	per 100,000 population)
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)		)18		per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	-5.0 20	)18	•	per 100,000 population)
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	-5.0 20 5.8 20	018 • 018 •	•	per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	-5.0 20 5.8 20 NA	018 018 018 018 019 019 019 019 019 019	• •	per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)

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

THE GAMBIA

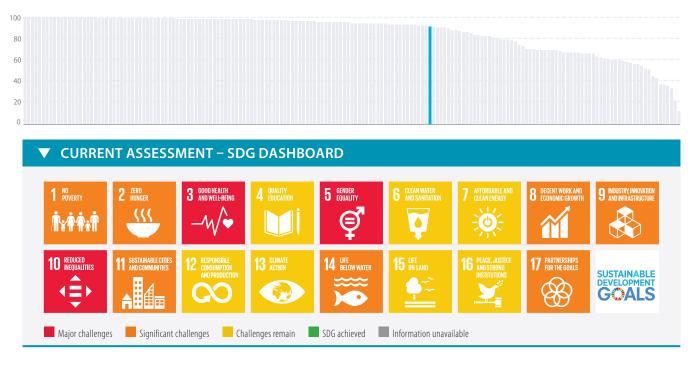
## **GEORGIA**

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 70.9 SDG Global rank 58 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





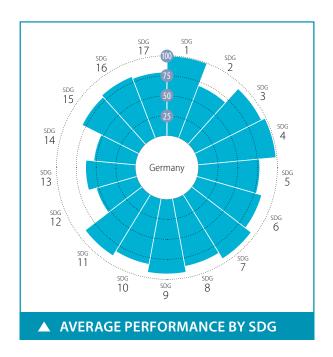
## **GEORGIA**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	,	Value Year Rating Tr	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	2.8 2020 • 🛧	Population using the internet (%)		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	12.7 2020 • 🗷		73.7 2018	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.4 2018	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	7.9 2017 • 🔱	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.3 2009 • 🞵	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.4 2020	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.6 2009 • ↑	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2018	4
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.7 2016 • 🔱	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017 • →	, =	0.3 2017 • -	7
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.0 2017 • 🔱	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		-
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.1 2015 • 🔱	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	47.6 2017 •	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	25 2017 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	22.2 2017 • -	<b>→</b>
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.9 2018 • 🛧	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.8 2018 • 🛧	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	95.9 2017	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	80.0 2018 • ↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	66.5 2019 • •	4
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2018 • ↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0 2015	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.9 2016 • →	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.7 2016	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	102 2016	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	54.7 2012	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.2 2012	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.3 2016 • 🔸	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	13.0 2010 •	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.6 2016 • 🔱	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.6 2010 •	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	46.4 2017	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9 2015 • ↑	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.7 2017	1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93 2018 • 🛧	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.9 2015	7
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	66.0 2017 • 7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	4.8 2019	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9 2019 • 🛧	- SDG14 – Life Below Water		
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.5 2018 • -	<b>→</b>
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.4 2018 • 🔱	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	55.0 2019	1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	101.8 2018 • 🛧	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.6 2017 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	6.4 2014	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	52.8 2010 • →	SDG15 – Life on Land	0.2	
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	52.8 2010	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.8 2018 • •	<b>→</b>
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.0 2018 • ↑	Mean area that is protected in teriestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		<b>→</b>
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	73.5 2019 • 🛧	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2019	4
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	14.1 2020 • →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2018	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports		Ì
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.4 2017 • ↑	(per million population)	0.7 2018	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	90.0 2017 • →			Ť
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.9 2010	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0 2016	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	46.6 2018	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	11.8 2018	1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	15.4 2013 • ↑	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the		ì
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		city or area where they live (%)	82.4 2019	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2017 • ↑	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.8 2019	•
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	77.8 2016	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.6 2018	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	56 2019	1
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.8 2017 • ↑	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	4.2 2016	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		4
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.0 2018	per 100,000 population)	0.2 2019	
	4.3 2018	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.0 2019 •	1
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.3 2010 -	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		-
			6.0.2016	4
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	61.2 2017 • 🛧	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.9 2016 • •	- 4
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	61.2 2017 • <b>↑</b> 14.4 2019 • <b>7</b>	. 3		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •	

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

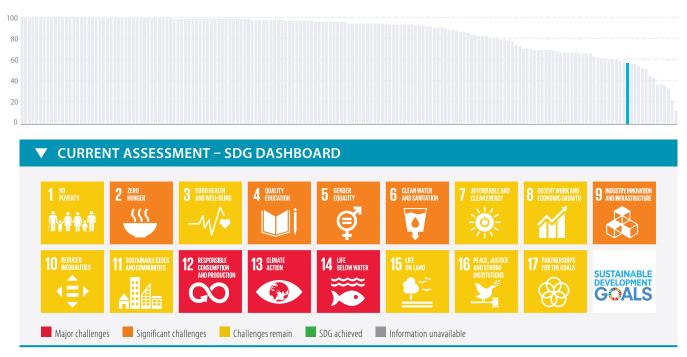


# Index score Regional average score 80.8 77.3 SDG Global rank 5 (OF 166)



#### **▼** SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





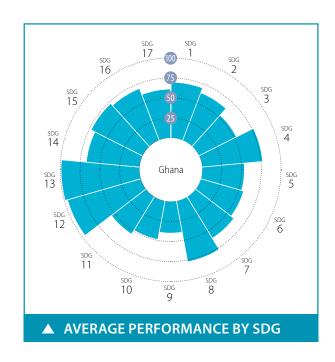
## **GERMANY**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ra	ting Tren	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ra	ating	J Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.2 2020	• 1	Population using the internet (%)	89.7 2018	•	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.2 2020	• 1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	82.6 2018		1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	10.4 2017	• ↓		4.4 2018	•	<b>1</b>
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2017	• 1	universities (worst 0–100 best)	75.1 2020		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.3 2005	•	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.3 2018	•	1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.0 2005		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.0 2017	•	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.3 2016		Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	9.7 2018	•	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2017		Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	56.4 2017		1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7.3 2017 0.5 2015		Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	14.5 2019	•	1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best) Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	77.3 2015	• •	Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science	24.7 2015	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	77.5 2015		and engineering)			_
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7 2017	• 4	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	22.7.2016		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.2 2018	- 1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income Palma ratio	33.7 2015 1.1 2017		7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.7 2018		Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	10.2 2017		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		• 4		10.2 2017		-
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2018	<ul><li>小</li></ul>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	12.0 2017	•	1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	12.1 2016	• 1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0 2017		4
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	16 2016	• •	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	67.3 2019		1
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			Population with rent overburden (%)	4.8 2017		4
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	4.1 2016 81.0 2016		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	2017		_
Life expectancy at birth (years)				22.8 2016		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19) Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	8.1 2017 98.7 2015	-	Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	34.5 2012		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93.0 2018		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	15.0 2012		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	83.0 2017		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	37.1 2010		•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.0 2019		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	17.0 2010		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.2 2016	•	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5 2018		•
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	29.8 2017	• 🔱	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	18.8 2017	• 1	- Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	8.7 2017		1
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.4 2015		4
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	* 98.7 2017	• 4	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)			•
	* 98.7 2017		Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )	25.4 2016		•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		• •	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.8 2017	• 1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.6 2018		4
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	32.3 2018	• 1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	51.0 2019		4
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	500.3 2018	• 1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	46.6 2014		1
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	18.6 2018	- I	Fish caught by trawling (%)	80.6 2014		4
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	19.6 2018		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3 2018		
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	37.5 2018	<u>• 个</u>	SDG15 – Life on Land			
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	78 3 2018	•	4
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	* 83.0 2017	• 1	Mean area that is protected in terestinal sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)			4
(% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 2019		4
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	93.8 2018		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2018		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	83.6 2019	- :	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	31.2 2020		(per million population)	5.7 2018	•	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	16.2 2017 91.8 2013		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
	71.0 2013		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0 2017	•	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	1000 0 000		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	23.6 2018	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 2017		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	71.3 2019	•	4
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	99.2 2017		city or area where they live (%)			
,	34.4 2010		Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.3 2019		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	97.0 2018 48.6 2013		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2018		•
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.8 2017		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	80.0 2019		Т
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.2 2017	_	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	* 0.0 2016		
	J7.2 2017		per 100,000 population)	2.0 2019		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	100 0 2017		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	14.6 2019	•	1
	100.0 2017 100.0 2016		Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	76.6 2017		4
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.2 2017	• 1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	14.2 2016	•	4
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	14.1 2018	• 1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.7 2017	•	1
	0.0 2018	• •	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA		•
Adjusted (al )P growth (%)	2.0 2018		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	52.3 2019	•	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1.000 population)		_	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	51.7 2020		-
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a				31.7 2020	_	_
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	99.1 2017	• 1	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	65.4 2016		•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	99.1 2017 1.8 2010	• 1				•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.1 2017	• 1				•

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

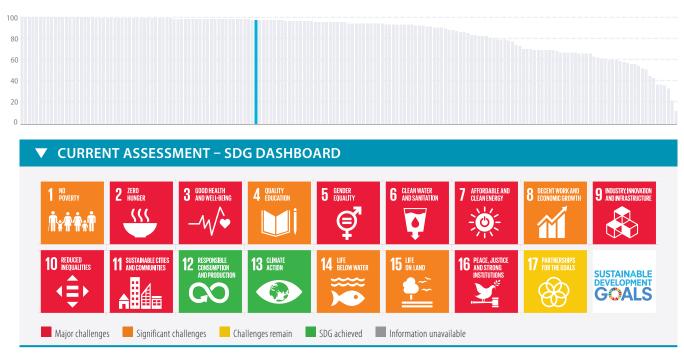


# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 65.4 53.1 SDG Global rank 100 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





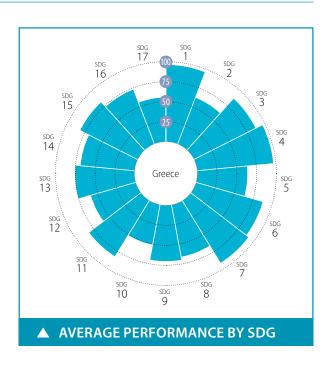


SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rat	ing Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	9.9 2020 • 🛧	Population using the internet (%)	39.0 2017	• 1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	23.6 2020 • 🞵	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	91.8 2018	• 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.4 2018	• 4
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.5 2017 • 🛧	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)		Ť
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.8 2014 • 🛧	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	25.2 2020	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.7 2014 • ↑	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	10.9 2016 🔸 🔱	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0 2018	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017 • 🛧		0.4 2010	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.9 2017 • 🛧	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	460.0046	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.8 2015 • →	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	46.0 2016	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	308 2017 • →	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	34.7 2017	• 4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	23.9 2018 • 7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	20.0.2017.4	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	47.9 2018 • 🛧	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	39.9 2017	• •
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	148.0 2018 • →	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	58.4 2018	T
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.7 2018 • 7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	20.8 2016 • 🕹	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6 2005	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.6 2010	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.4 2016	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	204 2016	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	8.6 2012	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6 2012	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	24.9 2016 • →	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	6.5 2010	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.4 2016 • →	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3 2010	• •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	66.6 2017 • →	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	70.8 2014	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.5 2017	• 1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92 2018 • ↑	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2015	• 1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	47.0 2017 • 7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2018	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.0 2018 • ↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	72.4 2018	• 1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	86.2 2019 • 🕹	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	36.2 2019	<b>∍</b>
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	78.0 2018 • 🛧	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	37.0 2014	• 1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	92.5 2018 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	7.8 2014	• 1
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	46.2 2017 • 🛪	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.6 2018	• 4
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	81.0 2018 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA (	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	88.9 2019 • 🛧	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2019	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	13.1 2020 • →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.8 2019	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 2010	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	81.5 2017 • 7	(per million population)	0.0 2018	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	18.5 2017 • →	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.1 2015	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.1 2017	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	12.5 2018	• 4
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	0.7 2013 • •	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	12.3 2010	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	•	city or area where they live (%)	66.7 2018	• +
Population with access to electricity (%)	79.0 2017 • →	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.1 2019	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	21.7 2016 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	70.5 2018	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	41 2019	• 4
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.0 2017 • 🛧	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	21.8 2016	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.9 2018	per 100,000 population)	* 0.0 2019	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.8 2018	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	20.8 2019	• 1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	57.7 2017 • ↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.2 2016	• 4
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	4.3 2019 • 🛧	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2010 • ↑	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •	_
	•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	27.2 2015	•

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



# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score SDG Global rank 43 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



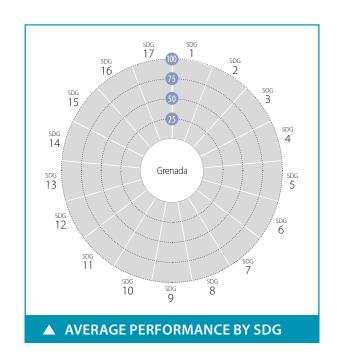


SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin	g Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year I	Rating	Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	1.4 2020 •	1	Population using the internet (%)	73.0	2018	•	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	2.4 2020 •	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	81.4	2018		1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	12.6 2017 •	1	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	2.5.2017		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	27 A	2020		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2017		universities (worst 0–100 best)	37.4	2020	_	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  ** Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  **	2.6 2016	T	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2018		1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  *  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  *	0.7 2016 • 24.9 2016 •	T	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2017		1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	2.4 2017		Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2018		1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.8 2017		Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2017		4
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.6 2017	<b>1</b>	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	36.9	2019		7
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	51.7 2015		Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science	NA	NA		•
	31.7 2013		and engineering)				_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3 2017		Gini coefficient adjusted for top income		2015		7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.6 2018		Palma ratio		2017		1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.5 2018	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	7.2	2017	•	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.5 2018	T	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA NA •		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	16.2	2017		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	12.4 2016	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	10.2	2017	_	7
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017	•	1
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	28 2016 •		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57.0	2018	•	7
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.2 2016	$\rightarrow$	Population with rent overburden (%)	19.7	2017	•	7
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.2 2016		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	7.2 2017		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	17.5	2016	•	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA NA		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	102.5			•
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97.0 2018		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	75.0 2017		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	50.6	2010	•	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.4 2018	į	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2010		•
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.4 2016	•	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2017		•
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	6.5 2017		SDG13 – Climate Action				
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	27.3 2014	_		6.1	2017		.1
SDG4 – Quality Education			Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		*
•	07.5.2017		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		-
Net primary enrollment rate (%)  * Net primary enrollment rate (%)  * Net primary enrollment rate (%)  * Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.5 2017 • 97.5 2017 •	T	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )		2019		
		•		22.0	2016	•	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.2 2018 • 92.7 2017 •	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	42.8 2018	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		1
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	453.3 2018		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2019		4
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	10.9 2018	*	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2014		4
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	31.7 2018	<b>→</b>	Fish caught by trawling (%)		2014		7
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	19.5 2018		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	•	•
	19.5 2010		SDG15 – Life on Land				
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.8	2018	•	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	62.0 2017	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.2			1
(% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		7
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	95.4 2018	- 1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2018	•	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	74.8 2019		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	2.0	2010		
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.7 2020		(per million population)	2.9	2018		_
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	4.5 2017		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	164.4 2013 •	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2017	•	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2018		j
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 2017 •		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the				Ĭ
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.0 2017 •		city or area where they live (%)	57.5	2018		4
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	19.3 2005 •		Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.0	2019	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	81.7 2018 •		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2018	•	•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	34.8 2013 •	1	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	48.0	2019	•	7
Population using safely managed water services (%)	100.0 2017 •	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0.0	2016	•	•
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	90.4 2017 •	<u> </u>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.2	2010		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			per 100,000 population)	0.5	2019	_	_
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2017	1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.1	2019		1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	94.3 2016	<b>†</b>	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	89.7	2017	•	1
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.2 2017	T	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.9	2018	•	1
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	13.0 2018	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		2017		7
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NIA	NA		-
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.3 2018 •		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.9 2018 •	•					4
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	85.5 2017 •	1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		2020		4
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)			Strifted Profits of Hiditinationals (05\$ pillion)	1./	2016	•	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.3 2010	T					
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	56.5 2019 •	T					
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	21.5 2018	4					
(% of population aged 15 to 29)	21.5 2010						

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

## **GRENADA**

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 70.4 na SDG Global rank NA (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





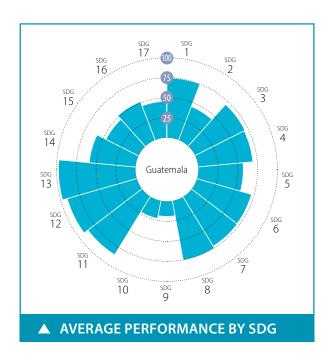
## **GRENADA**

Pearety feedback and as 3200g/s (%)  SDG2 - Zero Hunger  Pearety feedback and the property of	SDG1 – No Poverty		Year R				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			ar Rating	g Tren
SDG2 - Zero Hunger Prediction of malarmagine rididen under 1 years of age (%) Prediction of malarmagine rididen under 1 years of age (%) Prediction of malarmagine rididen under 1 years of age (%) Prediction of malarmagine rididen under 1 years of age (%) Prediction of malarmagine rididen under 1 years of age (%) Prediction of malarmagine rididen under 1 years of age (%) Prediction of malarmagine rididen under 1 years of age (%) Prediction of malarmagine rididen under 1 years of age (%) Prediction of malarmagine rididen under 1 years of age (%) Prediction of malarmagine rididen under 1 years of age (%) Prediction of malarmagine rididen under 1 years of age (%) Prediction of malarmagine rididen under 1 years of age (%) Prediction of malarmagine rididen under 1 years of age (%) Prediction of malarmagine rididen under 1 years of age (%) Prediction of malarmagine rididen under 1 years of age (%) Prediction of malarmagine rididen under 1 years of age (%) Prediction of malarmagine rididen under 1 years of age (%) Prediction of malarmagine rididen under 1 years of age (%) Prediction of malarmagine rididen under 1 years of age (%) Prediction of malarmagine rididen under 1 years of age (%) Prediction of malarmagine rididen under 1 years of age (%) Prediction of malarmagine rididen under 1 years of age (%) Prediction of malarmagine rididen under 1 years of age (%) Prediction of malarmagine rididen under 1 years of age (%) Prediction of malarmagine rididen under 1 years of age (%) Prediction of malarmagine rididen under 1 years of age (%) Prediction of malarmagine rididen under 1 years of age (%) Prediction of years of yea	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)						Population using the internet (%)				T
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Prevalence of obserty, Mill or 3 (bit of a daily oppulation)  1. 3 / 3 / 10 is  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 2017 •  2. 2 / 20	, , , , ,					1		0.4	201	R 🔸	1
Formating interest (beer Just soors)  10, 2017 - Supplied (see the beer Just soors)  10, 2017 - Supplied (see the soors)  5063 - Good Health and Well - Being Material mortality rate (per 1,000 like births)  5063 - Good Health and Well - Being Material mortality rate (per 1,000 like births)  5063 - Good Health and Well - Being Material mortality rate (per 1,000 like births)  5063 - Good Health and Well - Being Material mortality rate (per 1,000 like births)  5063 - Good Health and Well - Being Material mortality rate (per 1,000 like births)  5063 - Good Health and Well - Being Material mortality rate (per 1,000 like births)  5063 - Good Health and Well - Being Material mortality rate (per 1,000 like births)  5063 - Good Health and Well - Being Material mortality rate (per 1,000 like births)  5064 - Processing of tuber (per 1,000 like births)  5064 - Processing of tuber (per 1,000 like births)  5064 - Processing of tuber (per 1,000 like births)  5064 - Processing of tuber (per 1,000 like births)  5064 - Processing of tuber (per 1,000 like births)  5064 - Processing of tuber (per 1,000 like births)  5064 - Processing of tuber (per 1,000 like births)  5064 - Processing of tuber (per 1,000 like births)  5064 - Processing of tuber (per 1,000 like births)  5064 - Processing of tuber (per 1,000 like births)  5065 - Processing of tuber (per 1,000 like births)  5066 - Quality Education  5066 - Quality Educati					•	1					
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Annual mean conceitation of particulate matter of less than 2.97 2017   1. Nonata for morally rate (per 1.000 the bettins)   15.2 7018   1. Nonata for morally rate (per 1.000 the bettins)   15.2 7018   1. Nonata for morally rate (per 1.000 the bettins)   15.2 7018   1. Nonata for morally rate (per 1.000 the bettins)   15.2 7018   1. Nonata for morally rate (per 1.000 the bettins)   15.2 7018   1. Nonata for morally rate (per 1.000 the bettins)   1. 1 7018   1. Nonata for morally rate (per 1.000 the bettins)   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 7018   1. 1 70	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.0	2015	•	7	<b>&gt;</b>	, ,	IVA	1 Nr	1	
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And a mortality rate (per 1,000 live britins)  13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   13.2 2018   14.2 2018   15.2 2018   15.2 2018   15.2 2018   15.2 2018   15.2 20	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	25	2017	•	1	1		22.7	201	7	7
Mortany Ret, Unicers Sper 1,000 une printed incidence of functionals (sper 1,000 unifected population)  Allow MR (incidences (sper 1,000 unifected population)  Allow MR (incidences (sper 1,000 unifected population)  Allow Search (sper 1,000 unifected population)  Allow	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.9	2018	•	1	1		NΙΔ	N	14	
Subjective well-being stronger (WHC) index of service coverage (NHC) index of service coverage	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	15.2	2018	•	1	1					-
Age standardized death rate due to caldiovascular diseases, cancer, (obstete, or chromic respiratory diseases in adults aged 30-70 years (off).  Age standardized death rate articular between the adults aged 30-70 years (off).  Age standardized death rate articular between the adults aged 30-70 years (off).  Age standardized death rate articular between the adults aged 30-70 years (off).  Age standardized death rate articular between the adults aged 30-70 years (off).  Age standardized death rate articular between the adults aged 30-70 years (off).  Age standardized death rate articular between the adults aged 30-70 years (off).  Age standardized death rate articular between the adults aged 30-70 years (off).  Age standardized death rate articular the policy off).  Age standardized death rate articular the policy off off).  Age standardized death rate articular that policy off).  Age standardized death rate that policy off off).  Age standardized death rate articular that policy off).  Britis attended by skilled health personnel (%).  Age standardized policy articular that policy off).  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%).  Age standardized policy skilled health personnel (%).  Age standardized by s	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2.1	2018	•	1	1		IVA	. 1\n	4	•
Age-standardized death rate artibusable to household air pollution and adhetics, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (s)) Age-standardized death rate artibusable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100000 population)  78 2016 • 20 2017 • 20 2017 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2018 • 20 2	New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3	2018	•	1	1	·				
dascetes, of chronic respiratory disease in adults agest 30-70-years (%)  Age-standardided death rate attributable to broughold air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  73,4 2016		21.4	2016	•	. ,	_					•
ambiern air pollution (per 100,000 population)  9.3 2016 ● V  Production-based nitrogen emissions (lag/capita)  NA NA ● Operation of the production of the lag to the lag		∠1.¬	2010	_		-					•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)  SDG3 - Quality Education  Na N		45	2016		•		- 13 1 1				
Mitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)											
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skiller (health personnel (%)  Percertaged Sunning infants who received 2 VM-D-recommended vaccines (%)  Az 2017 • 1  Z2 2018 • 2  Z2 2018 •					•	•					
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO recommended vaccines (%) Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO recommended vaccines (%) Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best) Subjective well-being (werrage ladder score, worst 0-10 best)  SDG4 - Quality Education Net primary enrollment rate (%) Literacy rate (%) Lower secondary completion rate (%) Lower secondary completion rate (%) Literacy rate (%) Lower secondary completion rate (%) Literacy rate (%) Literacy rate (%) Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females: SDG5 - Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females: Agaci 15 to 49 who are married or in unions) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuel							Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	, NA	A •	
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 84 2018  Universal health coverage (LHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best) 72.0 2017  NA NA  Subjective well-being (warrage added score, worst 0-10 best) 72.0 2017  NA NA  Special health coverage (LHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-10 best) 72.0 2017  NA NA  Special health coverage (LHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-10 best) 72.0 2017  NA NA  Special health coverage (LHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-10 best) 72.0 2018  Special health coverage (LHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-10 best) 72.0 2018  Special health coverage (LHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-10 best) 72.0 2018  Special health coverage (LHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-10 best) 72.0 2018  Special health coverage (LHC) index of service (Will) 72.0 2018  Special health coverage (LHC) index of service (Will) 72.0 2018  Special health coverage (LHC) index of service (Will) 72.0 2018  Special health coverage (LHC) index of service (Will) 72.0 2018  Special health coverage (LHC) index of service (Will) 72.0 2018  Special health coverage (LHC) index of service (Will) 72.0 2018  Special health coverage (LHC) index of service (Will) 72.0 2018  Special health coverage (LHC) index of service (Will) 72.0 2018  Special health coverage (LHC) index of service (Will) 72.0 2018  Special health coverage (LHC) index of service (Will) 72.0 2018  Special health coverage (LHC) index of service (Will) 72.0 2018  Special health coverage (LHC) index of service (Will) 72.0 2018  Special health coverage (LHC) index of service (Will) 72.0 2018  Special health ind											
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  Na Na Na  Subjective well-being (wereage ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  Na Na Na  SDG4 - Quality Education  Net primary emollment rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  SDG5 - Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 1 is to 49 who are married or in unions)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Spoulation using at least basic sanitation  Population using at least basic sanitation  Population using at least basic sanitation  SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  SDG9 - SD						<b>A</b>	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.3	201	7 •	7
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)  NA NA OBSIDGE - Quality Education  Nat primary enrollment rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  SDG5 - Gender Equality  Beans aged 15 to 24)  SDG5 - Gender Equality  Beans aged 15 to 24)  SDG5 - Gender Equality  Beans aged 15 to 24)  SDG5 - Gender Equality  Beans aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  NA NA OBSES beats held by women in national parliament (%)  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  SCG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  SCG2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MicCoy/TWh)  SDG6 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or whan a mobile-money-service provider (% of population)  Na N					×	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA	N/	Α •	•
SDG4 - Quality Education  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  SDG5 - Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Pemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Pemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Pemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Pemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Pemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Pemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Pemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Pemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Pemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Pemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Pemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Pemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Pemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Pemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Pemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Pemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Pemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Pemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Pemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Pemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Pemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Pemand for family p					•	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	0.0	201	8	•
Net primary enrolliment rate (%) Demand for farmily planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  SDG5 - Gender Equality Demand for farmily planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions) Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) NA NA •  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic diniking water services (%) Population using at least basic diniking water services (%) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  SDG6 - Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%)  SDG6 - Deace, Work Co_7thy)  SDG6 - Deacent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) And to wooll-grow and an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population) An access to electricity (%)  SDG6 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Na N	Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	•		b	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  SDG5 - Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  SPG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Red List Index of Species survival (worst 0-1 best)  SpG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  SpC6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  SpC6 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  SpC7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  SpC8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  SpC8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Unemployment rate (%) of total labor force)  NA NA OFFICIAL Special	SDG4 – Quality Education							52.2	201	8	1
Literacy rate (%) 104.8 2017 • ↑ Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) NA NA NA Pish caught by trawling (%) NA NA NA Pish caught by trawling (%) NA	·	95.9	2018	•	•	<b>b</b>					7
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 2014  99.2 201		104.8	2017	•	1	1	·				
SDG5 - Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  NA NA Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuel					- 1		- '				
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Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population with access to describe the free free water (%)  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA   Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  NA NA   Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 worst)  Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA   Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  NA NA   Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 worst)  NA NA   Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 worst)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					_	· -	U.∠	2016	გ ►	,
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  NA N		95,6	2017			4	· ·	NA	, N	Α •	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Sacree water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  NA NA POPULATION PROPRIED TO SUBJECT	-	04.5				<u> </u>					
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  NA NA VA  Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  NA NA VA  ON POPERTY Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NIN NA VA  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  NA NA VA  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA VA  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  NA NA VA  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA VA  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  NA NA VA  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA VA  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  NA NA VA  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA								111	201	-	- 1
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SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  NA NA  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  NA NA  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP)  **NA NA  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **20.4 2014  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **NA NA  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **DOTHER TOWNS (**Other Countries (**Other C							, , , , , , ,	19.9	201	8	٦
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  NA NA O O O City or area where they live (%)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Deprity Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Deprity Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Deprity Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Deprity Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Deprity Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Deprity Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Deprity Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Deprity Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Deprity Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Deprity Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Deprity Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Deprity Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Deprity Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Deprity Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Deprity Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Deprity Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Deprity Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Deprity Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Deprity Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Deprity Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Deprity Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Deprity Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Deprity Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Deprity Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Deprity Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Deprity Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Deprity Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Deprity Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Deprity Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Deprity Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Deprity Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Deprity Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Deprity Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Deprity Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Deprity Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA O O Depri		TV/s	IVA		-	_		NA	N/	A •	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  NA N		247	2247		- 1	•					
COz emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCOz/TWh)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  NA N	,				7	Å.					
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population) aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  NA NA O  NA NA O  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  NA NA O  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  NA NA O  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.0 2019  * 0.		96.6	2016	•	1	^	-				
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  NA NA NA PRIVATION (Portional Mappins	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	NA	NA	•	•						
Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  NA NA NA STORY  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  NA NA NA STORY  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **OUT OF TOTAL STORY  *						4		NA	l\v	A 🗢	) (
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population)  NA NA SEGIFICATION STREET OF THE GOALS  SDG17 - Partnerships for the GoALS  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP)  NA NA SEGIFICATION OF THE GOALS  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **2.2013**  **3. NA NA SEGIFICATION OF THE GOALS  **4. NA NA SEGIFICATION OF THE GOALS  **5. NA NA SEGIFICATION OF THE GOALS  **6. NA NA SEGIFICATION OF THE								0.0	201	.9 •	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  NA NA Solution of total labor force force for total labor force						1		NΙΔ	N	ΙΑ	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  NA NA O O Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  NA NA O O For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **20.4 2014		NA	NA	•	•			INA	. INr	1	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  NA NA Solution imports (per 100,000 population)  NA NA Solution imports (per 100,000 popula		NA	. NA	•			•		100		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  NA  NA  public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  * 20.4 2014						4		6.2	. 200.	3 •	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  NA  NA  Public Tinance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  * 20.4 2014						1		NA	ı N	A •	į.
	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA		•	b					
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0−100 worst) * 0.0 2019 •											

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

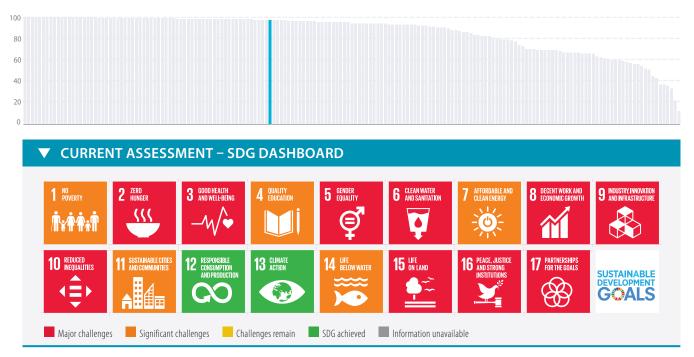
## **GUATEMALA**

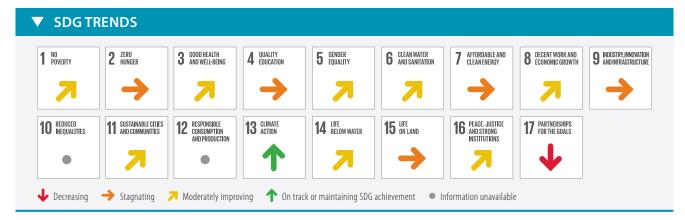
# ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 61.5 70.4 SDG Global rank 120 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





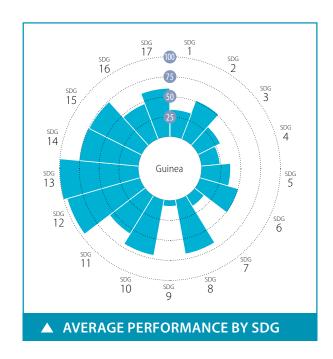
## **GUATEMALA**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend		Value Year Rating	g Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	6.9 2020 • 7	Population using the internet (%)	65.0 2017 •	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	20.4 2020 • →	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	16.5 2017 •	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	15.2 2017 • 7	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2 2018	<b>4</b>
, ,		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	0.0.2020	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	46.5 2015 • →	universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2020	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7 2015	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018	$\rightarrow$
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.2 2016 • •	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0 2015	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017 • →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.2 2017	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	55.3 2014	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.0 2015 • 🔱		33.3 2014	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	95 2017 • 🛧	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	24.1 2017 •	7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.3 2018 • 🛧	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	92.1 2017	_
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	26.2 2018 • 🛧	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	72.5 2019	4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	26.0 2018 • →		72.3 2019	<u>T</u>
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2018 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	14.9 2016 • ↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9 2015	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	14.9 2010	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	4.0 2016	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	74 2016	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	14.2 2012 •	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	7 1 2010	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.6 2012	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.6 2016 • ↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	10.9 2010 •	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.2 2016 • 7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.4 2010 •	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	70.9 2017 • →	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	65.5 2015 • 7	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.9 2017	1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86 2018 • 🛧	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2 2015	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	55.0 2017 • 🔱	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2019	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3 2019 • 🛧	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.3 2018	4
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	86.9 2018 • →	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	31.9 2019	ż
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	56.4 2018 • 🕹	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	15.0 2014	4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	94.4 2014	Fish caught by trawling (%)	30.9 2014	4
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females			0.1 2010	
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	66.1 2015 • 7	SDG15 – Life on Land	20 (	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.5 2018 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	29.6 2018	<b>→</b>
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	48.3 2019 • <b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.8 2018	<b>→</b>
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	19.4 2020	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2019	4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	13.11 2020	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.7 2018	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.2 2017 • 🛧	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.5 2018	•
Population using at least basic unifixing water services (%)		(per million population)		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	65.1 201/ ● → 5.7 2005 ● ●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
,		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	26.1 2017 •	7
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	6.8 2018	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	51.8 2018 •	4
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	1.4 2013 • ↑	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	56.3 2019	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	93.3 2017 • 🛧	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.2 2019	•
Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to electricity (%)	45.2 2016 • <del>•</del>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.4 2018	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	43.2 2010	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	26 2019	7
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.3 2017 • →	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	25.8 2016	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2019	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.6 2018 • •	per 100,000 population)		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.9 2018 • •	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	35.9 2019 •	7
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	44.1 2017 • →	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.0 2016	T
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	2.5 2019 • 🛧	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	2010	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2010	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •	•
Provide a series of the series		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	11.0 2016 •	1

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

## **GUINEA**

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 53.1 52.5 SDG Global rank 150 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





## **GUINEA**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tren	•	Value Year Ra	Rating	Trend و
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	22.2 2020 • 🛧		18.0 2017	•	7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	54.4 2020 • 🗡	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	23.8 2018	. •	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	1.6 2018	4	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	16.5 2017 • 🔱	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)			*
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	32.4 2016 • 7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 *	0.0 2020		•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.1 2016 • →	universities (worst 0–100 best)			مار
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	7.7 2016 • 🛧	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Evpenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  *	0.0 2018		•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017 • 🛧	Experialitate of research and development (70 of db)	0.0 2017	_	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.2 2017 • 👈	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	2010		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.9 2015 • 🔱	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	38.3 2012		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	576 2017 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	26.1 2017		1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	31.1 2018 • →	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	100.8 2018 • →	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	65.0 2017		<b>\Psi</b>
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	176.0 2018 • →	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	37.6 2019		T
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.5 2018	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA NA		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.4 2016 • →	Electionic waste (kg/capita)	0.6 2016		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	243 2016 • •	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	16.6 2012		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4 2012		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	28.2 2016 • ↓	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	21.9 2010		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	59.8 2016 • →	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2 2010	ı •	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		SDG13 – Climate Action			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	62.7 2016 • 1	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3 2017	•	1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	45 2018 • →		0.0 2015	, •	1
$Universal\ health\ coverage\ (UHC)\ index\ of\ service\ coverage\ (worst\ 0-100\ best)$	37.0 2017 • →	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2018	j •	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.8 2019 • 🛧				
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.3 2018		1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	76.0 2016 • 🔱	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	44.0 2019		<b>→</b>
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	35.4 2014	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	3.5 2014		1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	46.3 2014 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	17.4 2014		1
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018		•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	21.5 2016 • →	CDC15 Life and and			
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	21.5 2016 • →	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.9 2018	₹ •	1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	38.5 2018 • →	Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.5 2018		4
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	98.5 2019 • 🛧	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2019		•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.8 2019 • →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	1.2 2018		•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			-
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	61.9 2017 • 🔱	(per million population)	0.0 2018	•	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	22.7 2017 • →				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.9 2000	Homicides (per 100,000 population) *	8.8 2015		•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	68.1 2009		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	0.5 2013 • ↑	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the			
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		city or area where they live (%)	54.3 2019	•	7
Population with access to electricity (%)	35.4 2017 • →	0	3.6 2019	1	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	1.2 2016		62.0 2018		•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	29 2019		<b>→</b>
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA NA •	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	28.3 2016		•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			-
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.4 2018	per 100 000 population)	0.0 2019	•	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.8 2018	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	33.5 2019	, •	<b>→</b>
		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	23.5 2017 • 🛧	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.2 2016		-)
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	25.5 2017	CROSS THEIR THE AREA CONTROL OF THE	J	_	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					
	4.3 2019 • ↑ 0.0 2010 • ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA NA	•	•

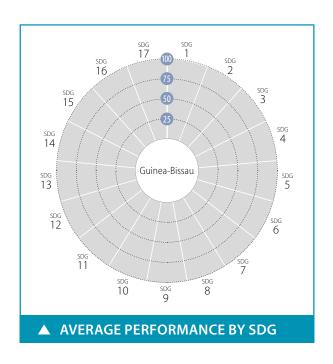
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point



▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 53.1 na SDG Global rank NA (OF 166)



100 60





Value Year Rating Trend

3.9 2017 • ->

17.7 2018 •

1.8 2018

0.0 2020

0.0 2018 • ->

0.0 2017 • •

55.1 2010 • •

29.8 2017

35.6 2016

NA NA •

0.6 2018

1.1 2017

55.5 2018

23.7 2018

51.1 2016

0.0 2019

31.0 2019

4.0 2013

12.7 2017 •

0.0 2019

NA NA

18 2019 •

NA

NA NA

NA

NA • NA

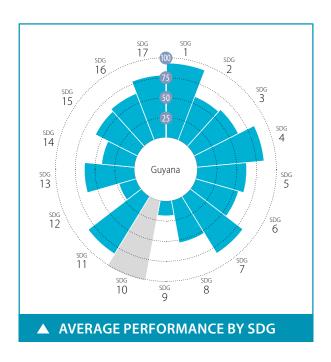
#### SDG1 - No Poverty SDG9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Value Year Rating Trend Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) 52.2 2020 Population using the internet (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%) 75.6 2020 • Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related SDG2 - Zero Hunger infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) 28.0 2017 Prevalence of undernourishment (%) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 \* Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) 27.6 2014 universities (worst 0-100 best) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) 6.0 2014 Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) 9.5 2016 1 Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst) 2.1 2017 SDG10 - Reduced Inequalities Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) 1.6 2017 Gini coefficient adjusted for top income 1.0 2015 • 🕹 Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0-1.41 best) SDG11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 667 2017 • -> Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m<sup>3</sup>) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 36.6 2018 • -> Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) 81.5 2018 Satisfaction with public transport (%) 361.0 2018 • Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) 1.4 2018 Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, 20.0 2016 Electronic waste (kg/capita) diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%) Production-based SO<sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and 215 2016 ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) SO<sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) 31.1 2016 • 4 Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Life expectancy at birth (years) 59.8 2016 • -> Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19) 104.8 2017 SDG13 - Climate Action 45.0 2014 Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) Energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>/capita) Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 86 2018 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO<sub>2</sub>/capita) 40.0 2017 Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) CO<sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) NA NA SDG14 - Life Below Water SDG4 - Quality Education Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Net primary enrollment rate (%) 71.3 2010 • • Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best) Lower secondary completion rate (%) 36.8 2010 Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) 60.4 2014 • • Fish caught by trawling (%) SDG5 - Gender Equality Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females SDG15 – Life on Land 55.7 2014 aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions) Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) NA • Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 85.5 2019 Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) 13.7 2020 • -> Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports 66.6 2017 • -> Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) (per million population) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 20.5 2017 • -> SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) 1.5 2000 Homicides (per 100,000 population) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) 0.0 2018 Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m<sup>3</sup>/capita) NA NA • Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1-7 best) Population with access to electricity (%) 26.0 2017 • 7 Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 1.5 2016 CO2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per Corruption Perception Index (worst 0-100 best) NA NA total electricity output (MtCO<sub>2</sub>/TWh) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth per 100,000 population) Adjusted GDP growth (%) -4.2 2018 Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) 7.5 2018 SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a NA NA mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) 2.5 2019 • 1 For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) NA NA • Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)

**GUINEA-BISSAU** 

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



# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 59.7 70.4 SDG Global rank 124 (OF 166)



**GOALS** 

#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





Notes: The full title of Goal 2"Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

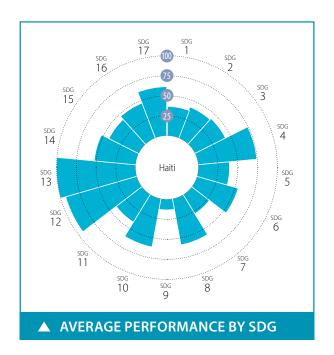


SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year Rati	ing Tre	end	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year I	Rating	g Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	2.5	2020	1	1	Population using the internet (%)	37.3	2017	•	7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	4.5	2020	1	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	26.4	2017	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.1	2018	•	T
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	8.1	2017	1	1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.0	2014	1	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2020	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.4	2014	7	7	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018		_
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.2	2016		b	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA			
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	1	1		INM	INA	_	_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.6	2017	1	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.7	2015		L	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	NA	NA		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	169	2017	-	<b>&gt;</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	22.4	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18.2	2018	1	1		06.0	2017		_
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	30.1	2018	1	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2017		7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	83.0	2018	,	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	/1.0	2007	_	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.5	2018	,	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				_
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	30.5	2016		•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2010		•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	50.5	_0.0			Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	108	2016			Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	246	2016			SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016		٧ د	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2010		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2010		7		100.9	2010	_	_
		2017			SDG13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2014			Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017	•	<b>→</b>
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		4
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2017			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	•	•
	0.0	2007			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education	02.1	2012			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2012			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	74.8	2019	•	1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2010			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	35.4	2014	•	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.7	2014			Fish caught by trawling (%)		2014		4
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	5.4	2018	•	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	51.5	2014	,	7	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	111.3	2018	1	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	56.2	2019	-	<b>&gt;</b>	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	31.9	2019	,	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2018		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2010		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.5	2017	1	1	(per million population)	47.2	2018	•	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	85.8	2017	-	<b>&gt;</b>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3.3	2010			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	14.8	2017	•	<b>1</b>
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2018		4
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	101.6	2013	1	1	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the				
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					city or area where they live (%)	46.7	2007	•	
Population with access to electricity (%)	90.9	2017	1	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2016	1		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	88.7	2018	•	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	40	2019	•	1
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA	NA •			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	18.3	2016	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	• 00	2019		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.9	2018			per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	_	_
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	26.6	2019	•	1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	N I A	NIA -			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	ΝA	NA •			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.6	2016	•	$\rightarrow$
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	11.9	2019	-	>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA	МИ		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	20.1	2010		L	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	INA	14/4	_	_
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2019		

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

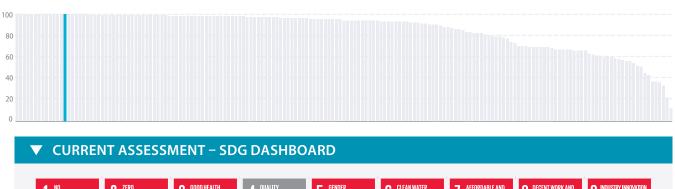


# **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 51.7 70.4 SDG Global rank 154 (OF 166)

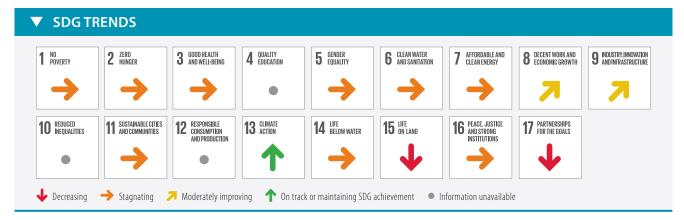


#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)









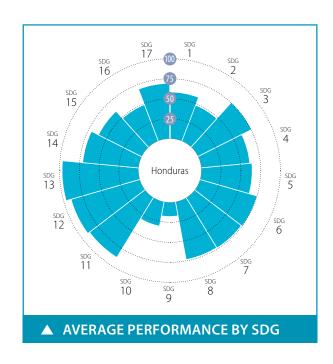
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rat	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	23.5 2020 • →	Population using the internet (%)	32.5 2018	•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	48.3 2020 • →	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	30.0 2018	• 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	1.9 2018	• ↓
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	49.3 2017 • →	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)		·
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.9 2012 • →	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2020	• •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.2 2012 • 🛧	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018	• ->
Prevalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)	22.7 2016 • 🕹	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  *	0.0 2018	• •
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017 • 🛧	- <u> </u>	0.0 2017	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.1 2017 • →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	41 5 2012	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.9 2015 • →	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	41.5 2012	• •
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	480 2017 • →	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	15.0 2017	• 1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26.0 2018 • →	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	207 2017	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	64.8 2018 • 7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	20.7 2017	• •
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	176.0 2018 • →	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	30.0 2018	• →
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.7 2018 • 🗾	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	26.5 2016 • ↓	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0 2015	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.5 2010	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA NA	• •
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	184 2016	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	13.1 2012	• •
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3 2012	• •
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.1 2013	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	9.8 2010	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.5 2016 • →	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2 2010	• •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	51.7 2017	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	41.6 2017 • →	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3 2017	• 1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	64 2018 • →	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0 2015	• 1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	49.0 2017 • 🛪	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	0.0 2018	• •
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.6 2018 • →	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0 2018	• ->
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA NA • •	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	41.6 2019	• →
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA NA •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	9.7 2014	• 1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	83.0 2016 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA NA	• •
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	• •
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	43.1 2017 • →	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.5 2018	• ->
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	65.2 2018 • 🗡	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0 2018	• →
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.1 2019 • 🛧	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.0 2018	• J.
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	2.5 2019 • 🔱	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.4 2018	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.4 2010	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	65.5 2017 • →	(per million population)	0.0 2018	• •
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	34.7 2017 • →	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	13.4 2010	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.5 2016	• ->
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	66.8 2018	• 7
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	0.3 2013 • 1	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	00.0 2010	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	•	city or area where they live (%)	49.5 2018	• →
Population with access to electricity (%)	43.8 2017 • <del>&gt;</del>	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	2.4 2019	• •
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	4.3 2016 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	84.8 2018	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	4.3 2010	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	18 2019	
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	3.4 2017 • →	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	24.4 2016	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.7 2018	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2019	• •
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.6 2018	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.0 2019	• 1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	32.6 2017 • ↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.3 2016	• ↓
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	13.8 2019 • →	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA NA (	• •
	0.0.2010 - 4	nublic tinance including atticial devalopment assistance (0/cet / NII)		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2010 • ↑	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA (	

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



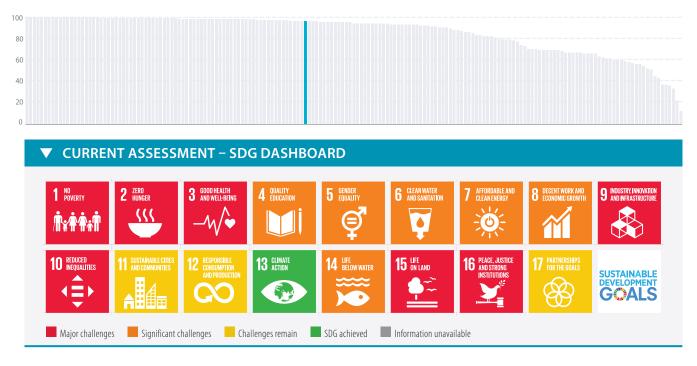
## **HONDURAS**

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 64.4 70.4 SDG Global rank 105 (OF 166)



## ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





## **HONDURAS**

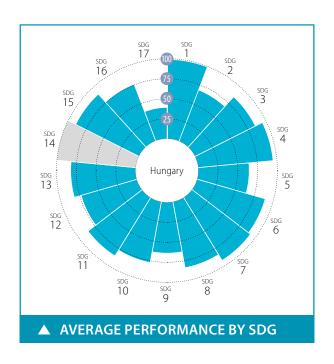
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tren		Value Year Ra	iting Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	17.1 2020 • →	Population using the internet (%)	31.7 2017	• ↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	30.3 2020 • →	- " " ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '	32.1 2018	• 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.5 2018	• 1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	12.9 2017 • 🛧	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)		•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.7 2012 • →	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2020	• •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.4 2012 • 🛧	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018	• -
Prevalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)	21.4 2016 • 🔱	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0 2015	• •
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017 • 🗾	Paris   Pari	0.0 2015	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.8 2017 🔸 👈	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	F2 2 2017	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.0 2015 • 🔱	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	52.3 2017	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	65 2017 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	20.6 2017	• 1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.6 2018 • 🛧		06.1.2017	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	17.6 2018 • 🛧	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	96.1 2017	• T
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	37.0 2018 • 🗾	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	71.9 2019	<u>• Т</u>
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2018 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	14.0 2016 • 1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1 2016	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	14.0 2010	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	2.3 2016	• •
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	61 2016	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	23.6 2012	• •
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.9 2012	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.7 2016 • →	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	13.2 2010	• •
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.2 2016	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.7 2010	• •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	72.9 2017 • →	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	82.8 2012	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.0 2017	• 1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89 2018 • •	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3 2015	• 1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	65.0 2017	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2015	• •
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9 2019 • 🛧	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.9 2018	• →
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	80.1 2017 • →	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	59.2 2019	• 🔱
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	45.8 2016 • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	12.6 2014	• 1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.5 2018 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	18.3 2014	• ↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	• •
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	76.0 2012 • 🛧	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.4 2018	• •
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.0 2018 • ↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	56.6 2019 • →	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2019	• J.
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.1 2020 • 🔱	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.7 2019	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			0.0 2010	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.8 2017 • 🛧	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6 2018	• •
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	81.3 2017	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.6 2005	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	41.7 2017	• •
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.2 2018	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	55.4 2018	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	1.3 2013	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	55.4 2018	• •
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		city or area where they live (%)	59.4 2019	• 1
Population with access to electricity (%)	86.5 2017 • 🔸	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.1 2019	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	53.1 2016	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	93.6 2018	• •
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	JJ.1 2010 • /	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	26 2019	
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.1 2017 🔸 →	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	14.1 2016	• •
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD *		• •
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.9 2018 • •	per 100,000 population)		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.4 2018 • •	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	48.5 2019	• 4
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	45.3 2017 • 🛧	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.4 2015	<ul><li>小</li></ul>
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	5.4 2019 • 🛧	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2 2010 • 🛧	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  *	23.4 2015	

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



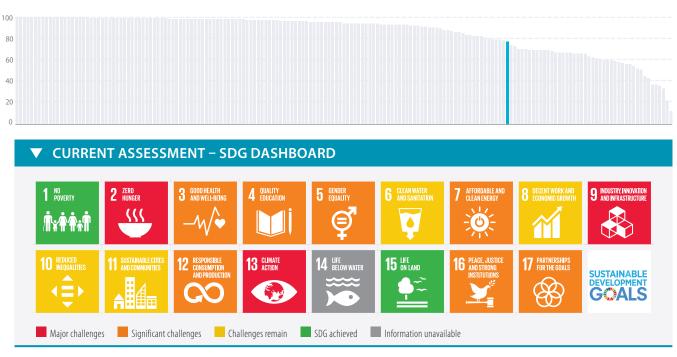
## **HUNGARY**

# Index score Regional average score 77.3 77.3 SDG Global rank 29 (OF 166)



#### **▼** SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





## **HUNGARY**

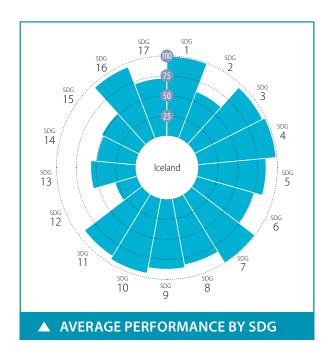
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year R		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.5 2020			Population using the internet (%)		2018		$\rightarrow$
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.7 2020			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	6/.8	2018	•	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	8.0 201	/ •	<u>T</u>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.3	2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	2 5 201	7		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	22.5	2020		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  **	2.5 2011 2.6 2010		4	universities (worst 0–100 best)				•
Prevalence of stuffing in children under 5 years of age (%)  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **	0.7 2016		1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2018		1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.4 2010		1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2017		$\rightarrow$
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 201		- :	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2018		<b>1</b>
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.8 201		1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2017		<b>→</b>
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.4 201	5 •	<b>→</b>	Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science				
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	64.4 201	5 🛑		and engineering)	29.2	2015	_	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	12 201	7	1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	35.8	2015	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.3 2018		1	Palma ratio	1.0	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.3 2018		1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	4.9	2017	•	<u> </u>
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.4 2018		1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.0 2018	8	T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	15.9	2017	•	4
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.0 2016	6 •	$\rightarrow$	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m <sup>3</sup> )				
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	20 201			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2017		T
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	39 2016	0		Satisfaction with public transport (%) Population with rent overburden (%)		2019		1
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.8 2016		1		8.9	2017	_	1
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.0 2010			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	12.0	2016		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	24.0 201		1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.2 2014 99.0 2018		1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	74.0 201			Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2012		•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0 2019			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2010		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.0 2016			Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2018		•
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	21.6 2018	8 •	4	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	25.8 2014	4 •		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.8	2017	•	T
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		<b>→</b>
Net primary enrollment rate (%) *	95.5 201	7 •	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	266.3	2019	•	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%) *	95.5 201	7 •	1	Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )	5.9	2016	•	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.8 2014			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	87.1 201		+	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•	•
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	30.6 2018		- 1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	. NA	•	•
PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	479.3 2018 21.2 2018		1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA			
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	24.1 2018		7	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA			•
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	22.7 2018			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				SDG15 – Life on Land				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods				Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		1
(% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	75.6 201	7 •	T	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		T
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.7 2018	8 •	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	74.5 2019	9	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports		2018		_
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	12.1 2020		$\rightarrow$	(per million population)	0.4	2018	•	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	9.4 2016			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	131.4 2010	0 •	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.5	2017		T
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2018		4
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 201			Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the				•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.0 2011			city or area where they live (%)		2019		T.
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	7.2 201			Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		2019		•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	53.8 2018 8.0 2013			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2018		•
Population using safely managed water services (%)	89.6 201		<b>1</b>	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019		•
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	95.7 201		<b>*</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD)		2016		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	33.7 201.		•	per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019		
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2013	7	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	30.4	2019	•	1
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 201		4	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	178.4	2017	•	<b>→</b>
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total				SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.5 201	/ •	<b>→</b>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.6	2016	•	1
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	10.6 2018	8 •	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.1	2017		_
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		2017		7
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.7 2018	8		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		. NA		•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.7 2018	8	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019		•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	74.9 201	7 👝	1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		2020		•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				אוווסווון לכט) אוווויים ליטיל אוווייים אווייים אווייים אווייים אווייים איייים אווייים איייים אווייים איייים איייים	5./	2016	•	•
raiar work-related accidents embodied in imborts (Def. 100.000 Dobulation).	0.4 2010		T					
	70.1 2014	Q 🦱	- To					
Employment-to-population ratio (%) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	70.1 2019 13.5 2018		T					

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





# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score SDG Global rank 26 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





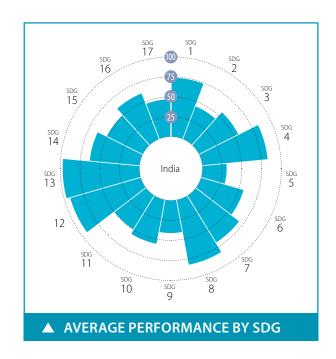
## **ICELAND**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Y			•		Year Rat	ting	iren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		020		Population using the internet (%)	99.0		•	Ţ
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)		020	•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	125.1	2018	•	Т
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	5.4 20	015 •	<u>T</u>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	44.5	2020		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		017	- 1	universities (worst 0–100 best)	44.5	2020	•	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  *  Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  *		016		Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2018	•	1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  * Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  *	21.9 20	016 <b>•</b> 016 <b>•</b>		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2017	•	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		017		Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2017		T
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		NA •		Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2017 <b>(</b> 2017 <b>(</b>		1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)		015		Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science	4.9	2017		1
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	NA •		and engineering)	NA	NA (		•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4 20	017	1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	29.7	2014	•	4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		018	- :	Palma ratio		2015	•	4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.0 20	018	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)		2015		1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2.7 20	018 🗨	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 20	018 •	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	9.1 20	016	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	6.5	2017	•	T
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	7 2.	0.0	•	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017	•	1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	9 20	016 🔍		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.1	2017	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	6.6 20	016	4	Population with rent overburden (%)	18.0	2016	•	7
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.4 20			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		017		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	22.6	2016	•	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.9 20	016 🔸	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	344.9	2012	•	•
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91.0 20	018 🗨	1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	29.7	2012	•	•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	84.0 20	017 •	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	34.6	2010	•	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		017 •		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2010		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		NA •		Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4	2017	•	•
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	14.5 20			SDG13 – Climate Action				
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	8.6 20	018 •	<u>T</u>	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	7.8	2017	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education				$CO_2$ emissions embodied in imports (t $CO_2$ /capita)	4.5	2015	•	7
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.0 20		- 1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2017		
	99.0 20			Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )	18.1	2016	•	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		NA •		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	94.2 20			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.6	2018	•	7
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	47.0 20 481.3 20			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2019		1
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		018	-	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2014		- 1
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	25.0 20		<b>→</b>	Fish caught by trawling (%)		2014		4
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	18.6 20		- 1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				SDG15 – Life on Land				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods				Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				7
(% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	NA	NA •		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				7
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.9 20	018 🔸	<b>→</b>	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019	•	4
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	89.5 20	019	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA	NA (	•	•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	38.1 20	020 🔸	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	•	•
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	11.5 20	016 🔸	1					_
Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	NA	NA •	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	0.0	2017		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	10.6	2017		T
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 20	017 •		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	10.0	2010		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.8 20	017 🌑		city or area where they live (%)	84.0	2017	•	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.4 20	015 •		Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.9	2019	•	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	15.5 20		-	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2018	•	•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	40.9 20		- 1	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	78.0	2019	•	1
Population using safely managed water services (%)	100.0 20			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0.0	2016	•	•
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	81.8 20	01/ -	<u>T</u>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	· 0.0	2019	•	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				per 100,000 population)				•
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 20		1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		2019 2017		T
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 20	016	1	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	39.1	2017		1
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total	0.1 20	017 •	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	142	2016		
electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	88.7 20	018 🗪	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	14.2	2016		1
	UU./ Z	010		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3	2017	•	7
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	100	010 -		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA (		
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Virtims of modern clavery (per 1 000 population)		018		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019		•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	2.1 20	018 •	-	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	57.4		•	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA •		Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		2016	•	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	2.0 20	010	1					_
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	85.1 20		<b>1</b>					
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)		018						
		III 🕶	-					

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

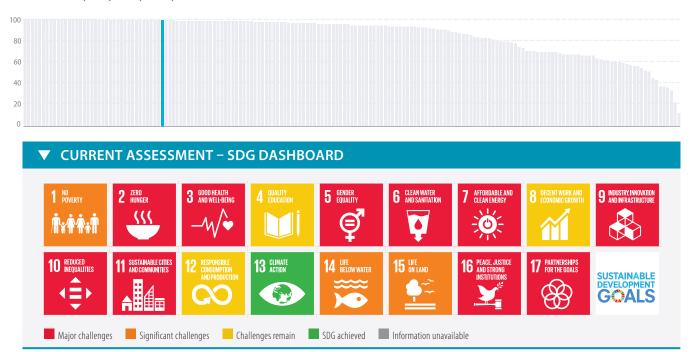


## **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 61.9 67.2 SDG Global rank 117 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





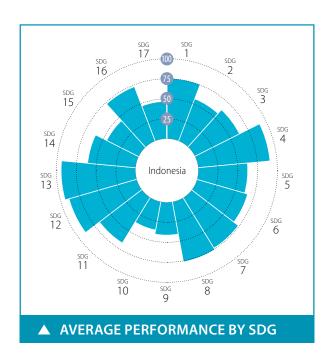


SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Y				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ratir	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	2.3 20			1	Population using the internet (%)	34.5 2017	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	24.6 20	)20 (	• 4	<u> </u>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	37.5 2018	<u>'</u>
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	14.5 20	117		<b>1</b>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.9 2018	R
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	38.4 20			7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	44.0.2020	
Prevalence of sturting in Children under 5 years of age (%)	21.0 20			^ →	universities (worst 0–100 best)	44.9 2020 •	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	3.9 20			<b>7</b>	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2018	· <b>→</b>
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 20				Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6 2015	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.2 20			<b>个</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.9 20				Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	43.2 2011	•
	0.9 20			7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	1.45.00	217			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	145 20			T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	90.9 2017 •	•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.7 20			T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	67.9 2017	•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	36.6 20			T	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	71.9 2018	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	199.0 20		•	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA •			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0 2001	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.3 20	016	-	<b>→</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.5 2016	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	7.0 2012	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	184 20	016			SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4 2012	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.6 20	116		T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	13.2 2010	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	68.8 20			<b>→</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6 2010	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	13.2 20			<b>1</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.0 2010	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	81.4 20					1.0.2017	
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		018		<b>1</b>	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.8 2017	<b>T</b>
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	55.0 20			7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2015	T
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.8 20			Ţ	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1.6 2018 •	
SDG4 – Quality Education	3.0 2				SDG14 – Life Below Water		
	02.2.20	112			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.7 2018	<b>→</b>
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	92.3 20 85.0 20			•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	29.5 2019	· →
Lower secondary completion rate (%) Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	91.7 20			7	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	12.0 2014	T
	91.7 20	J10 <b>(</b>	'		Fish caught by trawling (%)	10.2 2014	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	67.2 20	016	• ;	7	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.7 2018	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	57.3 20	018	• ,	Ψ.	Mean area that is protected in terrestriansies important to biodiversity (%)	15.1 2018	-
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	29.8 20	019	• -	<b>→</b>	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2019	ماد
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	14.4 20	020	• -	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2018	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 2010	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.7 20	017		<b>1</b>	(per million population)	0.1 2018	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	59.5 20	017		7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	66.5 20				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.2 2016	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.2 20			•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	67.7 2018	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	2.9 20			<b>1</b>	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	07.7 2010	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				•	city or area where they live (%)	69.3 2018	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	92.6 20	)17	•	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.4 2019	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	41.0 20	016	• -	<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	79.7 2018	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.5 20	017	•	1	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	41 2019 • 11.8 2016 •	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2019	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	1.4 20	018		•	per 100,000 population)		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.1 20	018		•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	45.7 2019	1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	79.9 20	017	•	<b>↑</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.7 2013	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	5.4 20	110		<b>1</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	7.7 2013	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 20		• 4	<b>↑</b>	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •	•
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	12.9 2017	) <b>→</b>
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		

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

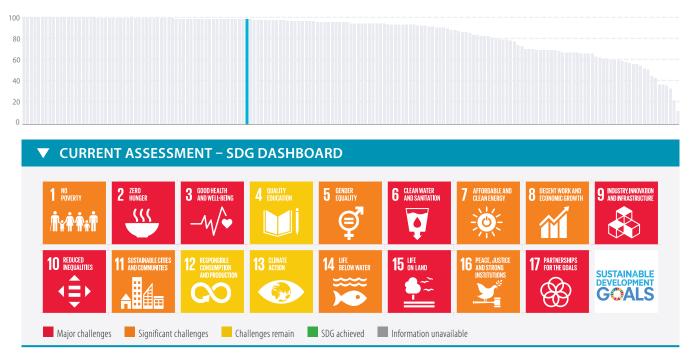
## **INDONESIA**

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 65.3 67.2 SDG Global rank 101 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

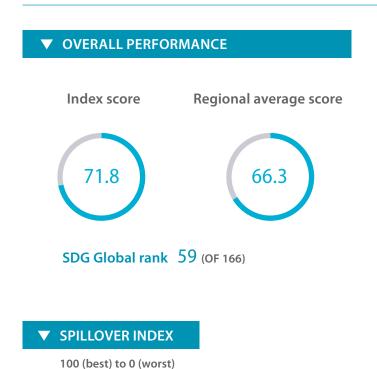


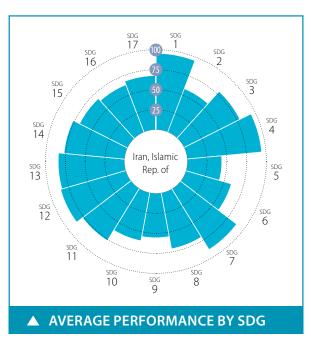


## **INDONESIA**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating 1			Value Year Ra		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)			Population using the internet (%)	39.9 2018		- 1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	22.2 2020 •	<u> </u>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	87.1 2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.9 2018	•	<b>→</b>
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	8.3 2017 •	1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	36.4 2013 •	<b>→</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	21.5 2020	•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.5 2013 •	7	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2018		7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)	6.9 2016 •	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 2018		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017 •		<del>-                                   </del>	U.Z ZV17		7
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.2 2017 •	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	50 F 2016		2
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.7 2015 •	<b>→</b>	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	50.5 2016	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	177 2017 •	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	16.5 2017	•	<b>→</b>
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.7 2018 •	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)			1.
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	25.0 2018 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	22.7 2017		•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	316.0 2018 •	<b>→</b>	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	78.4 2019	•	T
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2018 •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	26 / 2016	-	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2 2016		•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	26.4 2016 •	<b>→</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	4.9 2016		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	112 2016	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	10.8 2012		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.2 2012		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	14.1 2010		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)		<b>→</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.1 2010	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	92.6 2016	1	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.7 2017	•	1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2 2015	•	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3001.8 2018	•	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.3 2019	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.4 2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	93.5 2018	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	58.0 2019		<b>→</b>
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	90.0 2017 •	<b>4</b>	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	21.2 2014		1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7 2018 •		Fish caught by trawling (%)	36.9 2014		1
SDG5 – Gender Equality		_	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	77.6 2017	1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)		•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	) 24.4 2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)			<b>→</b>
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	63.9 2019 •	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2019		1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.4 2020 •	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	1.1 2018		•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			2
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	89.3 2017	1	(per million population)	0.2 2018	•	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	73.1 2017 •	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	28.0 2015	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.4 2017	•	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	32.7 2018		7
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	2.7 2013 •	1	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the			•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			city or area where they live (%)	80.8 2019	•	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	98.1 2017 •	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.7 2019	•	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		<b>†</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	71.9 2018		•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	40 2019		7
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.1 2017 •	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	6.9 2016	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2019		•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.1 2018		per 100,000 population)			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.7 2018		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	36.8 2019	•	1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	48.9 2017 •	T	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.8 2015	•	7
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	4.7 2019 •	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	ΑΙΑ ΝΙΔ		
			public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA		_
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2010 •	T	public linuries, including official development assistance (			

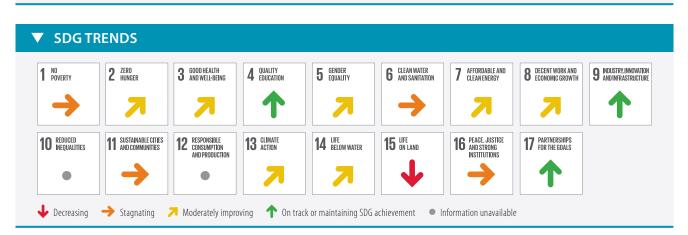
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT **GOALS** 

100 60 20 **CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD** 



Notes: The full title of Goal 2"Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

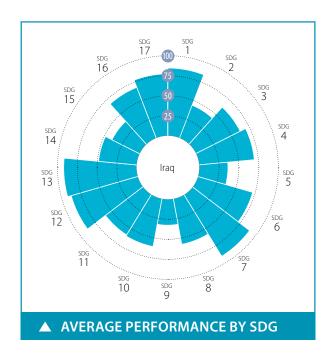
## IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating	g Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year		g Trenc
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.2 2020 •	1	Population using the internet (%)	70.0 2018	9	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	4.2 2020 •	<u> </u>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	68.2 2018	-	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	4.0. 2017		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8 2018	-	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.9 2017	T	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.8 2011	1	universities (worst 0–100 best)	40.3 2020	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.0 2011	T	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.6 2018		1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	25.8 2016	•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2013	•	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017	Ţ	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3 2017	Т	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	41.7 2016		•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.8 2015	<b>→</b>		11.7 2010		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	16 2017 •	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	39.0 2017	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.9 2018 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	95.8 2017	,	_
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.4 2018 •	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.6 2019		•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	14.0 2018 •	1		04.0 2019	, –	<u>T</u>
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2018 •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	14.8 2016	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 2017		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	14.0 2010	- 1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.8 2016		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	51 2016		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	22.0 2012		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.3 2012	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.5 2016	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	26.8 2010	) •	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.7 2016	7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.4 2010	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	40.6 2017 •	1	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.0 2014		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	8.1 2017	•	<b>→</b>
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99 2018 •	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.5 2015		<b>1</b>
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	72.0 2017 •	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	387.8 2017	· •	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.0 2019 •	7	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.3 2018		4
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.7 2017	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	66.1 2019		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	90.2 2017	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	25.4 2014		4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.1 2016	•	Fish caught by trawling (%)	5.1 2014		4
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	68.6 2011	<b>1</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0 2010		
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.0 2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.0 2018	T	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.2 2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	23.3 2019	<b>→</b>	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2019	•	1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	8.2 2020 •	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2018	•	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0,2 2018		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.2 2017 •	$\rightarrow$	(per million population)	0.2 2010		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	88.4 2017 •	$\rightarrow$	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	81.4 2005		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.5 2014		•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.7 2018	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	25.1 2015	•	•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	6.5 2013 •	1	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	70.9 2019	•	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			city or area where they live (%)			
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2017	T	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.5 2019		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	98.5 2016	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.6 2018		•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.0 2017 •	7	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	26 2019 11.4 2016		•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0.2010		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.5 2018		per 100,000 population)	0.0 2019		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	16.2 2018		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	64.4 2019	•	<b>→</b>
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	94.0 2017 •	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.8 2016		1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	11.4 2019	+	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	ALA ALA		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2 2010	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	, -	-
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	25.4 2009	0	•
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0.0 2019		

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

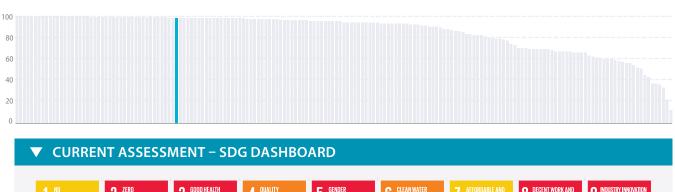


# **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 63.1 66.3 SDG Global rank 113 (OF 166)

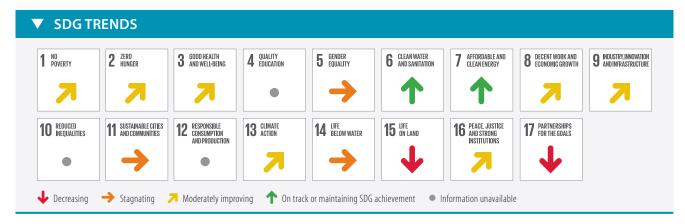


#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)







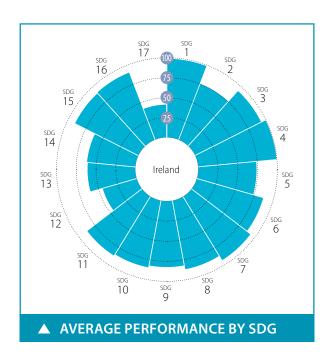


SDG1 – No Poverty	Value				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rati	ting Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2020		1	Population using the internet (%)	75.0 2018	• 1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	14.5	2020	•	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	39.8 2018	• 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0 2018	• ↓
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	29.0			<b>4</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.6	2011	•	7	universities (worst 0–100 best)	20.8 2020	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2011		7	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2 2018	• 7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		Ψ.	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0 2017	• →
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		T	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	41.8 2012	• •
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.8	2015	•	7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2017		T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	61.6 2017	• 4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.3			T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	84.5 2017	• 4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	26.7			T	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57.9 2018	• 7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2018		<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.3 2015	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.3	2016	•	7	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.1 2016	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	30.0 2012	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	75	2016	•		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.1 2012	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.7	2016	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	13.2 2010	• •
Life expectancy at birth (years)	69.8	2016	•	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6 2010	• •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	71.7	2017	•	<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	70.4	2012	•		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	5.0 2017	• -
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	83	2018	•	<b>1</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2 2015	• 4
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	61.0	2017	•	7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2016	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.1	2018	•	<b>1</b>		0.0 2010	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG14 – Life Below Water  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0 2018	• -
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	92.8	2007	•		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	44.9 2019	• J
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	48.4			•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	93.5			•	Fish caught by trawling (%)	30.0 2014	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2014	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females					SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0 2010	
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	54.6	2018	•	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	3.8 2018	<b>.</b> .
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	69.8	2018	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	5.1 2018	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	17.1	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2019	ال ا
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.4	2020	•	<b>4</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA NA	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	IVA IVA	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.5	2017	•	1	(per million population)	0.0 2018	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	94.1	2017	•	<b>1</b>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	54.1	2015	•	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.9 2013	• •
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	19.5	2018	•	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	26.5 2015	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	1.9	2013	•	1	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					city or area where they live (%)	67.0 2018	• т
	100.0	2017	•	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA NA	• •
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	97.6			<b>†</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.8 2018	• •
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	20 2019	• ->
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1./	2017	•	<b>T</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	4.7 2016	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	* 0.0 2019	• •
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.4	2018	•		per 100,000 population)		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	NA	NA	•	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	52.6 2019	• →
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) *	, .				SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) *	22.7	2017	•	7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA NA	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) * Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a				<b>⊼</b> ↓	·		• •
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) * Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	22.7 12.8		•	<b>7</b> ↓	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA NA •	• •

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

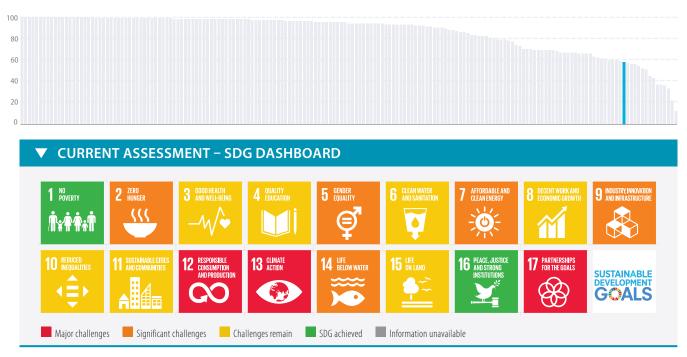
## **IRELAND**

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 79.4 SDG Global rank 14 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

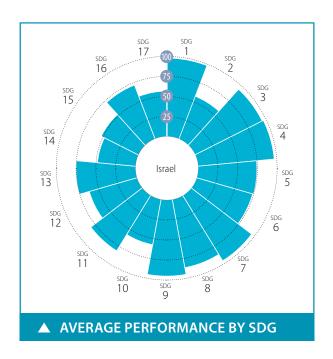




SDG1 – No Poverty		Year			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year Rati	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2020			Population using the internet (%)		2018	-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)		2020			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	103.8 2	2018	• 1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	9.0	2017		<u>T</u>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.3 2	2018	• 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	2.5	201	7	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	53.4 2	2020 (	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2017		4	universities (worst 0–100 best)			
Prevalence of starting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2016		<b>A</b>	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.5 2		1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.0 2		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		7	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2018 <b>•</b> 2017 <b>•</b>	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	8.8	2017	7	1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	25.4 2		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.0	2015	•	<b>†</b>	Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science			
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	74.5	2015	•		and engineering)	23.4 2	2015	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	5	2017	7	1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	33.1 2	2015	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2018		1	Palma ratio	1.1 2	2017	• 1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2018		1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	11.4 2	2017	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2018		T	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.1	2018	<b>•</b>	T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	8.2 2	2017	• 4
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.3	2016	5	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m <sup>3</sup> )			
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	10	2014			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.0 2		-
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		2016		•	Satisfaction with public transport (%) Population with rent overburden (%)		2019	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016		1		0.9 2	2017	, 1
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016		<b>1</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	40.5	2011	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2017		T	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	19.9 2		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2015		1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	103.0 2	2012 2012	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017			Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2012	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2017		<b>1</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2010	
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2016			Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2010	
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		2017		1	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.5 2	-017	
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)		2018		<b>†</b>	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	7.6 2	0017 (	ا.
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.8 2		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• 100.0	2017	7	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2013	- '
	100.0			<b>*</b>	Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )		2016	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		NA		•	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.9	2017	7	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.5 2	2018 (	• 1
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	56.2	2018	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	61.3 2		
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	504.7			1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	21.4 2		1
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		2018		1	Fish caught by trawling (%)	85.9 2	2014	
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)		2018		*	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2	2018	
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	34.0	2018	) <u> </u>	-1-	SDG15 – Life on Land			
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.7 2	2018	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	* 80.2	2017	7	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.7 2	2018	1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	103.3	2018	₹ •	4	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2	2019	1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2019		<b>*</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2	2018	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020		7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1.7 2	2018	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)		2014			(per million population)			
Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	165.5				SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	0.0	2047	_ 4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.9 2		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.4	2017	7		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	18.7 2	2018	, 1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	91.2	2017	7	•	city or area where they live (%)	75.9 2	2019	1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3.6	2010	•		Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.7 2	2019	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)		2013		7	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	74.0 2	2019	1
Population using safely managed water services (%)		2017		1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0.0 2	2016	
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	82.4	2017	7 🛑	<u>T</u>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	* 00.7	2019	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					per 100,000 population)			
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2017	7	1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	15.0 2	2019 2017	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2016	5	1	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	/0.3 2	2017	1
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total	1.2	2017	7	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.0	2016	
electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)		2018			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.0 2	<u>1</u> 016	•
	10.3	∠U10	, 🕶	71	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3 2	2017	• 1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	2.5	2011			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA @	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2018			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	75.7 2		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		2018		•	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	48.2 2		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	95.3	2017	7	1	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	-117.1 2		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.7	2010	)	1				
Employment-to-population ratio (%)		2019		1				
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	117	2018	2 _	<b>1</b>				
(% of population aged 15 to 29)								

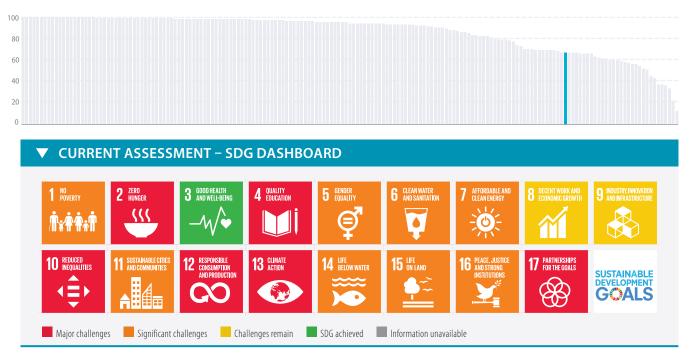
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 74.6 SDG Global rank 40 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





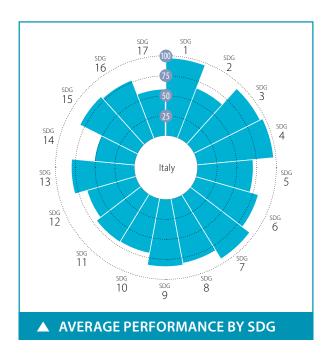
## **ISRAEL**

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year Rat	_		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		e Year		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2020		- 1	Population using the internet (%)		2018		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)		2020			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	113.3	2018	3 •	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  SDG2 – Zero Hunger	16.9	2018	•	7	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.3	2018	8 •	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2017	•	<b>1</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	48.9	2020	) •	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2016		<b>*</b>	universities (worst 0–100 best)				
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  *		2016		<b>^</b>	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2018		<b>小</b>
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.1	2016	•	<b>↓</b>	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		NA		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	•	<b>1</b>	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2017		1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.6	2017	•	1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2017		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)		2015		<b>→</b>	Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science	NA	, Ni	4	•
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	NA (			and engineering)		11/	, –	_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2017		1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income		2016		7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2018		1	Palma ratio		2018		7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2018	•	<b>1</b>	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	20.6	2018	3 -	7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2018	•	<b>1</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	21.4	2017	7	-
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	9.6	2016	•	T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99 C	2017	7	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	15	2016	•	•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2018		1
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Population with rent overburden (%)		N/		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016		<b>↑</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2010		<b>T</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	14 1	2016	5 🕳	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		NA (			Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	113.8			
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		<b>1</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017		<b>†</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2010		•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.9	2018	•	<b>†</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.2	2010	) •	•
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.7	2016	•	•	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4	2018	B •	•
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		2017		1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	16.9	2017	•	1	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	8.2	2017	7	-
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.4	2015	5	$\rightarrow$
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.0	2017	•	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	17.5	2018	3	•
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		2017		1	Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )	28.8	2016	5 •	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)			•		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		2017		T	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	N/	4	•
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) PISA score (worst 0–600 best)		2017		Ţ	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	30.2	2019	9 •	<b>→</b>
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		2018		Ţ	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		N/		
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)		2018	•	Ţ	Fish caught by trawling (%)		2014		
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)		2018	•	<b>→</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	5 •	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		
(% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	' /1.1	2017	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.0	2018	•	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2019		7
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2019	•	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020	•	<b>↓</b>	(per million population)	2.1	2018	3 •	•
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)		2017		Ψ.	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	NA	NA (	_		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.4	2015	5	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	27.0	2015	5	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2017		•	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	75 1	2018	R .	4
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2017		•	city or area where they live (%)				'
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2005		•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		2019		•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)		2013		<b>1</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	100.0			
Population using safely managed water services (%)		2017		<b>†</b>			2019		<b>T</b>
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)		2017		<b>†</b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					per 100,000 population)	10.2	2019	9 •	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2017	•	<b>1</b>	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	30.8	2019	9 🔸	1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2016	•	本	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	232.2	201	7 •	7
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total		2017		•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.4	2016	5 •	1
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	2.6	2018	•	<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.1	2017	7	4
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				-
Adjusted GDP growth (%)			•		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA * OO			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.9	2018	•	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019 2020		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	92.8	2017	•	<b>1</b>	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		2020		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				•	Similar profits of materialisations (057 billion)	2.4	ZU 10	J <b>-</b>	_
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Employment-to-population ratio (%)		2010		<b>T</b>					
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)									
	122	2018		-					

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



# **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score SDG Global rank 30 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





Notes: The full title of Goal 2"Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

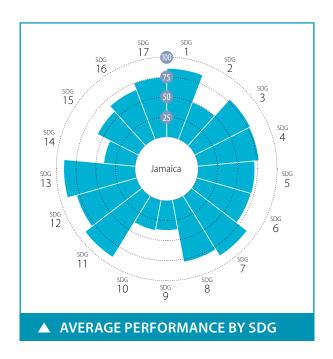


SDG1 – No Poverty		Year Ratin	_	·	Value Yea		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2020	- 1	Population using the internet (%)	74.4 201		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)		2020		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	89.9 201	8	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	13.9 2	2017	<b>4</b>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.9 201	8	1
5DG2 – Zero Hunger	2 - 2	0017		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	56.8 202	00 🕳	-
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2017		universities (worst 0–100 best)	J0.0 Z0Z	.0	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** *		2016	•	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.2 201		1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *  *		2016 • 2016 •		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.4 201		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2010	- 1	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	5.5 201		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	12.8 201		1
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)		2017	•	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	47.4 201	3	
ield gap closure (% of potential yield)		2015		Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science	NA N	Α •	•
5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	30.7 2	2013		and engineering)			_
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	2.2	2017	4	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	38.8 201	E 🔷	_
National Mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2018	- 1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income Palma ratio	1.3 201		
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2018		Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	9.7 201		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	7.0 2				9.7 201	/ –	_
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2		<b>*</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	16.8 201	7 •	7
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	9.5 2	2016	T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m <sup>3</sup> )	07 5 201	6	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	15.7	2016	•	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.5 201 34.4 201		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				Satisfaction with public transport (%)			
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016		Population with rent overburden (%)	9.1 201	/ =	
ife expectancy at birth (years)		2016		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2017	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	18.9 201		
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2014		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	38.7 201		•
ercentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.2 201		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	37.3 201		-
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2019		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	10.1 201		
ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2016		Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6 201	8 •	_
ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		2017	_	SDG13 – Climate Action			
aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	19.9 2	2017 •	<b>→</b>	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	5.4 201	7 •	4
DG4 – Quality Education				CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.3 201	5 •	-
et primary enrollment rate (%)	97.6 2	2017	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	8.2 201	8	•
ower secondary completion rate (%)	97.6 2	2017	1	Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )	20.5 201	6 •	•
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9 2	2018		SDG14 – Life Below Water			
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	93.9 2	2017	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.8 201	8	- 4
ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	27.7 2	2018	7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	50.0 201		
ISA score (worst 0–600 best)	477.0 2		- 1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	75.1 201		-
ariation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		2018	1	Fish caught by trawling (%)	51.8 201		
Inderachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	25.9 2		4	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3 201		
esilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	27.4 2	2018	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land			
DG5 – Gender Equality				Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	77.9 201	8	-
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	68.2 2	0017	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)			
(% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)				Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 201		
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		2018		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.9 201		
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2019	- 1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
eats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020		(per million population)	3.5 201	8	
ender wage gap (% of male median wage)		2016		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
ender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	175.6 2	2014	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7 201	6	-
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	18.1 201		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.4 2	2017		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	10.1 201	0	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017		city or area where they live (%)	68.3 201	9 •	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2015		Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.4 201	9 🛑	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 201		
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	25.8 2	2013	1	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	53.0 201		
opulation using safely managed water services (%)		2017			* 0.0 201		
opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	96.2 2	2017	-	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				per 100,000 population)	1.0 201	9 🛑	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2	017	<b>1</b>	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	25.0 201	9	1
opulation with access to electricity (70)	100.0 2		4	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	100.5 201	7 🔸	
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total				SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.1 2	2017	T	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.5 201	6	4
nare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	17.9 2	2018	+	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3 201	/	1
djusted GDP growth (%)	0.2 2	018		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA N	A •	
ajusted GDP growth (%) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	50.5 201		
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a				Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	50.4 202	20	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	93.8 2	2017	1	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	24.0 201		
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	10.7	2010	<b>1</b>				_
mployment-to-population ratio (%)		2019	4				
	22.1 2						
outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)		2018					

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

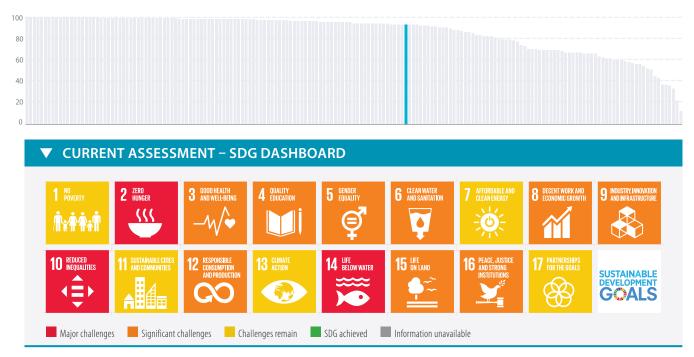


# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 68.7 70.4 SDG Global rank 84 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)







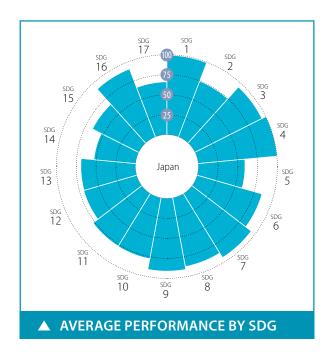
1.0 2020 • ↑ 13.7 2020 • →		55.1 2017	• 1
13.7 2020 • ->			- 1
	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	51.2 2018	• 4
	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.3 2018	• 1
8.0 2017 • 🛧			,
6.2 2014 • 🛧		37.0 2020	• •
3.6 2014 • 🛧		0.1.2019	<b>a</b> _1
24.7 2016 • 🔱			
2.3 2017 • 🔫	-	U.1 ZUUZ	
1.2 2017 • 👈	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10.5.2004	
1.1 2015 • →	<u> </u>	49.6 2004	
80 2017 🔸 👈		13.4 2017	• 7
10.2 2018 • 🛧	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
14.4 2018 • 🛧	•		
2.9 2018 • 🛧		/2.2 2017	•
NA NA • •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
147 2016	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		
14./ 2010	, 3 , 1 ,		
25 2016	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		
	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		
•			
		3.2 2010	• •
	3DG13 Climate Action		
	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.5 2017	• -
	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.6 2015	• -
	CO2 CITISSIONS CHIDOGICA III 1033II TUCI EXPORTS (Kg/ Capita)	0.0 2017	• •
5.9 2017 • •	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.6 2018	• ->
81.0 2018 • 🔱	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	44.7 2019	• -
82.4 2018 • 🔱	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	74.1 2014	• 1
96.3 2014 • •		NA NA	• •
	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2018	• •
79.2 2009 • 🛧		20.4.2018	
105.3 2018 • 🛧			• 7
82.0 2019 • 🛧			- J
			• •
	— Permanent deforestation (% or forest area, 5-year average)	U.Z ZUIO	
90.6.2017 • =	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0.6 2018	• •
	(per minor population)		
	be to reace, sustace and strong institutions	F7 0 2017	<b>a</b> 1
	Hornicides (per 100,000 population)		- 4
	onsentenced detainees (% or prison population)	29.3 2018	• 1
3.7 20.3		62.1 2017	•
00 E 2017 • 4		4.4 2019	• •
			• (
90.5 2010			
1.7 2017 • 🗷	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		
	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	* 0.0 2019	• •
-3.5 2018 • •			
2.6 2018 • •		11.1 2019	• 1
78.5 2014	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.0 2016	• 1
8.0 2019 • 🛧	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		- 4
n) 0.2 2010 • 🛧	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	• •
	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	29.3 2017	
6) t)	6.2 2014	The Times Higher Education Universities (worst 0-100 best)  24.7 2016  24.7 2016  25. Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  32. 2017  32. 2017  35. SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  35. Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita)/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita)  25. 2016  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita)  25. 2016  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  SDG13 – Climate Action  Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SDG14 – Life Below Water  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Cean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0 – 100 best)  SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Acapt the remaining protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Acapt the remaining protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Acapt the remaining protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Acapt the remaining protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Acapt the remaining protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Acapt the remaining protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Acapt the remaining protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Acapt the remaining protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Acapt the remaining protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Acapt the r	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3   37.0 2020

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





# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 79.2 SDG Global rank 17 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





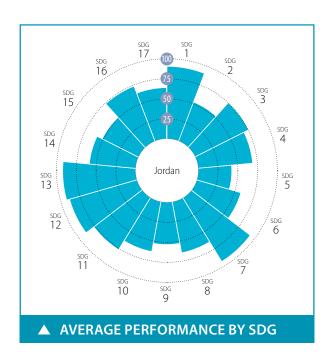


SDG1 – No Poverty			-	g Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year R		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2020		•	Population using the internet (%)		2018		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%) Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)		2020			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	193.3			T
·	13.7	2012	, •	7	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.2	2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2017	7	4	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	64.0	2020	•	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2017		<b>*</b>	universities (worst 0–100 best)				•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2010		<b>1</b>	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2018		T
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	4.3	2016	5	个	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2017		4
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017	_	<b>→</b>	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	142.9			4
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	NA	NA	•	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best) Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	0.6 NA	2015		<b>+</b>	Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science	NA	NA	•	•
	INA	INF	4	•	and engineering)				_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	г	2017	7	•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	25.7	2000		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2017		<b>1</b>	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income Palma ratio		2008		1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2018		<b>1</b>	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)		2015	•	Ţ
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2018		<b>†</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	15.0	2013	Ť	_
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2018	3	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	8.4	2016	5	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	11.7	2017	•	1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)			-	÷	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	12	2016	5	•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2019		7
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	4.1	2016	5	<b>↑</b>	Population with rent overburden (%)	8.1	2016	•	1
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2017		1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016	•	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2015		1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012	•	•
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97.0			1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	83.0	2017		7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2010		•
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2010			Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2010		•
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		2016		1	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.7	2017	Ť	Ť
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)		2017		1	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	22	2017	•	-
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		7
·	* 100.0	2017	7	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2019	•	•
	* 100.0			$\dot{\uparrow}$	Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )		2016		•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	* 91.0	2016	5	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.5	2018	•	1
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	60.7			1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2019		j
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	520.0			T	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	70.8	2014	•	1
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%) Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)		2018		T	Fish caught by trawling (%)	24.2	2014	•	1
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)		2018		4	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.0	2018	•	
SDG5 – Gender Equality	30.2	2010			SDG15 – Life on Land				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		1
(% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	* 60.1	2017	7	4	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		T
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	103.2	2018	3	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019	•	4
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	73.0	2019	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2018	•	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020			(per million population)	5.1	2018	•	•
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)		2017			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	183.5	2016	) •	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2017	•	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	11.3	2018	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2017			Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	73.3	2019	•	4
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2017		•	city or area where they live (%)				'
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		2019	•	•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)		2013		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	100.0	2018		•
Population using safely managed water services (%)		2017		$\dot{\uparrow}$	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2016	•	
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	98.8	2017	7	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	•	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2017	7	1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		2019		1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2016	5	1	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	40.6	2017	•	1
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total	1.1	2017	7 👴	71	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)					Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.3	2016	•	1
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	5.9	2018	o <b>•</b>	7	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.2	2017	•	<b>-</b>
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		201			public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2018			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019	•	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	0.3	2018	5	•	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		2020	•	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	98.2	2017	7	1	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		2016	•	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.2	2010	) •	1					
Employment-to-population ratio (%)		2019		1					
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	9.9	2014	1						
(% of population aged 15 to 29)									

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

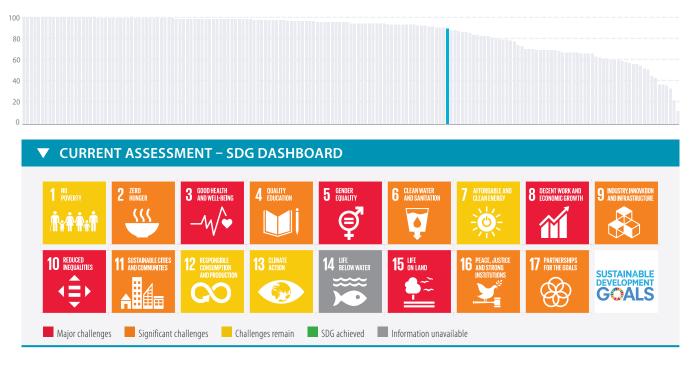
## **JORDAN**

# **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 68.1 66.3 SDG Global rank 89 (OF 166)



## ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



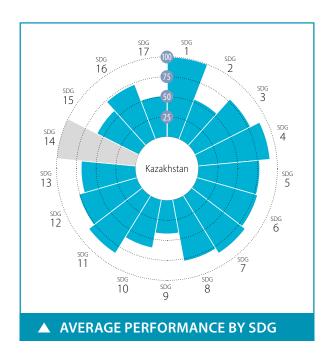


## **JORDAN**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Yea	ar Ratin	g Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ratin	.ing Trr
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.4 202	20 •	1	Population using the internet (%)	66.8 2017 •	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	9.2 202	20 •	$\rightarrow$	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	87.6 2018 •	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7 2018 •	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	12.2 201					
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.8 201			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	31.3 2020 •	• (
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.4 201		1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.3 2018	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	35.5 201		+	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7 2016	• (
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 201		•		0.7 20.0	<u>-</u>
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.6 201			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	41.1 2010	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.6 201	15	1	-	41.1 2010	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			4	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Applied mean concentration of particulate matter of less than		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	46 201		1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	33.0 2017 •	<b>b</b> =
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.5 201		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	88.8 2017	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.2 201		1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.9 2019	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.0 201		1		UJ.2 20.2	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 201	18 •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.0.2013	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	19.2 201	116	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 2013	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	12	.0	-	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.6 2016	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	51 201	)16 •		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	29.1 2012	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	244 20	16		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.0 2012	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	24.4 201		7 -	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	10.0 2010	
Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (hirths per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	74.3 201		→ •	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.4 2010 •	• •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Riths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	25.9 201 99.7 201			SDG13 – Climate Action		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)			<b>A</b>	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.8 2017	
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92 201		T	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.6 2015	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	76.0 201			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2017 •	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.5 201	19 💆	Ψ	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
SDG4 – Quality Education	- 2 20			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA •	<b>b</b> (
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	80.9 201		7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	47.2 2019 •	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	59.0 201		•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA •	<b>D</b>
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.3 201	18		Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA NA •	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2018	• (
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	56.7 201	18 •	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land	0.7.0010	~
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	95.3 201	118 -	<b>1</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	8.7 2018	•
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	22.2 201		-	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	9.8 2018	•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.4 202		→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 2019	•
	100	20 -	-	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA NA •	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic dripking water services (%)	00.0.20	17	<b>A</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.2 2018	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.9 201		T	(per million population)		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater recourses)	97.3 201		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	100.1 201			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.4 2017	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	18.6 201		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	41.7 2015	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	26.3 201	13 🐱	<u>T</u>	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	73.4 2019	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	2 20		•	city or area where they live (%)		
71.7	100.0 201			Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Right registrations with civil authority /% of children under age 5)	5.0 2019	-
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.1 201	16 •	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.0 2018	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.3 201	17 •	1	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	48 2019 • 1.7 2016 •	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.7 201	18		per 100,000 population)	0.4 2019	_
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.8 201			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	43.1 2019	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a				SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	42.5 201	17 •	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.3 2016	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	14.7 201	119	+	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		
Official programme and the contract of the con			-		NA NA 🌑	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.4 201	10	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		

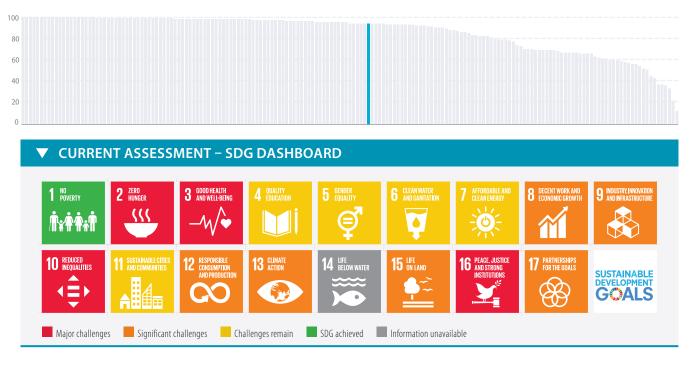
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 71.1 70.9 SDG Global rank 65 (OF 166)



## ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





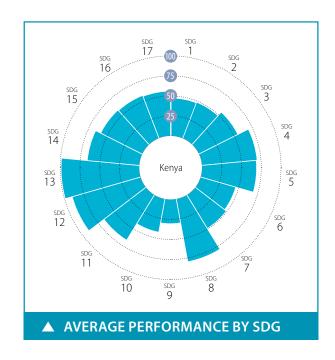
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin	ng Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rating	ıg Tr
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.0 2020 •	• •	Population using the internet (%)	78.9 2018 •	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.1 2020 •	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	77.6 2018 •	-
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2017	• •	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5 2018	, .
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.5 2017 • 8.0 2015 •		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	1 < 4 2020	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.0 2015 • 3.1 2015 •		universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.4 2020	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.0 2016		Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2018	-
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2017	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 2017 •	)_•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4 2017	•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		_
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.8 2015		Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	41.7 2017 •	1
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	0.0 20.2		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		_
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	10 2017 •	• •	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	12.0.2017	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.6 2018		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	13.8 2017	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.9 2018 •		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	94.0 2017 •	)
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 1,000 live births)	9.9 2018 • 68.0 2018 •		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62.1 2019 •	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2018		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2 2012	
Age-standardized death rate due to Cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	26.8 2016 •	• •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	8.2 2016	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	20046		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	100.3 2012 •	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	63 2016 •		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.6 2012	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.6 2016 •	• 1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	46.4 2010	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.1 2016	7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.4 2010	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	29.8 2017 •	N A	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.4 2015		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	14.9 2017	
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98 2018 •		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.7 2015	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	76.0 2017 •			4963.3 2019	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3 2019 •	• 1	SDG14 – Life Below Water	7700.5	
SDG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA •	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	86.9 2019	• →	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA •	
•	113.6 2018	• 1	Clean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)  Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA •	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9 2018		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA NA •	
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018 •	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	2010		SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0 2010	
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	79.4 2018 •	N N		15.7 2018	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.7 2018 •	• 1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	84.3 2019	•	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	17.0 2018 • 0.9 2019 •	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.1 2020	•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.9 2019 •	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				U.U ZU10 -	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.6 2017	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3 2018 •	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.9 2017		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	27.7 2010		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.0 2017	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	28.6 2018		Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	7.5 2013		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	11.3 2018	d
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	****	•	city or area where they live (%)	70.2 2019 •	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2017	• •	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.4 2019	•
Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	95.3 2016		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.7 2018	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	34 2019	,
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and neating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.6 2017 •	· <b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	2.2 2016	,
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				* 0.0 2019 •	,
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.1 2018	•	per 100,000 population)		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.2 2018 •	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	52.8 2019 •	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	58.7 2017	7	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.1 2016	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	4.6 2019	• 1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3 2010	• 1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •	
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	16.0 2018 •	1
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	* 0.0 2019 •	

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

**KAZAKHSTAN** 

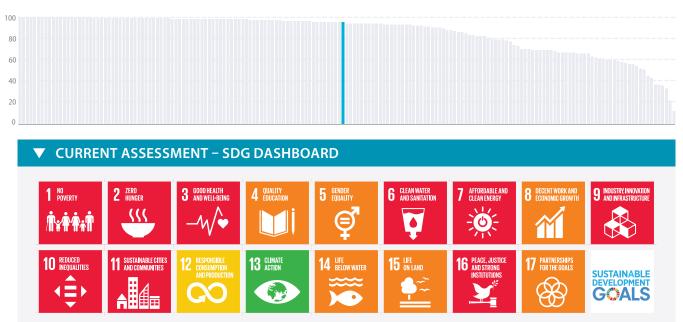


# **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 53.1 60.2 SDG Global rank 123 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





Notes: The full title of Goal 2"Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

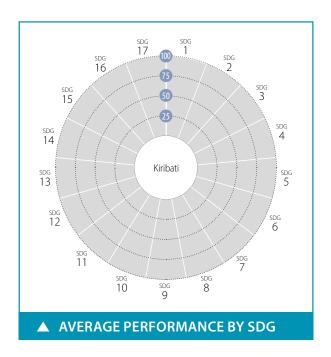


SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year Ra	ting Tre	end	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year Rati	ing Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	15.9	2020	• 7	7	Population using the internet (%)	17.8	2017	• ->
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	41.8	2020	• =	<b>&gt;</b>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	41.9	2018	• 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.6	2018	<b>^</b>
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	29.4	2017	• 1	L	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)			•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	26.0	2014	• =	<b>&gt;</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	25.2	2020	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.0	2014	• 1	1	universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	0010	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	7.1	2016	• 1	1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2018	7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	• =	<b>&gt;</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.8	2010	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.5	2017	• 4	r	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.9	2015	• =	<b>&gt;</b>	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	48.5	2015	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	342	2017	• -	<b>&gt;</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	28.6	2017	• ->
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.6	2018	• ;	7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	C1 7	0017	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	41.1	2018	• 1	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	61.7		, 4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	292.0	2018	• 1	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.6	2019	Т
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0	2018	• 1	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	12 /	2016	_ /		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	13.7	2010		_	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	78	2016	•		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016			Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	26.8		
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.3	2010	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2017			SDG13 – Climate Action			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2014			Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3	2017	• 个
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1	2015	• 个
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017		<b>&gt;</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.6	2019	• ;	7	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.2	2018	个
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2012			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	46.9	2019	• 4
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	79.2	2016	•		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	44.9	2014	• 4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	87.8	2018	• •		Fish caught by trawling (%)	8.0	2014	• <b>→</b>
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	76.0	2017	• 1	1	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.1	2018	-
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	83.3	2018	• ;	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.4		_
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	92.0	2019	• 1	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2010	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.8	2020	• =	<b>&gt;</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.8		•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.2	2010	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	58.9	2017	• -	<b>&gt;</b>	(per million population)	0.7	2018	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	29.1	2017	• 4	L	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2015			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.0	2017	_
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	38.8		7
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)		2013		•	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	J0.0 .	2010	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				•	city or area where they live (%)	57.5	2019	7
Population with access to electricity (%)	63.8	2017	• 4	•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.4	2019	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2017		_	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	66.9		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	13.7	2010			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019	• →
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.6	2017	• -	<b>&gt;</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	25.9		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.7	2018	• (		per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	32.4	2019	• 4
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	81.6	2017	• 1	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.0	2016	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	2.6	2019	• 1	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2010		1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA •	, •
r				_	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	22.0	2017	)
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	50.8		

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

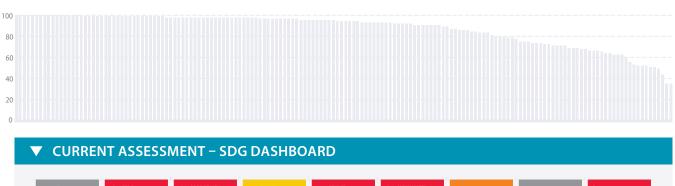
## **KIRIBATI**

## **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 49.6 na SDG Global rank NA (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)







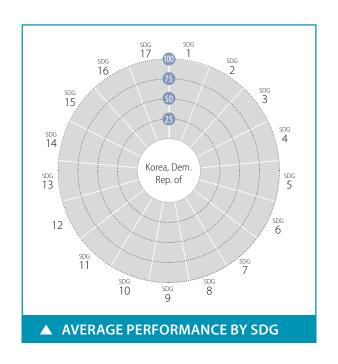
## **KIRIBATI**

SDG1 – No Poverty		e Year F	_				Year R		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	NA				Population using the internet (%)		2017		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	NA	. NA	Α •	•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	1.5	2017	•	<b>→</b>
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		7 2017			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 *				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA				universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2020	j	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		A NA			Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	₹ ●	+
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		0 2016			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA			•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		3 2017			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		-		-
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA				Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	370	2006	ń •	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.0	2015	) •	4	, i	37.0	2000		-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	92	2 2017	/ •	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	10.6	2017	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.8	8 2018	3 •	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		5 2018			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA			9
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	349.0	0 2018	3 •	1		11/1	INF		•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	A NA	Α •	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1.5	2016		2
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	28.4	4 2016	<b>б</b>	<b>→</b>	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2016		•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	۷٠	2010	_		Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	140	0 2016	б <b>•</b>	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA			0
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		4 2016		1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA			
Life expectancy at birth (years)		1 2016		$\rightarrow$	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA		•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2 2017			SDG13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		3 2010			Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		4 2018		1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA			•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA		•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	A NA	<u>, •</u>	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.2	2018	3	<b>→</b>
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		7 2017		1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	28.2	2019	<b>,</b>	<b>→</b>
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		5 2016		•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	3.6	2014	+	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	A NA	1	•	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA			
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA		4	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	35.8	8 2009	) •	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	A NA	Α •		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				-
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA					NA 0.8			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		9 2020			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		-
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA	NA		-
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	71.6	5 2017	7	7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA		•
Population using at least basic arrinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	47.0	8 2017		· ->					
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		5 2017 A NA		0	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	75	2017		4
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018			Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2012		-
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)		0 2018 A NA			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	5.4	2018	•	-
	TWA	Dur			Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	NA		•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)	206	201		4	city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA			
Population with access to electricity (%)		5 2017		1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		NA 2018		-
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	5.5	5 2016	)	7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	93.5 NA			-
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA	A NA		•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		NA NA		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2019	) <b>•</b>	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.5	5 2018	8	•	per 100,000 population)				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		A NA			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	NA	NA	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NA			•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	7.0	24		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	23.9	2001	•	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA NA		A •	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA		•
Falal Work-related accidents embodied immiports (per 100,000 population)	130 -	137.5	-			100.5	2017	7	-
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		2017		•

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

# **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score na SDG Global rank NA (OF 166) ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



100



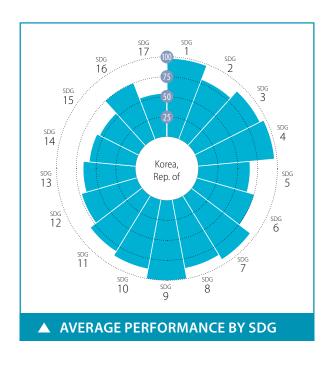


## KOREA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF

Peacety induction: 1 52,004 g/s (%)  No. No. No. 10	SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year F	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value '	Year Ra	ating	Trend
Proceduce of trunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	• NA	NA				0.0 2	2012	•	
Previouscord duranter numerican (%) Previouscord of Juniffer (uniffer 1 years of age (%) Previouscord of Antony (no million unifer 1 years of age (%) Previouscord of Antony (%) Previo	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	F NA	NA	•	•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	15.0 2	2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Prevalence of transportunitation (a)  Prevalence of transportunitation (a)  Prevalence of transportunitation (a)  Prevalence of transportunity of transportunity (a)  Prevalence of transport (b)  Prevalence of transportunity (b)  Prevalence of t	SDG2 – Zero Hunger						NA	NA	•	
Prevention of sturbing in children under Supers day (e.g. 6)  Prevention of shorting, Mail - Nil (e.g. 4) and in population (c.g. 7)  Prevention of shorting, Mail - Nil (e.g. 4) and in population (c.g. 7)  Consul yald shorting per hocuse of nurvested land  August and the Consultation of the Consultation o	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	47.8	2017	•	<b>4</b>	,				
Frewlence of veaturing in children under 8 years of age (%)  4.0. 2018  Frewlence of veaturing in children under 8 years of age (%)  4.0. 2019  Filtures Frojhic Level (best 2-3-asors)  2.1. 2010  Filtures Frojhic Level (best 2-3-asors)  5.0. 2017  Statistable Nitrogen Privature of humanistic part (1,00) population)  5.0. 2017  Statistable Nitrogen Privature of humanistic part (1,00) population)  5.0. 2018  Statistable Nitrogen Managament rideo's toward 0-14 beat)  5.0. 2018  Statistable Nitrogen Managament rideo's toward 0-14 beat)  5.0. 2018  Statistable Nitrogen Managament rideo's toward 0-14 beat)  5.0. 2018  Statistable Nitrogen Managament rideo's toward 0-14 beat)  5.0. 2018  Statistable Nitrogen Managament rideo's toward 0-14 beat)  5.0. 2018  Statistable Nitrogen Managament rideo's toward 0-14 beat)  5.0. 2018  Statistable Nitrogen Managament rideo's toward 0-14 beat)  5.0. 2018  Statistable Nitrogen Managament rideo's toward 0-14 beat)  5.0. 2018  Statistable Nitrogen Managament rideo's toward 0-14 beat)  5.0. 2018  Statistable Nitrogen Managament rideo's toward 0-14 beat)  5.0. 2018  Statistable Nitrogen Managament rideo's toward 0-14 beat)  5.0. 2018  Statistable Nitrogen Managament rideo's toward 0-14 beat)  5.0. 2018  Statistable Nitrogen Managament rideo's toward 0-14 beat)  5.0. 2018  Statistable Nitrogen Managament rideo's toward 0-14 beat)  5.0. 2018  Statistable Nitrogen Managament rideo's toward 0-14 beat)  5.0. 2018  Statistable Nitrogen Managament rideo's toward 0-14 beat)  5.0. 2018  Statistable Nitrogen Managament rideo's toward 0-14 beat)  5.0. 2018  Statistable Nitrogen Managament rideo's toward 0-14 beat)  5.0. 2018  Statistable Nitrogen Managament rideo's toward 0-14 beat)  5.0. 2018  Statistable Nitrogen Managament rideo's toward 0-14 beat)  5.0. 2018  Statistable Nitrogen Managament rideo's toward 0-14 beat)  5.0. 2018  Statistable Nitrogen Managament rideo's toward 0-14 beat)  5.0. 2018  Statistable Nitrogen Managament rideo's toward 0-14 beat)  5.0. 2018  Statistable Nitrogen Manag	Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.9	2012	•	7		0.0 2	2020	•	
Expression of coccine of coccine (section of coccine) (section of coccin	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.0	2012	•	1		0.0.3	2018	•	-
Sport and performs on the care of human length (seed (seet) 4-40 beed)  Sourcaineble Narroger Management Index (warrot 1-41 beed)  Sourcaineble Narroger Management Index (warrot 1-41 beed)  Sport 3-603 - Good Health and Well-Being  Masemal mortality rate (seet) (Sport)  Martilly rate (seet) (Sport)  Mortality rate (seet)	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	6.8	2016	•	1					
Schaushale Margaramin mixes (word of-14 best)  SDG3 — Good Health and Well-Being Marcell mortality are (per 10000 the births)  89 207	Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	•	1		0.0 2	-017	_	<u> </u>
SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being Maternal motality rate (per 10,000 leve births)  SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being Maternal motality rate (per 10,000 leve births)  SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being Maternal motality rate (per 10,000 leve births)  SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being Maternal motality rate (per 10,000 leve births)  SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being Maternal motality rate (per 10,000 leve births)  SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being Maternal motality rate (per 10,000 leve births)  SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being Motality rate, under 5 (per 10,000 leve births)  SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being Motality rate, under 5 (per 10,000 population)  NA NA ©  SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production Maternal motality rate, under 5 (per 10,000 population)  NA NA ©  SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production Maternal motality rate, under 5 (per 10,000 population)  NA NA ©  SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production Maternal motality rate, under 5 (per 10,000 population)  NA NA ©  SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production Maternal motality rate, under 5 (per 10,000 population)  NA NA ©  SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production Maternal motality rate, under 5 (per 10,000 population)  NA NA ©  SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production Maternal motality rate (per 10,000 population)  NA NA ©  SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production Maternal motality rate (per 10,000 population)  NA NA ©  SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production Maternal motality rate (per 10,000 population)  NA NA ©  SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production Maternal motality rate (per 10,000 population)  NA NA ©  SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production Maternal motality rate (per 10,000 population)  NA NA ©  SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production Maternal motality rate (per 10,000 population)  NA NA ©  SDG13 - Responsible Consumption and Production Maternal motality rate (per 10,000 population)  NA NA ©  SDG13 - Responsible Consumption and Production Maternal motality rate (per 10,000	Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.0	2017	•	1	•	NIA	NIA		
Annual meant contrating value (per 100000 fee) bether)  89 2017   Neonata' mortality sate (per 10000 live births)  182 2018   7 7 7016   183 2018   7 7 7016   184 2018   7 7 7016   185 2018   7 7 7016   7 7 7016   7 7 7016   7 7 7016   7 7 7016   7 7 7016   7 7 7016   7 7 7016   7 7 7016   7 7 7016   7 7 7016   7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.5	2015	•	<b>→</b>		IVA	IVA		
Secondary and productions by the (per 1,000) live births)   97 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2018   1   182 2	SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being									
Access to imprined water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to imprined water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to imprined water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to imprined water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to imprined water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to imprined water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to imprined water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to imprined water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to imprined water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to imprined water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to imprined water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to imprined water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to imprined water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to imprined water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to imprined water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to imprined water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to imprined water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to imprined water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to imprined water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to imprined water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to imprined water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to imprined water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to imprined water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to imprined water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to imprined water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to imprined water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to imprined water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to imprined water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to imprined water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to imprined water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to imprined water source, piped (% of urban population)  Access to imprined water source, piped (% of urban population)	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	89	2017	•	7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	32.0 2	2017	•	7
Satisfaction with public transport (%)  Satisf	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.7	2018	•	1		76.0 ^	2017		.l.
No.	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	18.2	2018	•	1					
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diseases, or chronic registratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%) 26.5 2016 • Age standardized death rate attributation be household air pollution and ambient air pollution (registratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%) 27.7 2016 • Society of the production for the collopout pollution) 20.7 2016 • Society of the collection of	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	513.0	2018	•	<b>→</b>		INA	IVA		
Age-standardized deshi net unboulded in adults aged 31-70 years (s) Age-standardized deshi net autrobusable to household air pollution and antibiert air prolition (per 100,000 population)  207 2016	New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA				NIA	NIA		
Age-standardized desh rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  207 2016		25.6	2016	•	<b>→</b>					
ambiern air profution (per 100,000 population)  20,2 2013  Production-based introgen emissions (bg/capita) 5,5 2010  Ntrogen emissions (bg/capita) 5,5 2010  Ntrogen emissions (bg/capita) 1,1 2012  Ntrogen emissions (bg/capita) 1,1 2010  Ntrogen e					_					
Traditic clearths (per 100,000 population)  20.8 2013		207	2016	•	•					
Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility are (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Adolescent fertility are (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Berkts attended by skilled health personnel (%)  Percentage of sunviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccine (%)  Percentage of sunviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccine (%)  Subjective well-being (average labder score, worst 0 - 10 best)  Subjective well-being (average labder score, worst 0 - 10 best)  Na Na Na  SDG4 - Quality Education  Net primary emotile in the 15 protected in marines itse important to biodiversity (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  SDG5 - Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Satisfied Source water comment in an intervention in minors (%)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Satisfied Source water consumption embodied in imports (per million population)  An Na		20.0	2012							
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  100 2009  70 2018  71 2017  72 2017  73 2017  74 CO22 emissions embodied in imports (t(20/capita))  11.8 2017  75 CO22 emissions embodied in imports (t(20/capita))  75 CO22 emissions embodied in imports (t(20/capita))  75 CO23 emissions embodied in imports (t(20/capita))  75 CO24 — Life Below Water  75 CO24 — Life Below Water  75 CO24 — Life Below Water  75 CO25 — State India Ind						2 .				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) Percentage of surviving infaints who received 2 WHO recommended vaccines (%) Problems albeath occase (LHC) information who received 2 WHO recommended vaccines (%) Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)  Na Na O SDG4 — Quality Education Na Physical Problems (%) Lower secondary completion rate (%) Lower secondary comple							0.1 2	2010		_
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)  71, 2017   71, 2017   72, 2018   72, 2017   73, 2017   74, 2017   75, 2017   76, 202 emissions embodied in imports (KCQ/capita)   76, 202 emissions embodied in imports (KCQ/capita)   77, 2017   78, 2017   78, 2017   79, 2018   79, 2018   79, 2018   79, 2017   79, 2018   79, 2017   79, 2018   79, 2017   79, 2018   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70, 2017   70,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				•					•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best) NA NA 0 Subjective well-being (werage ladder score, worst 0-10 best) NA NA 0 SDG14 - Life Below Water  Mean are at hat is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 0.0 2018 SDG14 - Life Below Water Mean are at hat is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 0.0 2018 SDG14 - Life Below Water Mean are at hat is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 0.0 2018 SDG14 - Life Below Water Mean are at hat is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 0.0 2018 SDG15 - Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)  Ratio of female-to-male mean pears of education received (%) NA NA Ma NA	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				•				•	T
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)  SDG4 - Quality Education  Na Na Na Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-10 best) 94.0 2009  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  SDG5 - Gender Equality  SDG5 - Gender Equality  Behavior family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  SDG5 - Gender Equality  Behavior family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  SAB 2014    Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  AN NA N					<b>A</b>					T
SDG4 - Quality Education  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Deep secondary completion rate (%)  Literacy rate (%) of population aged 15 to 24)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 24)  Demand for family planning satisf						1 13 1 1	NA	NA		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  SDGS - Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)  Ratio of female-to-male many years of education received (%)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  SDGG - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  SDGG - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  SDGG - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  SDGG - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  NA N		14/1	1471	_	_					
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  SDG5 - Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Sasts held by women in national parliament (%)  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  SDG6 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Literacy rate (% of population)  NA NA •  SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  SDG6 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Literacy rate (% of population)  NA NA •  SDG7 - Patnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  NA NA •  SDG7 - Patnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  NA NA •  SDG7 - Patnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  NA NA •  SDG7 - Patnerships for the Goals  Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  NA NA •  SDG7 - Patnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  NA NA •  SDG7 - Patnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  NA NA •  SDG7 - Patnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  NA NA •  SDG7 - Patnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  NA NA •  SDG7 - Patnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  NA NA •  SDG7 - Patnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  NA NA •  SDG7 - Patnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  NA NA •  SDG7 - Patnerships for the		04.0	2000						•	$\rightarrow$
SDGS - Gender Equality									•	<b>→</b>
SDG5 - Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  NA NA ■  SDG6 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (population with section freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  No 2018 →  Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  No 2018 →  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  No 2018 →  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  No 2018 →  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  No 2018 →  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  No 2018 →  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  No 2018 →  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  No 2018 →  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  No 2018 →  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  No 2019 →  Permanent deforesta										
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions) Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitations ervices (%) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) SCACIECT WATER AND		100.0	2000							•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Sation of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Sation of female-to-male labor force of female-to-male labor force of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Sation of female-to-male labor force of female-to-male mean years of education rate (%) Sation of female-to-male labor force of female rate is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) One 2018 of the labor forces area, 5-year average) Sation of female desist survival (worst 0-1 best) Sation female visites important to biodiversity the delicities (% of press area, 5-year average) Sation forest area, 5-year average) Sation fo							0.0 2	2018	•	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  85.1 2019 • ↑  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  85.1 2019 • ↑  Rotio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  85.1 2019 • ↑  Rotio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  85.1 2019 • ↑  Rotio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  85.1 2019 • ↑  Rotio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  85.1 2019 • ↑  Rotio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  85.1 2019 • ↑  Rotio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  85.1 2019 • ↑  Rotio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  85.1 2019 • ↑  Rotio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  85.1 2019 • ↑  Rotio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  85.1 2019 • ↑  Rotio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  85.2 2017 • ↑  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  83.2 2017 • ↑  SDG6 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Fershwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  83.2 2017 • ↑  SDG6 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Formanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  1.0 2018 • •  SDG6 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  SDG6 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  1.0 2018 • •  Whemanent deforestation (% of population)  1.0 2018 • •  SDG6 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  1.0 2010 • •  SDG6 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  1.0 2010 • •  SDG6 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  1.0 2010 • •  SDG6 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  1.0 2010 • •  SDG6 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  1.0 2010 • •  SDG6 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  1.0 2010 • •  Permanent deforestation (% of population)  1.0 2010 • •  SDG6 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  1.0 2010 • •  SDG6 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institution of sea sea washing and sea the sea washing		89.8	2014	•	1		116	2010		_
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)  Source water consumption embodied in imports (%)  Source water consumption with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to electricity on modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Source work work and sank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)  NA NA  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) of population and source water lated work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  NA NA  Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  O.9 2019  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  O.1 2018  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  O.2 2018  Ferrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  NA NA  Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)  Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)  Property Rights (worst 1-7 best)  NA NA  Property Rights (worst 1-7 best)  NA NA  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0-100 best)  To remain deforestation (% of children under age 5)  To remain deforestation (% of children inmports (per 10,000 population)  NA NA  Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)  Property Rights (worst 1-7 best)  NA NA  Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)  Property Rights (worst 1-7 best)  NA NA  Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)  NA NA  Property Rights (worst	Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA	•	•					7
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Anthropogenic wastewater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%)  SOG2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)  SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Addjusted GDP growth (%)  NA NA NA  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Addits with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Addits with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of fotal labor force)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ANA NA  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  SDGG1 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  * 4.4 2015 • Homicides (per 100,000 population)  * NA NA • Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)  NA NA • Property Rights (worst 1-7 best)  For Property Rights (worst 1-7 best)  NA NA • Property Rights (worst 1-7 best)  SDG3 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institutio	Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	85.1	2019	•	1					1.
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Socarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)  SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unsemblenced detainees (% of prison population)  **A4. 2015 • **  **DRG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  **A4. 2015 • **  **DRG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  **A4. 2015 • **  **DRG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  **A4. 2015 • **  **DRG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  **A4. 2015 • **  **DRG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  **A4. 2015 • **  **DRG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  **A4. 2015 • **  **Property Rights (worst 1-7 best)  *	Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	17.6	2020	•	<b>→</b>					•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  Depopulation with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population) aged 15 or over)  Population with access to electricity end population)  NA NA  SDG9 - Partnerships for the Goals Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  NA NA  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0-100 worst)  SDG1 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4 2015  * 4.4	SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation						0.1 2	.010	Ť	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  Do. 2 2013  The substitution of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  Do. 2 2013  The substitution of a validable freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Do. 2 2013  The substitution of population with free freshwater resources (% of prison population)  NA NA  Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  The substitution of with a population of population aged 5 to 14)  NA NA  The substitutions of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  NA NA  NA NA  The substitution of with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  NA NA  NA NA  SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  NA NA  Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  NA NA  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  NA NA  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  NA NA  Property Rights (worst 1–7		94.5	2017	•	<b>→</b>		0.0 2	2018	•	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  Do. 2 2013  The scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  Do. 2 2013  The scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  Do. 2 2013  The scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  Do. 2 2013  The scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  Do. 2 2013  The scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  Do. 2 2013  The scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  Do. 2 2013  The scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  Do. 2 2013  The scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  Do. 2 2013  The scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  Do. 2 2013  The scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  Do. 2 2013  The scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  Do. 2 2013  The scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  Do. 2 2013  The scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  Do. 2 2017  The scarce water consumption embodied etainees (% of population)  Do. 2 2013  The scarce water consumption embodied etainees (% of population)  Do. 2 2013  The scarce water consumption embodied etainees (% of population)  Do. 2 2013  The scarce water cheve (we (b)  Droperty Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA  The scarce water they live (%)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA  The scarce water they live (%)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Na NA NA  The scarce water they live (%)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Na NA NA  The scarce water they live (%)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Na NA NA  The scarce water they live (%)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Na NA NA  The scarce water they live (%)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Na NA NA  The scarce water they live (%)  Na NA		83.2	2017	•	7					
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  And Interpose the financial institution of the decining per 100,000 population)  And Interpose the financial institution of with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  And Interpose the financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population)  And Interpose the financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population)  And Interpose the financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population)  And Interpose the financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population)  And Interpose the financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  And Interpose the financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population)  And Interpose the financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of fonit)  And Interpose the financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of fonit)  And Interpose the financial institution with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  And Interpose the financial institution with civil authority (% of population)  And Interpose the five (%)  And Interpose the five (%)  And Interpose the five	· -	27.7	2005	•	•		441	2015	•	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  Description with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (m³/capita)  0.2 2013  Advited GDP growth (%)  NA NA  NA NA  Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)  NA NA NA  Corruption Perception Index (worst 1–7 best)  NA NA NA  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  17 2019  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  17 2019  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 worst)  18 2017  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  NA NA  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 worst)  NA		0.0	2018	•	•					
city or area where they live (%)  Propulation with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)  SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  City or area where they live (%)  Property Rights (worst 1-7 best)  NA NA ■  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  100.0 2018  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0-100 best)  17 2019  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0-100 best)  17 2019  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)  Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)  **SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals**  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  NA NA ■  **OBJOINT OF COLUMN AND ■  *	· ·	0.2	2013	•	1		14/1	14/1		
Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  NA NA  NA NA  Collider involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  NA NA  NA N	SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy						NA	NA		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  10.8 2016  10.8 2016  11.2 2017  All Sufficient registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  100.0 2018  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  17 2019  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 2019  ** SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  NA NA  ** Of thigh-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  NA NA  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  NA NA  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  NA NA  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  NA NA  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  NA NA  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  NA NA  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	3,	43.9	2017	•	7	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  1.2 2017 • ↑  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  1.2 2017 • ↑  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  1.2 2017 • ↑  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  1.2 2017 • ↑  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  1.2 2017 • ↑  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  1.2 2017 • ↑  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)  Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **		10.8	2016	•	<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2	2018	•	
SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  ANA NA PRA Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  **NA NA PRA **NA **NA **NA **NA **NA **NA **NA **					•	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	17 2	2019	•	7
Adjusted GDP growth (%)  NA NA Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  NA NA Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  NA NA PRESS Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  83.4 2019  **OUTO**  **OUTO	total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.2	2017		•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  NA NA SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  NA NA SO SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  NA NA SO SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  NA NA SO SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  NA NA SO SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  NA NA SO SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  NA NA SO SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  NA NA SO SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  NA NA SO SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  NA NA SO SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  NA NA SO SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  NA NA SO SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  NA NA SO SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  NA NA SO SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  NA NA SO SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  NA NA SO SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and educatio							0.0 2	2019	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  NA NA   SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  NA NA   For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  NA NA   Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  NA NA   Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	-						834	2019		_
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Output  Output		104.6	2018	•			JJ.T 2	.017	•	-
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  2.7 2019  The profigh-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  NA NA   NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA NA O   NA		NA	NA	•	•	•	NA	NA	•	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  0.0 2010 • ↑  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  NA N		2.7	2019	•	1					
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  NA NA • •		0.0	2010	•	1		NΑ	ΝA		
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0−100 worst) * 0.0 2019 • •						Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	•
						Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0 2	2019	•	•

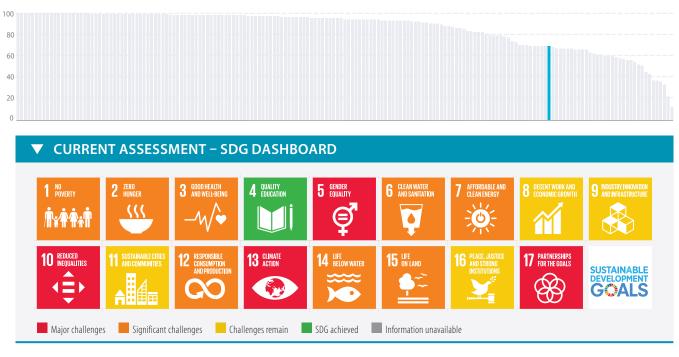
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

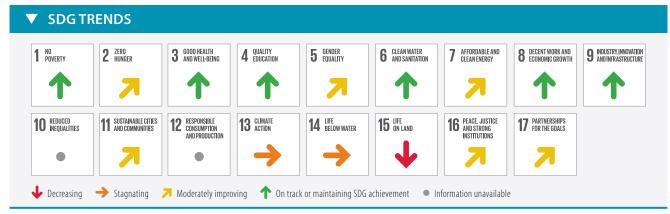
# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 78.3 SDG Global rank 20 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





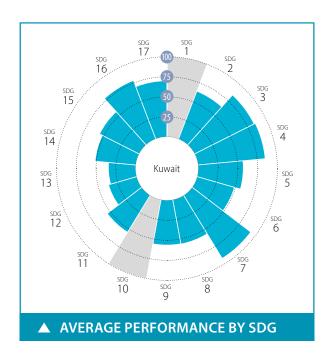
## KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin	ng Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year R	ating Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.5 2020	1	Population using the internet (%)	96.0	2018	• 1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.7 2020		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	113.6	2018	• 1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	17.4 2017		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.7	2018	• 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.7	2010	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2017	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	64.1	2020	• (
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.5 2010		universities (worst 0–100 best)			
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.2 2010		Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2018	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	4.7 2016		Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2017 2018	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017		Triadic patent families filed (per million population)			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.7 2017		Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2017 2018	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.6 2015		Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science			
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA NA 🌑		and engineering)	24.0	2015	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	11 2017	4	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	32.3	2012	. (
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.5 2018		Palma ratio		2012	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.2 2018		Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)			•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	66.0 2018	•		TJ.0	2017	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA NA •	_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	25.0	2017	• 7
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	7.8 2016 •	T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	NIA	NA	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	20 2016		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)			
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	20 2016 •		Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2019	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.8 2016 •		Population with rent overburden (%)	3. l	2012	• •
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.7 2016 •		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	1.4 2017 •		Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0 2015		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012	• •
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98.0 2018 •		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	86.0 2017 •		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2010	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9 2019		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2010	
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.5 2014		Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2016	• (
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	14.4 2017		SDG13 – Climate Action			
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	17.5 2017 •	<u>T</u>	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	11.8	2017	• 1
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.7	2015	• =
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.4 2017 •	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1.3	2018	•
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	97.4 2017	1	Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )	9.9	2016	• •
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA NA 🌑		SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	95.9 2017 •		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.2	2018	• =
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	69.6 2018 •		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2019	• 1
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	519.7 2018	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2014	• 1
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	8.0 2018		Fish caught by trawling (%)	45.1	2014	• -
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	14.2 2018 •	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	• •
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	45.0 2018 •	<u>T</u>	SDG15 – Life on Land			
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.5	2018	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	92 / 2017	•	Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018	
(% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	83.4 2017		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019	• 1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	89.1 2018 •	$\rightarrow$	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2018	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	71.9 2019 •	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2010	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	19.0 2020 •	$\rightarrow$	(per million population)	2.5	2018	•
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	34.1 2018		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	166.0 2014 •			0.6	2017	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2017	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.8 2017		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the		2018	_ \
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0 2017 •		city or area where they live (%)	74.8	2019	• 1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	84.8 2005		Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.0	2019	• (
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	76.8 2018 •		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		NA	• (
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	17.7 2013 •	1	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019	• 1
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.2 2017 •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2016	
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	99.9 2017 •	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			per 100,000 population)	1.2	2019	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2017	<b>1</b>	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	24.9	2019	• 1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	96.7 2016	<b>*</b>	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	108.3	2017	• =
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.1 2017 •	<b>→</b>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6 89	2017	
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	1.9 2018	$\rightarrow$	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			_
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2017	• -
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.2 2018		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	• (
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.9 2018				2019	• (
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	61.6	2020	• (
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	94.9 2017 •	1	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		2016	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.0 2010	<b></b>				
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	66.8 2019	<b>•</b>				
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)		-				
Touti i not in cripioyinciit, cuucation or training (Wi 1 17	NA NA 🌑					

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

## **KUWAIT**

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 63.1 66.3 SDG Global rank 112 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)







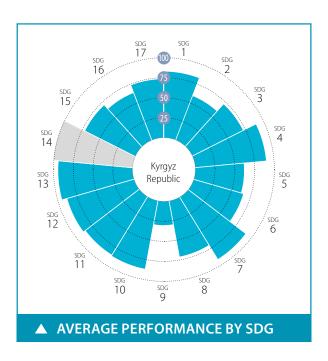
SDG1 – No Poverty			ar Ratin	,				Year R		Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) *	• NA		NA •			Population using the internet (%)		2018		T
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%) *	• NA	N/	NA •	<u>) (</u>		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	131.1	2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger						Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0	2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		3 2017			1	,				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)			15 •		<b>↑</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	25.2	2020	•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)			15 •	, "	1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2018		7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		<i>y</i> 4	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2017		1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2 2017		<b>b</b> 4	1		· · ·	20	_	*
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		7 2017			1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	ΝΙΔ	NΙΔ		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.7	2015	15 🔵	b 4	<b>4</b>	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	NA	. NA		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being						SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	12	2 2017	7		1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	60.7	2017	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.5	2018	18 •	. /	1		NΙΔ	. NA	9	-
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7.9	2018	18 •		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA 67.9			4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	23.0	2018	18 🔸	<b>)</b> -	<b>→</b>	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	ל./ט	2018		1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	201	18 •	. 1	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	174	201	16 •		4	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2010		•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17	2010	0 -		r	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	104	1 2016	16		•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)						SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		5 2016		1 7	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2010		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)		3 2016		, -	<b>→</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	57.8	2010	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2 2017		, 1	<b>↑</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2015		, 7	1	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	23.3	2017	•	7
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		, 1	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.7	2015	•	7
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)			17 •		1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.3	2018	•	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2	2018	18 •	<u>,                                    </u>	<u>↑</u>	SDG14 – Life Below Water	_			
SDG4 – Quality Education						Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.1	2018	•	7
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	82.6	5 2018	.8	b 4	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2019		1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		3 2018		, ,	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.1	2018	.8			Fish caught by trawling (%)	48.4	2014	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality						Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females $_{\mbox{\scriptsize *}}$ aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	64.6	201	7	-	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.0	2018	•	1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	115.9	/ 201/	18	. /	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA			-
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	67.2	2019	19 🔸	<b>-</b>	<b>→</b>	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		J
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	6.4	4 2020	20 •		<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA			
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					_	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
	100.0	201	17	. 1	1	(per million population)	5.2	2018	•	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0				<u>†</u>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
· ·	2075.0			• /		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.8	2012		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		<u> </u>	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2012		-
· · ·	287.9				7	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	۶.۱	2015		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy						city or area where they live (%)	85.8	2006	•	
	100.0	201	17	. 1	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.4	2019	•	•
7 1 1	100.0				<b>*</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		NA		•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per					4	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019		1
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.3	201/	17 •	1 7	7	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		NA		•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth						Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD **				-
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.9	2018	18	• /		per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	•	,
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) *	• NA				•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	33.9	2019	•	1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)			17		<b>↑</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.6	2006		
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	2.2	2 2019	10		<b>1</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	٥.٠	2000		
			10		4	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA.		(
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.5	2010	0 🐷	,	T	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	. NA		-
						Other countries. Government revenue excluding grants (10 o. 50.)	197	11/1	-	-

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

## KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 73.0 70.9 SDG Global rank 52 (OF 166)

▼ SPILLOVER INDEX



### 100 (best) to 0 (worst) 100 60 40

20





SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year R	lating	Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.8	2020	•	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	15.6	2020	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	7.1	2017	•	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.9	2014	•	7
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.8	2014	•	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	16.6	2016	•	4
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	•	7
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.1	2017	•	1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.6	2015	•	4
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	60	2017	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.2	2018	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	18.9	2018	•	1
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	116.0	2018	•	7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2018	•	1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	24.9	2016	•	7
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	111	2016		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		2016	_	_
Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016		Τ
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016		7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2017		1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2014		•
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		T
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017	•	T
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.7	2019	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	89.9	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	95.1	2018	•	1
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8	2018	•	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	66.2	2014	•	<b>→</b>
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.9	2018	•	4
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2019	•	Ţ
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020	•	Ţ
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				_
	07 E	2017		_
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				_
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2017		T
		2005		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	8.0	2013	•	T
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0			T
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	81.3	2016	•	1
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.6	2017	•	1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.6	2018	•	•
victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	20.0	2017		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	39.9	2017		T
1 1 (0) (1 1 1 1 ( )	6.3	2019	•	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)				

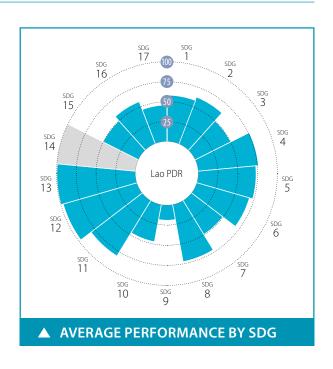
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year R	ating	Tren
Population using the internet (%)	38.0	2017	•	1
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	94.0	2018	•	1
ogistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	•	1
he Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2020	•	•
cientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2017	•	1
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	32.8	2017	•	•
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
nnual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μα/m³)	22.7	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.8	2017	•	T
Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2019	•	4
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4	2015		
electronic waste (kg/capita)		2013		•
roduction-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2010		•
O <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		
roduction-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2012	•	
litrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2010	•	
5DG13 – Climate Action	0.0	2010	Ť	_
	1.4	2017		
nergy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017	•	T
O <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015	•	T
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	114.5	2018	•	
5DG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)				
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA		•	•
ish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA			•
ish caught by trawling (%)	NA		•	•
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 (%	) 26.7	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Nean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.7	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2019	•	个
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2018	•	•
errestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
lomicides (per 100,000 population)	4.2	2017	•	1
Insentenced detainees (% of prison population)	16.5	2018	•	1
ercentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	62.3	2019	•	1
roperty Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.5	2019	•	•
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.9	2018	•	•
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	30	2019	•	→
hildren involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	25.8	2016	•	•
xports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.1	2019	•	•
ress Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.9	2019	•	1
DG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.2	2016	•	T
			•	•
3	NA	NA		
or high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessiona public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	2018		J.

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

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 62.1 67.2 SDG Global rank 116 (OF 166) ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



100 60 20





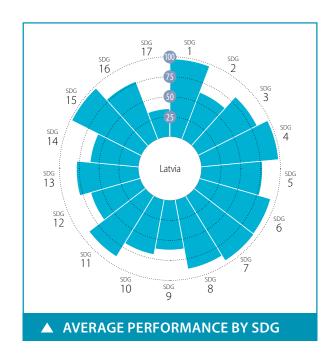
## LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend		Value Year Rat	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	8.9 2020 • ↑	Population using the internet (%)	25.5 2017	• 7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	36.2 2020 • 7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	42.0 2018	• 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4 2018	• 1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	16.5 2017 • →	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 *		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	43.8 2011 • →	universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2020	• •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.4 2011 • →	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018	• -
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.3 2016 • ↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0 2002	• •
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017 • ↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	0.0	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.5 2017 • ↑	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	46.8 2012	• 6
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.4 2015 • →		40.0 2012	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	185 2017 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	25.1 2017	• 7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.7 2018 • 🞵	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	82.3 2017	- 1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	47.3 2018 • 🛧	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		- :
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	162.0 2018 • 🞵		71.6 2018	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2018 • ↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	2015	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	27.0 2016 • →	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 2015	• •
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	27.0 2010	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.0 2016	• •
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	188 2016	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	18.7 2012	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6 2012	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.6 2016 • ↓	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	7.6 2010	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.8 2016 • →	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3 2010	• •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	65.4 2017 • →	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	40.1 2012	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2017	• 1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	68 2018 • 🔸	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2015	• 1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	51.0 2017 • 7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	12.7 2018	• •
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9 2018 • •	- SDG14 – Life Below Water		
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA (	• •
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	91.5 2018 • 🔱	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA	• •
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	67.1 2018 • 🗾	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	92.5 2015 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)		• •
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	• •
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	71.6 2017 • 🞵	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.5 2018	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	85.7 2018 • 🛧			• 3
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	96.3 2019 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.9 2018	• →
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.5 2020	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2019	• •
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	1.0 2018	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	82.1 2017 • ↑	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	• •
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	74.5 2017			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.3 2005	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	7.0 2015	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	Homicides (per 100,000 population) *	* 7.0 2015	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA NA (	• •
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	0./ 2013 • ↑	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	60.7 2018	• •
Population with access to electricity (%)	93.6 2017 • ↑	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.9 2019	• •
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	73.0 2018	
3, 3, ,	5.6 2016 • →	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	29 2019	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA NA •	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	10.1 2016	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD *	* 0.0 2019	• •
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.2 2018	per 100,000 population)	64 F 2010	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	9.4 2018 • •	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	64.5 2019	• 7
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	29.1 2017 • •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.6 2014	• •
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	0.6 2019 • 🛧	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	ALA ALA	- 4
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2010 • ↑	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA (	•
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) *	* 14.3 2018	• •
		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	* 0.0 2019	• •

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

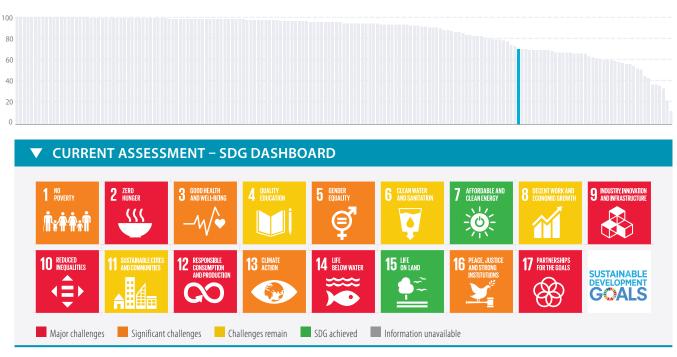


# **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score SDG Global rank 24 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





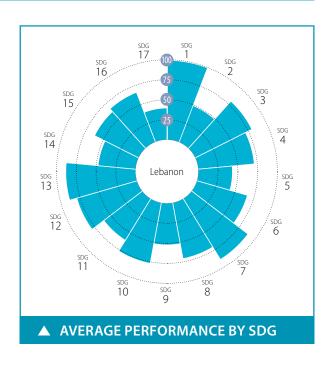


SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ra			Value Ye		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.5 2020		Population using the internet (%)	83.6 20		T
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.9 2020		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	130.2 20	)18 •	, Т
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	16.6 2017	• 4	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0 20	018 🔸	• 4
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	10.2.20	220	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2017	- 1	universities (worst 0–100 best)	19.3 20	)20 -	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **	2.6 2016		Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.7 20		· 🛧
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  *Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  *	0.7 2016 23.6 2016	• 🗘	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5 20		'nΨ
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	23.0 2010	- :	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	4.1 20		•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.3 2017		Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		017	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.6 2015	•	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science	39.6 20	)19 -	7
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	44.6 2015		and engineering)	27.0 20	)15 🛑	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			3 3			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	19 2017	• 4	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	39.1 20	11E -	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.0 2018	- :	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income Palma ratio		017	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.9 2018		Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	35.3 20		- :
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	29.0 2018			33.3 20	717	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2018		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.0.2016	•	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	13.4 20	)17 🛑	1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.9 2016	- 1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.2 20	)17	<b>1</b>
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	41 2016	•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	66.5 20		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			Population with rent overburden (%)		017	- 1
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.3 2016	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	2.5 20		
Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	75.0 2016 16.2 2017		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	11.0 20	116	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9 2016		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	114.6 20		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0 2018		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	16.0 20		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	71.0 2017	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	36.3 20		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9 2018		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		010	_
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.4 2015		Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		018	
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	45.7 2018		SDG13 – Climate Action	0.0 20	710	
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	24.1 2014	•		2.4.20	117	
SDG4 – Quality Education			<ul> <li>Energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>/capita)</li> <li>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO<sub>2</sub>/capita)</li> </ul>	3.4 20		) -)
Net primary enrollment rate (%) *	98.4 2017	• <b>↑</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in finiports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		015	
	98.4 2017	- :	Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )		NA •	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8 2018	_		11/7	IVA •	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.1 2017		SDG14 – Life Below Water	05.0.20	210	
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	41.6 2018	- 1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	95.8 20		
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)		• 7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	53.6 20		- 1
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	8.4 2018	• 1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling (%)	54.0 20 61.2 20		- 1
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	18.5 2018	• 🗼	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)			_
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	33.0 2018	• 🔱		0.0 20	110	
SDG5 – Gender Equality			SDG15 – Life on Land			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)			
(% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	77.9 2017	Т	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)			- 1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	104.8 2018	• 1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		019	1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	81.7 2019	• 1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 20	118	, ,
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	30.0 2020	• 1	(per million population)	0.2 20	018	•
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	21.1 2014	• •				
Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	123.5 2003	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	4.2 20	117	1.
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	28.6 20		•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.6 2017	• •	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	92.1 2017	•	city or area where they live (%)	58.2 20	)18 🔸	4
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.3 2015	• •	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.7 20	)19 •	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	90.7 2018	• •	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 20	)18 •	•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	17.4 2013	• 1	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	56.0 20	)19 🔸	-
Population using safely managed water services (%)	95.2 2017	• 1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	* 0.0 20	)16 •	•
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	85.8 2017	<u> </u>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	* 0.0 20	110	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			per 100,000 population)	0.0 20		
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2017	• 1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	19.5 20		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	95.3 2016	• 1	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	193.1 20	)17 🛑	<u> </u>
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total	0.9 2017	• •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.1 20	)16 🔸	1
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	40.0 2018	• <u>↑</u>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.1 20	)17 👛	د ر
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	2.2 2018	• •	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA		
	3.9 2018	• •	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	68.1 20		
victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)			Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	59.1 20		,
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	93.2 2017	• •				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	93.2 2017		Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	0.3 20	016 •	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.5 2010	• 1	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	0.3 20	016 •	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		• 1	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	0.3 20	016 •	

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

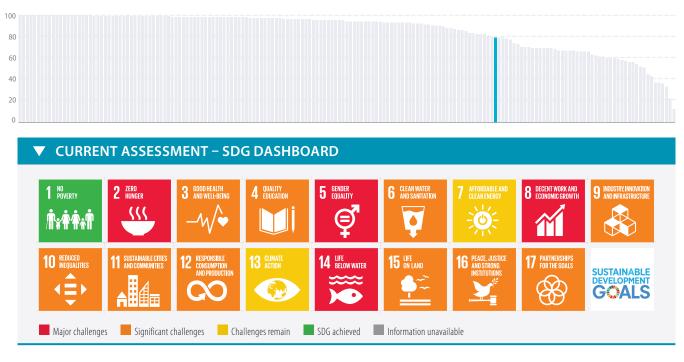
## **LEBANON**

# **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 66.3 66.7 SDG Global rank 95 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





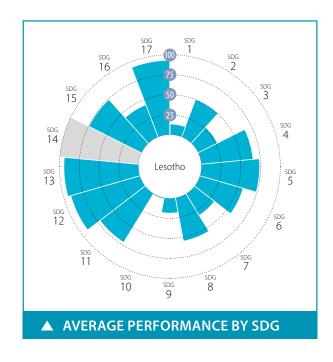
## **LEBANON**

Revertile reference of incomposition retrieved (%)  Prevalence of ordering in children under system of age (%)  Prevalence of ordering in children under system of age (%)  Prevalence of ordering in children under system of age (%)  Prevalence of ordering in children under system of age (%)  Prevalence of obests, (%) (%) 20 of 30	SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tren	•	Value Year Ra	-	
Social - Zero Hunger Precience of sundemonarhment (%) Precience of sundings in dilitier under 5 yeas of age (%) Precience of sundings in dilitier under 5 yeas of age (%) Precience of sundings in dilitier under 5 yeas of age (%) Precience of sundings in dilitier under 5 yeas of age (%) Precience of sundings in dilitier under 5 yeas of age (%) Precience of sundings in dilitier under 5 yeas of age (%) Precience of sundings in dilitier under 5 yeas of age (%) Precience of sundings in dilitier under 5 yeas of age (%) Precience of sundings in dilitier under 5 yeas of age (%) Precience of sundings in dilitier under 5 yeas of age (%) Precience of sundings in dilitier under 5 yeas of age (%) Precience of sundings in dilitier under 5 yeas of age (%) Precience of sundings in dilitier under 5 yeas of age (%) Precience of sundings in dilitier under 5 yeas of age (%) Precience of sundings in dilitier under 5 yeas of age (%) Precience of sundings in dilitier under 5 yeas of age (%) Precience of sundings in dilitier under 5 yeas of age (%) Precience of sundings in dilitier under 5 yeas of age (%) Precience of sundings in dilitier under 5 yeas of age (%) Precience year of sundings in dilitier under 5 yeas of age (%) Precience year of y						1
Previence of visualing in children under 5 years of age (%) Previence of visualing in children under 5 years of age (%) Previence of visualing in children under 5 years of age (%) Previence of visualing in children under 5 years of age (%) Previence of visualing in children under 5 years of age (%) Previence of visualing in children under 5 years of age (%) Previence of visualing in children under 5 years of age (%) Previence of visualing in children under 5 years of age (%) Previence of visualing in children under 5 years of age (%) Previence of visualing in children under 5 years of age (%) Previence of visualing in children under 5 years of age (%) Previence of visualing in children under 5 years of age (%) Previence of visualing in children under 5 years of age (%) Previence of visualing in children under 5 years of age (%) Previence of visualing in children under 5 years of age (%) Previence of visualing in children under 5 years of age (%) Previence of visualing in children under 5 years of age (%) Previence of visualing in children under 5 years of age (%) Previence of visualing in children under 5 years of age (%) Previence of visualing in children under 5 years of age (%) Previence of visualing in children under 5 years of age (%) Previence of visualing in children under 5 years of age (%) Previence of visualing in children under 5 years of age (%) Previence of visualing in children under 5 years of age (%) Previence of visualing in children under 5 years of age (%) Previence of visualing in children under 5 years of age (%) Previence of visualing in children under 5 years of age (%) Previence of visualing in children under 5 years of age (%) Previence of visualing in children under 5 years of age (%) Previence of visualing in children under 5 years of age (%) Previence of visualing in children under 5 years of age (%) Previence of visualing in children under 5 years of age (%) Previence of visualing in children under 5 years of age (%) Previence of visualing in children under 5 years of age (%) Previe	7.5.5	0.1 2020 • 🛧		45.2 2018	• -	<b>→</b>
Precision of violating in children under 5 years of age (%) Precision of violating in children under 5 years of age (%) Precision of violating in children under 5 years of age (%) Precision of violating in children under 5 years of age (%) Precision of violating in children under 5 years of age (%) Precision of violating in children under 5 years of age (%) Precision of violating in children under 5 years of age (%) Precision of violating in children under 5 years of age (%) Precision of violating in children under 5 years of age (%) Precision of violating in children under 5 years of age (%) Precision of violating in children under 5 years of age (%) Precision of violating in children under 5 years of age (%) Precision of violating in children under 5 years of age (%) Precision of violating in children under 5 years of age (%) Precision of violating in children under 5 years of age (%) Precision of violating in children under 5 years of age (%) Precision of violating in children under 5 years of age (%) Precision of violating in children under 5 years of age (%) Precision of violating in children under 5 years of age (%) Precision of years of years of age (%) Precision of years of				2.6 2018	•	7
Precidence of obesity, 8W. 20 We and population of the System of gene 80 of 20 of 20 of 80 of 20	. ,	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Panking: Average score of top 3			
Prevalence of hwesting in children under 5 years of age (8)  A 2014 Per Pervalence of hwesting (M > 30,000 and 12,000 and	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	_	universities (worst 0–100 best)	31.3 2020	• (	
Prevalence of oceasy, (Mill - St U) for a dult impulsation   2.2 2017	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			0.3 2018		7
Special point tones per hecture of hervised lend   3,1 207						•
Suriaziation Numbers (American Continue) (as in American Continue) (as				1 1// 1		_
Social Good Health and Well-Being Maternal mentality rate (per 10000 live birth)  A 3 708			·	26.2.2011		9
Moretaral mortality rate (per 1,000) the births		0.9 2015 • 🔸		30.2 2011		
25 microsin indicately active get (2,000 leve births) 4.3 2018 a Moralially rate, under 6 (per 1,000 leve births) 7.4 2018 b 1.0 2018 a Moralially rate, under 6 (per 1,000 leve births) 7.4 2018 b 1.0 2018 b 1.						
Normalized interfallity rate (per 12000 live births) 7.4 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.0 2018   1.		29 2017 • 🛧		30.6 2017	•	1
Section of the production of	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.3 2018 • 🛧		ΑΙΑ ΝΙΔ		9
Social Content of Notice (1000) population   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 2018   10.0 20	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7.4 2018 • 1	•		•	1
Age-standardsord death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%) 2016 • September of the common	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	11.0 2018 • 🛧		51.8 2010		*
Age-standardized death rate due to cardionsocular disease, cancer, abbeties, or chorn (respiratory disease in adults aged 3 or 7 or 19 as 16 or 19 as 12 or 19 as	New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2018 • 🛧	·			
disbetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%) Age standardized death rate attititisative to brussehold air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  181, 2016 • • • * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	17.0 2016 👝 🚅				
Imbiental pollution (per 100,000 population)  18.1 2016		17.9 2010 🔻 🥎				•
Another air poliution (per 10,000 population)  18.1 2016 • Traffic deaths (per 10,000 population)  18.2 2016 • Traffic deaths (per 10,000 population)  18.3 2017 • Traffic deaths (per 10,000 population)  18.4 2017 • Traffic deaths (per 10,000 population)  18.5 2018 • Traffic deaths (per 10,000 population)  18.6 2018 • Traffic deaths (per 10,000 population)  18.6 2018 • Traffic deaths (per 10,000 population)  18.7 2018 • Traffic deaths (per 10,000 population)  18.6 2018 • Traffic deaths (per 10,000 population)  18.6 2018 • Traffic deaths (per 10,000 population)  18.7 2018 • Traffic deaths (per 10,000 population)  18.7 2018 • Traffic deaths (per 10,000 population)  18.7 2018 • Traffic deaths (per 10,000 population)  18.8 2018 • Traffic deaths (per 10,000 population)  18.1 2016 • Traffic deaths (per 10,000 population)  18.2 2018 • Traffic dea		51 2016 • •				•
Mitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)   5.9 2010   4.0 Adolescent femiles are god 15 to 19   14.5 2017   4.1 SDG13 - Climate Action   5.9 2010   4.0 Adolescent femiles are god 10 in this personnel (%)   9.8 2.2018   4.1 Color personnel (			- ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '	5.9 2012	• (	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  ### SDG13 - Climate Action  ### SDG14 - Life Below Water  ### SDG14 - Life Below Water  ### SDG14 - Life Below Water  ### Man area that is protected in mains esists important to biodiversity (%)  ### SDG14 - Life Below Water  ### Man area that is protected in mains esists important to biodiversity (%)  ### SDG14 - Life Below Water  ### Man area that is protected in mains esists important to biodiversity (%)  ### SDG14 - Life Below Water  ### Man area that is protected in mains esists important to biodiversity (%)  ### Man area that is protected in mains esists important to biodiversity (%)  ### Man area that is protected in freshwater score (worst 0 - 100 best)  ### Man area that is protected in freshwater score (worst 0 - 100 best)  ### Man area that is protected in freshwater size important to biodiversity (%)  ### Man area that is protected in freshwater size important to biodiversity (%)  ### Man area that is protected in freshwater size important to biodiversity (%)  ### Man area that is protected in freshwater size important to biodiversity (%)  ### Man area that is protected in freshwater size important to biodiversity (%)  ### Man area that is protected in freshwater size important to biodiversity (%)  ### Man area that is protected in freshwater size important to biodiversity (%)  ### Man area that is protected in freshwater size important to biodi	Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)			15.1 2010	•	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  Percentage of surviving infaints who received ZWHO-recommended vaccines (%) at 2018 or 2018 o		76.3 2016 • <del>-</del>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.9 2010	•	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) Percentage of surviving infairs who received 2 WHO-ecommended vaccines (%) Percentage of surviving infairs who received 2 WHO-ecommended vaccines (%) Percentage of surviving infairs who received 2 WHO-ecommended vaccines (%) Percentage of surviving infairs who received 2 WHO-ecommended vaccines (%) Percentage of surviving infairs who received 2 WHO-ecommended vaccines (%) Percentage of surviving infairs who received 2 WHO-ecommended vaccines (%) Percentage of surviving infairs who received 2 WHO-ecommended vaccines (%) Percentage of surviving infairs who received 2 WHO-ecommended vaccines (%) Percentage of surviving infairs who received 2 WHO-ecommended vaccines (%) Percentage of surviving infairs who received 2 WHO-ecommended vaccines (%) Percentage of surviving infairs who received 2 WHO-ecommended vaccines (%) Percentage of surviving infairs who received 2 WHO-ecommended vaccines (%) Percentage of population aged 15 to 24) Percentage of population aged 5 to 49 who are married or in unions) Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the case of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Percentage of population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the case where the viscous population of received (%) Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the case where the viscous population of received (%) Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the case where they level of the population aged 15 to 14) Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the case where they level of the population aged 15 to 14) Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the case of the population aged 15 to 14) Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the c	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	14.5 2017 • 🛧	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Percentage of surviving infants who received ZWHO-recommended vaccines (%) 82 2018 • Violentes habith coverage (LHC) index of Service coverage (worst 0-10 best) 73.0 2017 • Yis Subjective weell-being leverage ladder score, worst 0-10 best) 5.2 2018 • VSDG4 - Quality Education  Net primary enrollment rate (%) 88.3 2017 • Yis Subjective weell-being leverage ladder score, worst 0-10 best) 88.3 2017 • Yis Subjective weell-being leverage ladder score, worst 0-10 best) 88.3 2017 • Yis Subjective weell-being leverage ladder score, worst 0-10 best) 88.3 2017 • Yis Subjective weell-being leverage ladder score, worst 0-10 best) 88.3 2019 • Yis Caean Health Indeex. Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best) 33.0 2019 • Yis caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total actach) NA	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.2 2004		2.1 2017	• (	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best) 5.2 2018 • V  Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best) 5.2 2018 • V  SDG4 - Quality Education  Net primary enrollment rate (%) 863 2017 • V  Lower secondary completion rate (%) 5.4 2017 • V  Exteracy rate (%) oppulation aged 15 to 24) 99.8 2018 • V  SDG5 - Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females) 63.8 2017 • V  Bagod 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) 32.2 2019 • V  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic dinking water services (%) 98.5 2017 • V  Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) 57.3 2015 • V  SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to clear fuels and technology for cooking (%) 1.2 2018 • V  SDG7 - Permanent defores staring and least hasic sanitation for electricity output (MICCo/TWh)  SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%) 44.8 2017 • V  Adults with an account at a bank or other financal institution or with a mobile money service (%) of population aged 15 to 740 (%) or population and learning in the set bank of the financial institution or with a mobile money service (%) of population aged 15 to 740 (%) or population with access to clear fuels and service (%) 1.2 2018 • V  SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to clear fuels and technology for cooking (%) 1.2 2018 • V  SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adults with an account at a bank or other financal institution or with a mobile money service provider (%) of population aged 15 to 7 w) 1.2 2018 • V  SDG9 - Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) 1.0 2019 • V  Propulation with access to clear fuels and technology for cooking (%) 1.2 2018 • V  SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to clear fuels and technology for cooking (%) 1.2 2017 • V  Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to	Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	82 2018 • 🔫	-		• 1	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)  SDG4 - Quality Education  Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Septimary rate (%)  S24 2017  Well are a that is protected in mainties test important to biodiversity (%)  S1 2018  Coean Health index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)  SDG5 - Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females sage 15 to 24)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females sage 15 to 49)  SBG5 - Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females sage 15 to 49)  SBG6 - Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females sage 15 to 49)  SBG6 - Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females sage 15 to 49)  SBG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  SBG6 - Clean Water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  SBG6 - Clean SBG6 (% of available freshwater resources)  SBG6 - Affordable and Clean Energy  SBG6 - Affordable and Clean Energy  SBG6 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to clear that seed so the combodied in imports (m²/capita)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with mobile-money-service provider (% of population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with mobile-money-service provider (% of population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with mobile-money-service provider (% of population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with mobile-money-service provider (% of population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with mobile-money-service provider (% of population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with mobile-money-service provider (%	Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	73.0 2017 • 🛧		==		•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Search and primary enrollment rate (%)  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  Spogs - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic anitation services (%)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Spogs - Affordable and Clean Katevater resources  Spogs - Gender Equality  Spogs - Gender Equality  Spogs - Gender Equality  Bean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Mean area that is protected in fersion or clean clean participation rate (%)  Spogs - Gender Equality  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million upopulation)  Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Marine biodive	Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.2 2018 • 👃	· ·			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  Special forms of the propulation aged 15 to 24)  Special forms of population aged 15 to 24)  Special forms of general for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Special forms of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Special forms of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Special forms of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Special forms of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Special forms of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Special forms of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Special for female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Special for female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Special forms of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Special forms of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Special forms of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Special forms of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Special forms of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Special forms of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Special forms of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Special forms of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Special forms of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Special forms of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Special forms of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Special forms of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Special forms of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Special forms of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Special forms of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Special forms of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Special forms of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  S	SDG4 – Ouality Education			5 1 2018	•	<b>→</b>
Literacy rate (%) 52.4 2017		86.3 2017 • 🛧				-
Elteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)  SDG5 - Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  South Equality  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  South Equality  South Equality  South Equality  South Equality  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)  Mean area that is protected in fershwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in fershwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in fershwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in fershwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in fershwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in fershwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in fershwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in fershwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in fershwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in fershwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in fershwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in fershwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in fershwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in fershwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in fershwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in fershwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in fershwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in fershwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in fershwater sites important to biodiversity (herea the sites in protected in import						9
SDG5 - Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)  Ratio of female-to-male many ears of education received (%)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population with drawal (% of available freshwater resources)  SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  NA NA  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  NA NA  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  SDG9 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  SDG9 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  NA NA  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  NA NA  Property Rights (worst 1-7 best)  Corruption Preception Index (worst 0-100 best)  Corruption Preception Index (worst 0-100 best)  Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)  Press Freedom I		•				-
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic drinking water resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to electricity (%)  SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  CQ2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCQ <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of total labor force)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  OT 2010  To 100  To 2019  SDG15 - Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in frerestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  21.1 2018  Red List Index of species survival (worst 0 – 10 best) (worst 0 – 10 best)  1.0 2019  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  1.0 2019  Permanent deforestation (% of fore from the distriction services (%)  SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the dity or area where they live (%)  Permanent deforestation (% of population)  Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the dity or area where they live (%)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0 – 100 best)  Permanent feel of population aged 5 to 14)  SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending o		7	3 , 31 .			
Again of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic drinking water resources  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population)  Analysis and population or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population)  Analysis and population with a caced to end of the fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Analysis and population with a account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population)  Analysis and population and that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Analysis protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Analysis protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Analysis protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Analysis protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Analysis protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Analysis protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) and a service of force in feshwater biodiversity (worst 0 – 1 best)  Analysis in fershwater biodiversity (worst 0 – 1 best)  Analysis in fershwater biodiversity (worst 0 – 1 best)  Analysis in fershwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (worst 0 – 1 best)  Analysis in fershwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (worst 0 – 1 best)  Analysis in fershwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (worst 0 – 1 best)  Analysis in fershwater biodiversity (worst 0 – 1 best)  Analysis in fershwater biodiversity (worst 0	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females *	C2 0 2017 A =	CDC1E Life and and	U.Z 20		-
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)  33.2 2019  Seats held by women in national parliament (%)  A7 2020  SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population with access to electricity (%)  Populati	aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	03.8 2017		13.3 2018	• •	<b>→</b>
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Seats held by women in national parliament (%) 4.7 2020 4.7 2020 5.7 SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) 92.6 2017 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5.7 2015 5		33.2 2019 • →				1
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population with acacles to destrictive (%)  Population wath access to electricity (m)  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  NA NA 0  Bifth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Population with civil authority (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 worst)  Population with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Population with civil authority (% of population)  Population with civil authority (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Population with civil authority (% of population)  Property Rights (worst 0–1	Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	4.7 2020 • 🔫				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Population with access to electricity expectation (m³/capita)  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  NA NA •  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Population with combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  NA NA •  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Population with combustion of child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Population with access to clean fuels work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Population with a combustion of celectricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Population with access to clean fuels work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Population with combustion of celectricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Population with access to clean fuels wor	SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Ì
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Sacarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  NA NA  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  CO2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP)  19.8 2017  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  19.8 2017  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  19.8 2017  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  **Other countries: Governm		92.6 2017 • 7		0.6 2018	•	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Saz. 2018  Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Saz. 2018  SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  NA NA O  CO2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  4.0 2019  Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Pro			9 1 1 2			Ť
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  CO2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Adv. 2019  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Adv. 2019  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Adv. 2019  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  SDG1 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  6.3 2013  NA NA  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  19.8 2017  Adv. NA  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  19.8 2017  Adv. NA  Adv	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		bb a reace, sustice and strong institutions	4 0 2016		7
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) 45.8 2013 • →  SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%) 100.0 2017 • ↑  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) NA NA • Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) 99.5 2018 • CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO₂/TWh)  SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%) -4.6 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)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) -6.2 2019 • Attal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) -7.7 2010 • ↑  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) -19.8 2017 • ↑  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) -19.8 2017 • ↑						4
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  NA NA • Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  CO2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  SDG3 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  AVA NA • Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  At 0.0 2019  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Proporty Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Sirth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  99.5 2018  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Proporty Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Sirth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Percenting vision in the developed to perception index (best 0–100 best)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Proporty Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Southern electricity output (http://worst 1–7 best)  Advanta	· · ·		onsentenced detainees (% or prison population)			ì
Propulation with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  NA NA • Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  CO2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  **Total electricity output (M		15.0 1		55.3 2018	• •	1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  NA NA NA OBIT THE RICHARD SITE OF THE GOALS  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  1.4 2017  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  1.5 2018  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  19.8 2017  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  19.8 2017	3,	100.0 2017 • 1		4.0 2019	•	•
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  28 2019  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  1.4 2017  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  1.9 2016  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  28 2019  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  1.9 2016  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  32.4 2019  Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  32.4 2019  Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  32.4 2019  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  19.8 2017  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  19.8 2017						•
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population) aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  1.4 2017  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  1.9 2016  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  32.4 2019  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  19.8 2017	·		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)			7
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Adviss with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  19.8 2017		1.4 2017 • →				•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  44.8 2017  44.8 2017  44.8 2017  44.8 2017  44.8 2017  44.8 2017  5DG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  6.2 2019  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  19.8 2017  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  1.7 2018 • Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  32.4 2019 • Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  44.8 2017 • \$\frac{1}{2}\$  SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  6.2 2019 • For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  19.8 2017 • \$\frac{1}{2}\$  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  19.8 2017 • \$\frac{1}{2}\$		-4.6 2018	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2019		_
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  44.8 2017  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  19.8 2017  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  6.2 2019  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  19.8 2017			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	32.4 2019	• -	7
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  On 2010  Total countries: Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  19.8 2017	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					1
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  0.7 2010 • ↑  public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  19.8 2017 • •		·		6.3 2013	•	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  0.7 2010  ↑ public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  19.8 2017				NA NA	•	•
	F. I.	0.7 2010	, public finance, including official development assistance (% от ым)	177.		
	ratal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.7 2010			_	- 6

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

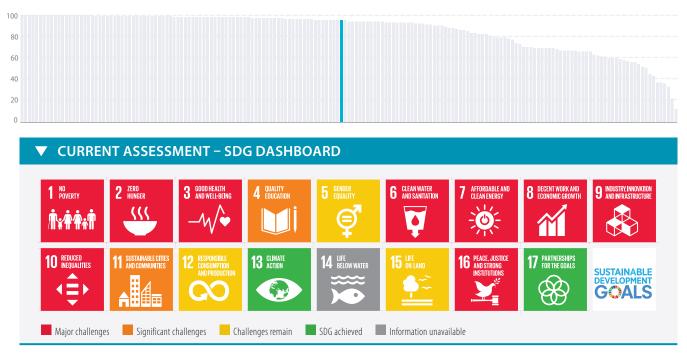


# ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 54.0 53.1 SDG Global rank 141 (OF 166)



#### **▼** SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



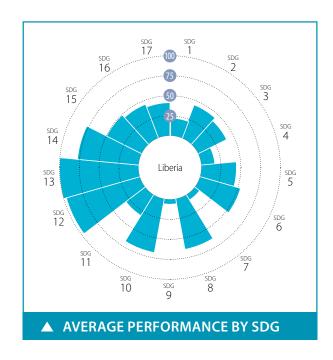


SDG1 – No Poverty		Year R				Value Year Ra	iting	Trer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2020			Population using the internet (%)	29.0 2017	•	7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	71.6	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	59.0 2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0 2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2017			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 *			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2014			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2020	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2014		1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018	•	ب
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		<b>V</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0 2015	•	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	- 0.0	_	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	63.0 2010		•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.0	2015	•	<b>→</b>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	03.0 2010		-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Applial mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2017		<b>→</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	28.0 2017	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2018		<b>→</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	88.5 2017	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2018		7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	51.8 2019		7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	611.0			1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	J1.0 20.		•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	7.8	2018	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3.2006		(
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	26.6	2016		<b>→</b>	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.3 2006	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)					Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	63.5 2012		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	178	2016		•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.5 2012		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	28.9	2016		4	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	21.5 2010		,
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016		<b>→</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.1 2010		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)				7		Z.1 ZUIU		-
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2017		•	SDG13 – Climate Action  Energy related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (#CO <sub>2</sub> (capita)	1.2.2017	_	
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2014		1	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.3 2017	•	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2018		4	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.4 2015	•	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2017		4	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2017		
		ZU 1.		-	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education	02.3	2017		•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2017		T	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA		-
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2017		7	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	0.08	2014			Fish caught by trawling (%)		•	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)		2014		1	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.7 2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		2018		1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		•	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2019		1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 2019	•	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	23.3	2020	) •	<b>\</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2018	•	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	68.7	2017	•	<b>→</b>	(per million population)	0.5 2018	•	Ì
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	42.8	2017	•	7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			ì
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.2	2015	, •		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	41.2 2015	•	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.3	2018	j •	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	19.5 2015	•	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)  SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	3.2	2013	•	1	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	34.0 2019	•	
Population with access to electricity (%)	33.7	2017	,	<b>→</b>	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.4 2019	•	
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)				<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	43.3 2018	•	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	33.0	2016		7	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	40 2019	•	
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA	. NA	•	•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	22.9 2016	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD *	0.0 2019	•	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2018			per 100,000 population)			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.2	2018	3 •	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.7 2019	•	1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	45.6	2017	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	16.2 2008	•	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	23.4	2019	ı •	$\rightarrow$	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA NA		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.4	2010	•	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	IVA IVA		
		_	_	_	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  *	33.8 2017 ( 0.0 2019 (	•	
					Corporate rax mayerr score (best o-100 worse)	0.0 2017	_	_

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

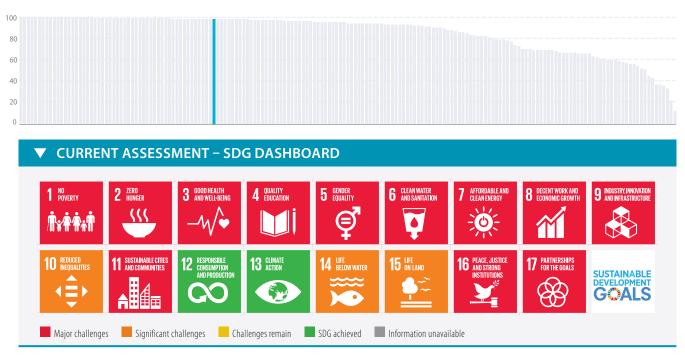
### **LIBERIA**

# ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 47.1 53.1 SDG Global rank 162 (OF 166)



#### **▼** SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





Value Year Rating Trend

8.0 2017 • ->

11.7 2017 •

1.9 2018

0.0 2020

0.0 2018 • ->

39.1 2016 • •

0.0 2017 •

	,							
DC11	Constain	-  -  -	Citio		C		4:	
ווטעפ	<ul><li>Sustain</li></ul>	able	Citie	s and	Comn	nuni	ties	
			-					

Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 18.0 2017 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m<sup>3</sup>) 9.3 2017 Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%) 16.0 2019 •

#### SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)

0.6 2007 Electronic waste (kg/capita) NA • Production-based SO<sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) 23.1 2012 • SO<sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) 0.3 2012 1.4 2010 Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) . Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) 0.1 2010

#### SDG13 - Climate Action

Gini coefficient adjusted for top income

1.0 2015

661 2017 • ->

0.4 2018 • 1

17.6 2016 • ->

170 2016

136.0 2017

61.1 2013 •

84 2018

39.0 2017

5.1 2019

44.3 2017 • 7

55.4 2017 • •

44.2 2017

41 4 2013

59.3 2018 •

95.2 2019

12.3 2020 • ->

72.9 2017 • ->

17.0 2017 • ->

0.3 2013 • ↑

21.5 2017 • 7

NA •

0.7 2016

NA

-9.1 2018

7.4 2018

35.7 2017

2.8 2019 • 1

0.0 2010 • ↑

0.2 2000

0.0 2018

35.9 2016 • 4

62.9 2016 • ->

7

1

 $\rightarrow$ 

24.5 2018

70.9 2018 •

308.0 2018 •

Energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>/capita) 0.2 2017 • CO<sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO<sub>2</sub>/capita) 0.0 2015 1 0.0 2018 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)

#### SDG14 - Life Below Water

Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) NA NA • Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best) 49.6 2019 1 13.4 2014 Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) 6.1 2005 Fish caught by trawling (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.0 2018 •

#### SDG15 – Life on Land

(per million population)

per 100,000 population)

Homicides (per 100,000 population)

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 15.9 2018 • -> 32.4 2018 Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best) 0.9 2019 Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) 1.0 2018 Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports 0.0 2018

#### SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD

Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 63.0 2018 Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the 33.0 2019 city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1-7 best) NA NA • 24.6 2018 Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) 28 2019 • Corruption Perception Index (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) 20.8 2016 •

#### Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst) SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals

Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 3.1 2014 For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional NA NA public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) 15.7 2013 Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) 49.0 2019 • Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)

LIBERIA

SDG1 - No Poverty

SDG2 - Zero Hunger

Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)

Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)

Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)

Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)

Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0-1.41 best)

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)

Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)

SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)

Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)

Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)

ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)

Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)

Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)

Life expectancy at birth (years)

SDG4 - Quality Education

Lower secondary completion rate (%)

Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)

aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)

Seats held by women in national parliament (%)

SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation

Net primary enrollment rate (%)

SDG5 - Gender Equality

New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)

Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,

diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%)

Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and

Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)

Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)

Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females

Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)

Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)

Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)

Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m<sup>3</sup>/capita)

SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth

Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)

CO2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per

Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a

Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)

mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)

Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)

Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)

SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy

Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)

Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)

Population with access to electricity (%)

total electricity output (MtCO<sub>2</sub>/TWh)

Adjusted GDP growth (%)

Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)

Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)

3.2 2012

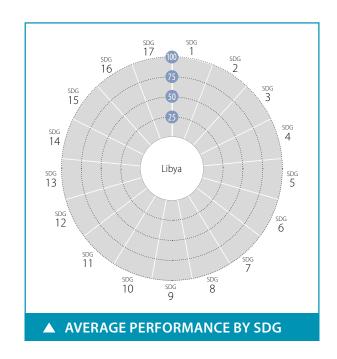
0.0 2019

31.5 2019 •

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

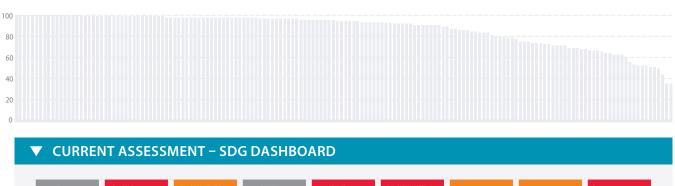


## **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 66.3 na SDG Global rank NA (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)







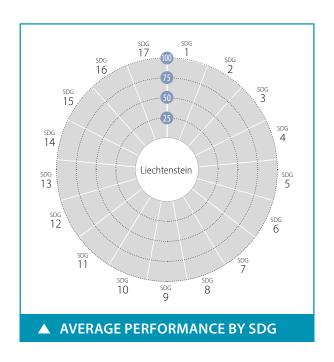


SDG1 – No Poverty		Year R				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year F		Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) *	NA	NA				Population using the internet (%)		2017		$\rightarrow$
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%) *	NA	NA	•	•	-	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	35.8	2017	•	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger						Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	•	4
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA								
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.0	2007	•	$\rightarrow$	,	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2020		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2007		$\rightarrow$	١,	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	•	T
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	32.5	2016	•	4		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		NA		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2007	•		-		14/1	1471		_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8	2017	•	$\rightarrow$		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	NIA	NIA		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.9	2015	•	$\rightarrow$	_	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	NA	NA		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being						SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	72	2017	•	1		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µq/m³)	54.3	2017	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.4	2018		1		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.0	2018	•	1	•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2018		J.
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	40.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	-	·	43./	2010		W
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2018	•	1		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	20.1	2016		4		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2011		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.1	2010				Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	72	2016	•	•		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	264	2046				SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016	•	+		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2010		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016	•	*		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.9	2010	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2017	•	1		SDG13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2013				Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	7.9	2017	•	7
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		Т		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.4	2015	•	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017		<b>→</b>		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.5	2018	•	4	_	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education						Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.3	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	NA				Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	56.4	2019	•	1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	NA	•	•		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	67.5	2014	•	4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.6	2004	•		L,	Fish caught by trawling (%)	19.9	2014	•	<b>4</b>
SDG5 – Gender Equality						Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	24.0	2014	•	7		<b>SDG15 – Life on Land</b> Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	46	2018		_
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	111.1	2018	•	1		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		7
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	32.6	2019	•	+		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.0	2020	•	4		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA	NA		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation						Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	14/1	1 1/ (		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.5	2017	•	1		(per million population)	0.1	2018	•	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2017	•	1		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	822.9			•		Homicides (per 100,000 population) *	2.5	2015		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	9.6	2018	•	•		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2015		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	5.0	2013	•	1		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	00.7	2015		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy						city or area where they live (%)	54.1	2018	•	
Population with access to electricity (%)	70.1	2017	•	1		Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		NA		•		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA		•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.2	2017	•	1	•	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2019		<b>→</b>
						Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	INM	NA	•	9
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		2015				per 100,000 population) **	0.0	2019	•	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2018				Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	55.8	2019	•	4
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) *	NA	NA	•	•	_	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	55.0		_	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	65.7	2017	•	•		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	18.6	2019	•	$\rightarrow$		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA	NA	•	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2010	•	1	1.	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	14/7	1.4/7	_	_
						Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA		
						Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0.0	2019	•	

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

**GOALS** 

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 70.9 na SDG Global rank NA (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





Notes: The full title of Goal 2"Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

Value Year Rating Trend 98.1 2017 • 1 130.0 2018 •

NA NA •

0.0 2020 • • 0.8 2018 • 1

NA NA •

NA NA •

NA •

16.2 2015 NA • 85.7 2012 • • 27.9 2012 • 42.2 2010 • • 12.0 2010 •

3.7 2017 • 7 1.0 2015 • 7 NA NA •

NA • •

NA • NA •

NA •

0.0 2018

75.8 2018 • 1

0.4 2018 • •

2.7 2014 • • 24.7 2018

NA •

NA NA

NA NA •

100.0 2018 • NA •

0.0 2019 20.5 2019 •

NA NA •

0.5 2014

NA NA • 69.5 2019 •

1

NA NA •

1.0 2019 NA NA •

NA

NA

NA

NA

NA NA

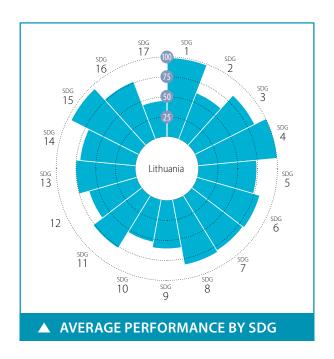
NA NA •

## LIECHTENSTEIN

	NA N			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)
200200	D117 D116 D116 NA		•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 — Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income  SDG11 — Sustainable Cities and Communities  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 — Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)
200200	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA		•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  Gini coefficient adjusted for top income  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)
200200	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  Gini coefficient adjusted for top income  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)
200	NA		•	universities (worst 0–100 best)  Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)
	NA N		•	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  Gini coefficient adjusted for top income  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)
	NA N		•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)
	NA N		•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)
	NA N		•	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)
	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA		•	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)
	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA		•	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)
	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA		•	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)
	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	•	•	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)
	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	•	•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)
	NA NA NA NA NA NA	•	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)
	NA NA NA NA NA	•	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)
	NA NA NA NA NA	•	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)
	NA NA NA NA NA	•	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)
	NA NA NA NA	•	•	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)
	NA NA NA NA	•		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)
	NA NA NA	•		3 13 1
	NA NA NA	•		
	NA NA			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)
	NA		•	SDG13 – Climate Action
		_		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)
-	NA		•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)
				CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)
20	NA	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water
20				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)
	116		1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)
	16		•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)
	NA			Fish caught by trawling (%)
				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)
ı	NA	•	•	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)
-	NA	•	•	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)
-	NA			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)
20	19	•	Ψ.	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)
20	17	•	<b>1</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)
	17		<u>†</u>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
	NA			Homicides (per 100,000 population)
	NA		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)
	13		1	
				Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)
20	17	•	<b>1</b>	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)
			•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)
			•	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)
				Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD  **
				exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD *
				Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)
	NA	•		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals
	NA	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)
	NA	•	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional
	10	•	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)
ı				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)
		NA NA NA NA NA	NA • NA • NA • NA • NA •	NA • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

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

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 75.0 SDG Global rank 36 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



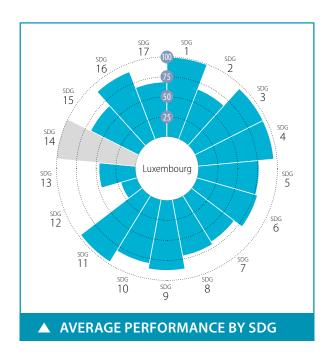


## **LITHUANIA**

SDG1 – No Poverty			ar Ratin	-		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)			20 •	- 1		Population using the internet (%)		2018		•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)			20	-		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	98.6	2018	}	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  5DG2 – Zero Hunger	17.3	3 20	17 •	Ψ		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7	2018	} •	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	5 20	17 •	1	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	19.3	2020	) •	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)			16 •	- 1		universities (worst 0–100 best) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.8	2018		4
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	· 0.7	7 20	16 •	1		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2017		j
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.3	3 20	16 •	1	•	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2018		- 1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	5 20	17 🔸	1	•	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2017		j
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)			17 🗨		•	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2019		1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)			15 🔍		•	Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science	20.7	2015		
/ield gap closure (% of potential yield)	45.6	5 20	15 •	•		and engineering)	29.7	2013	) _	_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being						SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)			17	- 1		Gini coefficient adjusted for top income		2015		4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)			18 • 18 •	- 1		Palma ratio		2017		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 1,000 live bilitis)		20		- :		Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	28.2	2017		1
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		3 20 4 N		•	,	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,						Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	11.9	2017	7	4
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.7	/ 20	16 •	T		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	00.0	2017	,	-
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	34	4 20	16 •	•	)	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2017		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)						Population with rent overburden (%)		2017		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)			16			·	1	201/	_	_
fe expectancy at birth (years)			16 •			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	12 /	2014		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19) rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)			17 • 14 •	-		Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2016		
ercentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)			18			SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)			17			Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2012		
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)			18 •	- 1		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2010		
ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)			15 •			Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2018		
ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	40.0	20	17 🔵	4	•	SDG13 – Climate Action				
aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	20.3	3 20	14 🛑	•	)	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	49	2017	7	J
DG4 – Quality Education						CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		
·	* 100.0	20	17 •	1	•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2018		
·	* 100.0	20	17 •	1		Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )	NA	NA		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9	9 20	11 •	•	)	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.9	9 20	17 🗨	1		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.3	2018	3	4
ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)			18 •	- 1		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2019		-
ISA score (worst 0–600 best)			18			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		•
ariation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)			18			Fish caught by trawling (%)	4.2	2014	•	1
nderachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds) esilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)			18 <b>•</b> 18 <b>•</b>	-		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	•	•
-	20.7	T 20	10			SDG15 – Life on Land				
DG5 – Gender Equality  emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods						Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	90.5	2018	•	4
(% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	* 72.6	5 20	17 🔸	7	١.	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		-
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.0	20	18 •	<b>1</b>		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		1
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)			19 •	- 1	•	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) *	0.0	2018	•	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.1	1 20	20 🔵	<b>→</b>		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.8	2018	•	•
ender wage gap (% of male median wage)	12.5	5 20	14 🔸	•	)					
ender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	140.3	3 20	03 🔵	•		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	4.5	2017	7	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation						Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2017		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.5	5 20	17 🔸	•	)	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	9.1	2016	, •	1
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	93.4	4 20	17 🔵	•	)	city or area where they live (%)	69.0	2018	} •	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	19.9	9 20	15 🔸	•	)	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.7	2019	•	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)			18 •			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2018	•	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)			13 •	- :		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	60.0	2019	•	
opulation using safely managed water services (%)			17			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0.0	2016	•	
opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	91.3	3 20	17 •	T	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	2.2	2019	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy						per 100,000 population)				-
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0			1	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	228.3	2019		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	20	16 •	T			220.5	2017	_	
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total	3.5	5 20	17 •	<b>→</b>		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.4	2016		
electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) nare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	10 7	3 20	18 •	<b>1</b>		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	8.4	2016	) 🧶	
	12.0	. 20		•	-	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2017	•	-
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	2 -	7 20	10 🗪			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA		
djusted GDP growth (%)		7 20		_		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019		
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			18 🔸			Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		2020		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	82.9	9 20	17 •	1	•	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		NA		
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.6	5 20	10 •	1						
mployment-to-population ratio (%)			19 •	1	•					
outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)		- 20	18 •	•						
(% of population aged 15 to 29)	10 5									

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

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score SDG Global rank 44 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



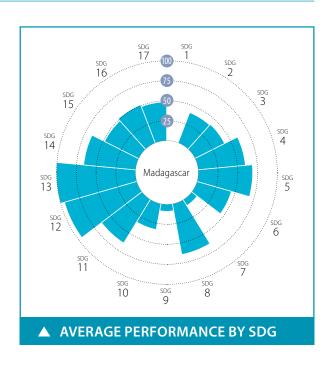


## **LUXEMBOURG**

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year Ra			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2020		- 1	Population using the internet (%)		2018		Ţ
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)		2020		1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	94.0	2018	3 •	Τ
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	12.2	2017	_		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.6	2018	3 •	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	F1.0	202	1	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2017		T	universities (worst 0–100 best)	51.9	2020	) •	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **		2016		T	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2018		1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  *Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  *		2016		<b>1</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2017		•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		<b>→</b>	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2018		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		<b>1</b>	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2017		•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)		2015		<b>4</b>	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)  Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science				Ť
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	65.0	2015		•	and engineering)	18.3	2015	5	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	5	2017	•	1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	34.8	2015	5 •	4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.4	2018	•	<b>†</b>	Palma ratio		2017		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.4	2018	•	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)		2017		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.0	2018	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2018	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	10.0	2016	•	<b>1</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	10.4	2017	7 •	1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		2010		•	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017	7	1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	12	2016	•		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	78.8	2019	9 •	1
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	6.3	2016	•	<b>1</b>	Population with rent overburden (%)	16.9	2017	7 •	1
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016		<b>†</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2017		个	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	20.9	2016	5 •	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2009	•		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	225.9	2012	2 •	
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0	2018	•	1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	81.2	2012	2 •	•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017		1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	99.5	2010	) •	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2019		1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2010		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		NA			Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2018	3 –	•
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		2017		1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	14.5	2018	•	<u>T</u>	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	15.1	2017	7 •	7
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	15.7	2015	5 •	-
Net primary enrollment rate (%) *		2017		4	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2018		
		2017		1	Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )	6.3	2016	5 •	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		NA			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		2017		T	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	. NA	4	•
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	476.7	2018			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA			•
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		2018		Ţ	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA		4	
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)		2018		Ţ	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA			•
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)		2018		<b>*</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0./	2018	3 •	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				•	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				
(% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	NA	NA			Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	93.7	2018		<b>→</b>	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		-
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2019			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2018	3 •	•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	30.0	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	7.9	2018	B •	•
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	3.4	2014	•						
Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	118.5	2013	•		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Λ 2	201	7	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2017		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	2017	•		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the				•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.6	2017	•		city or area where they live (%)	86.6	2019	9	1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3.6	2015	•		Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	6.1	2019	9	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2018	3	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)		2013			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	80.0	2019	9 •	1
Population using safely managed water services (%)		2017		<b>↑</b>	crimarer involved in crima labor (70 or population ages 5 to 11)	0.0	2016	5 •	•
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	96.6	2017	•	<u>T</u>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2019	9	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					per 100,000 population)				•
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0		•	1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	111.5	2019		T
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2016	•	1	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	111.3	2017	_	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total	22.5	2017	•	4	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.0	201		
electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	7.5	2018		7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.0	2015	<b>O</b>	4
	7.5	2010			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	1.0	2017	7	1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	0 -	2015		-	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NΑ	N.A	1	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2018		•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	1.5	2018	•	•	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		2020		•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	98.8	2017	•	1	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		2016		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	64	2010	•	<b>1</b>		20.1			
Employment-to-population ratio (%)		2010		<b>1</b>					
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)				•					
(% of population aged 15 to 29)	8.4	2018	•	-17					

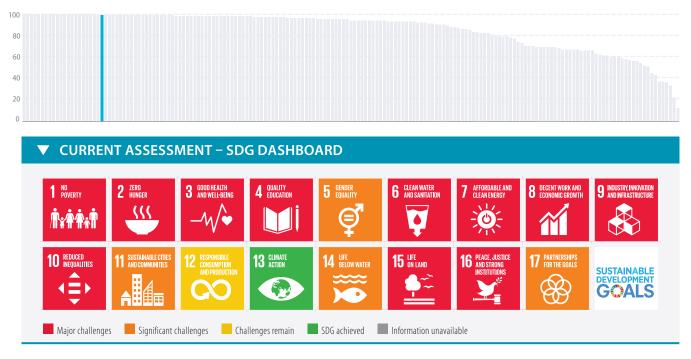
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



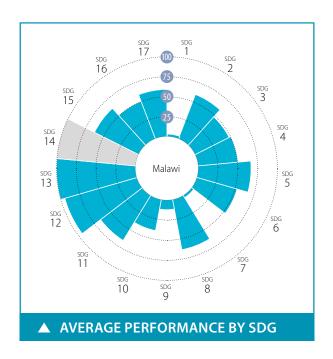


SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tr	<b>Frend</b>	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ratin	ng Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	75.7 2020 • -	<b>→</b>	Population using the internet (%)	9.8 2017 •	$\rightarrow$
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	92.0 2020 • -	<b>→</b>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	15.6 2018 •	, ->
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2 2018	, ->
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	44.4 2017	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	49.2 2009	<b>→</b>	universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2020 •	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.2 2004	<b>→</b>	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018	• ->
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.3 2016	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0 2017	• 4
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	***	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	51.7 2012	• •
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.7 2015 • -	<b>→</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	31.7 2	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	335 2017	7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) ( $\mu$ g/m <sup>3</sup> )	22.5 2017 •	<i>,</i> →
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.6 2018	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	69.6 2017	• →
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	46.6 2019	- 1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	233.0 2018	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	10.0	-
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2018 • •	<b>\</b>	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1 2016	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.9 2016	7	Electronic waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5 2016	_
			Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	5.9 2012	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	160 2016 •		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4 2012	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	28.6 2016	4	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	6.6 2010	
Life expectancy at birth (years)		<b>♥</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.8 2010	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		→ ·		U.Z ZUIU -	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)			SDG13 – Climate Action  Engrav rolated COs emissions (t/COs/cosits)	0.1.2017	- 4
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		7	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2017	T
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		4	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0 2015	1 1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3 2019	<b>*</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2018	
	4.3 2017	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
SDG4 – Quality Education	25 6 2010		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	18.3 2018	- 1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.6 2018		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	57.7 2019	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	37.0 2018	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	17.4 2014 •	- 1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	81.2 2018 •		Fish caught by trawling (%)	13.6 2014	
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018 •	• •
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	60.5 2017	7	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.6 2018	۔ ۔
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	110.3 2018 •	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		•
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	93.7 2019	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.4 2018	1 1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.9 2020	<b>↓</b>	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2019	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	1.3 2018	, -
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	54.4 2017	4	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018 •	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	10.5 2017	4			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	77 2015	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population) *	7.7 2015	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)		<b>1</b>	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	56.1 2018	) <b>Ψ</b>
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	0.0 2015	11	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	43.4 2019	• 4
Population with access to electricity (%)	24.1 2017 • -	<b>→</b>	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.2 2019	
Population with access to electricity (70)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		Ţ	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	83.0 2018	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	0.5 2010		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	24 2019	• 4
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA NA •	•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	22.9 2016	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	* 0.0 2019 •	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.4 2018			27.0 2010 @	- 4
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.5 2018	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	27.8 2019 •	• 1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	17.9 2017 •	7	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	C1 2016 #	- 4
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	_	<b>1</b>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.1 2016	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.8 2019 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	<b>T</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •	, •
Tatal work related accidents embodies immedia (p. 1.1.)	0.0 20.0		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	11.4 2018	• -
			2 2	* 0.0 2019 •	

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

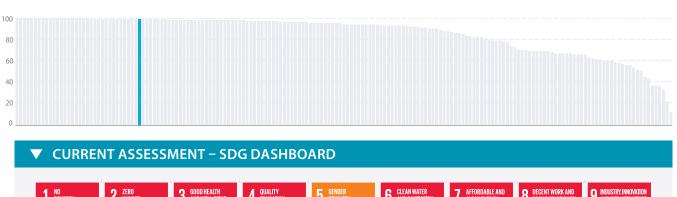


# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 53.1 52.2 SDG Global rank 152 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





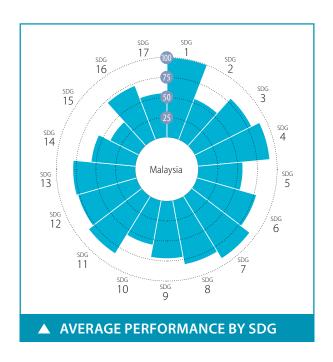




SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tren		Value Year	Ratin	g Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	66.5 2020 • →	Population using the internet (%)	13.8 201		7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	87.4 2020 • →	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	27.2 201	8 •	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.2 201	8	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	17.5 2017 • →	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)			,
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	37.1 2015 • →	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 202	0 •	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.7 2015 • 1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 201	R	<b>→</b>
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.8 2016 • ↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *	0.0 201		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017 • 🛧	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	0.0 201	_	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.9 2017 • 🔸	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	49.4 201	6	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.7 2015 • ->		49.4 2011	0	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	349 2017 • 🞵	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	23.6 201	7 •	7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.4 2018 • 🗷	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	81.5 201	7	_
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	49.7 2018 • 🛧	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	43.1 201		7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	181.0 2018 • 7		43.1 201	7	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	2.3 2018 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	4.4.004		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	16.4 2016 • 🛧	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1 201		•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.1 2010	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.5 201		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	115 2016	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	8.2 201		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	21.0.2016	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4 201		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	31.0 2016	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	5.3 201		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	64.2 2016	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4 201	0	_
, , , , ,	132.7 2017	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89.8 2016	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 201		1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	87 2018 • →	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0 201	5	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	46.0 2017 • →	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.8 201	7	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.9 2019 • →	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA N	4	•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.6 2009	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA N	4	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	21.6 2013	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA N	4	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	72.9 2015 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA N	4	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 201	8 •	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	73.9 2016 • ↑	SDG15 – Life on Land	83.4 201	0	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	80.4 2018 • 7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)			T
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	88.6 2019 • ↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	44.7 201 0.8 201		7
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.9 2020 • 7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)			7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		· -	1.0 201	5	_
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	68.8 2017 • →	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3 201	8	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	26.2 2017 • →	* · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	17.5 2005	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	1 7 201	n 👝	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.7 201		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	0.4 2013	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	14.4 201	8	T
	0.1 2015	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	47.3 201	9 •	7
		Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.2 201	9 👝	
	12 7 2017		7.2 201	_	
Population with access to electricity (%)	12.7 2017 • →		5.6.201	R 👝	
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	12.7 2017 • → 2.5 2016 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	5.6 201		4
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	31 201	9 •	<b>→</b>
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.5 2016 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		9 •	<b>→</b>
Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	2.5 2016 • → NA NA • •	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	31 201	9 •	•
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)	2.5 2016	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	31 2010 39.3 2010 0.0 2010	9 • 6 • 9 •	<ul><li>→</li><li>•</li><li></li></ul>
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.5 2016 • → NA NA • •	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	31 201 39.3 201	9 • 6 • 9 •	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	2.5 2016	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	31 2010 39.3 2010 0.0 2010	9 • 6 • 9 • 9	<ul><li>→</li><li>•</li><li>↑</li></ul>
Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	2.5 2016 • →  NA NA •  -6.7 2018 • •  7.5 2018 • •	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	31 201 <sup>1</sup> 39.3 201 <sup>1</sup> 0.0 201 <sup>1</sup> 29.4 201 <sup>1</sup> 7.5 201 <sup>1</sup>	9 • 6 • 9 •	<ul><li>→</li><li>•</li><li>↑</li><li>→</li></ul>
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	2.5 2016 • →  NA NA • •  -6.7 2018 • •  7.5 2018 • •  33.7 2017 • ↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	31 2010 39.3 2010 0.0 2010 29.4 2010	9 • 6 • 9 •	<ul><li>→</li><li>•</li><li>↑</li></ul>

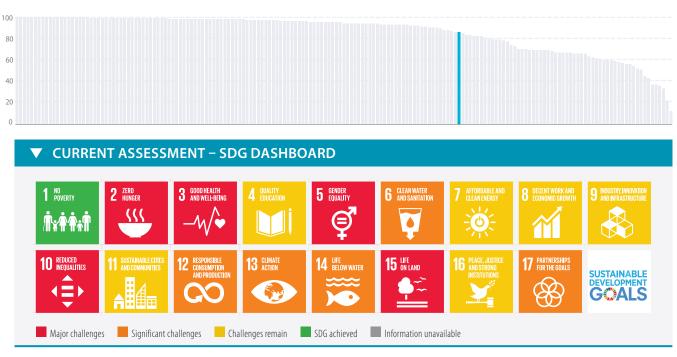
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 67.2 SDG Global rank 60 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



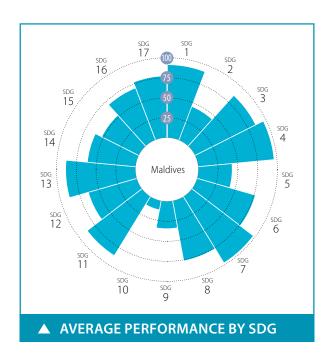


SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tre		Value Year Ratin	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.0 2020 • 1		81.2 2018 •	,
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.0 2020 • 1		116.7 2018 •	,
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	3.1 2018 •	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2017 • 1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  The Times Higher Education Universities Papking: Average score of ten 3		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	20.7 2016 • -	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	38.1 2020 •	,
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.5 2016	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.8 2018	•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	15.6 2016 • 🕨	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.4 2016	
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2017	CDC10 Padusad Inagualities	1.77 40.0	-
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.3 2017 • 1		42 A 2015 @	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.5 2015 • 1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	43.0 2015	)
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	29 2017 • 1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	16.0 2017 •	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.3 2018 • 1	T		
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7.8 2018 • 1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%)	98.9 2017	1
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	92.0 2018 • 🚽	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61.0 2019 •	)
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2018 • 1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	17.2 2016 • 1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.5 2014	
liabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.2 2010 -	• Electionic waste (kg/capita)	8.8 2016	
re-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	47 2016	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	37.5 2012	
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.1 2012	
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.6 2016 • 🚽		28.1 2010	
e expectancy at birth (years)	75.3 2016 • 7	<u> </u>	5.9 2010 •	,
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	13.4 2017 • 1	3DG13 Climate Action		
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.4 2015 • 1	Energy related coz enhissions (teoz/capita)	7.7 2017 •	
centage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96 2018 • 1	A 7	0.8 2015	,
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	73.0 2017 • 1	•	2200.7 2018	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.4 2019 • 🔻	SDG14 – Life Below Water		-
DG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.5 2018	
t primary enrollment rate (%)	99.6 2017 • 1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	57.4 2019	
wer secondary completion rate (%)	81.8 2018 • 🕨		23.2 2014	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.9 2018 •		47.4 2014	
DG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2018	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females * aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	· 54.5 2017 • 7	CDC15 Life on Land		
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.1 2018 • 1			
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	65.9 2019	weari area trial is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	68.0 2018	,
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	14.4 2020	Red List index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2019	1
OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	1.8 2018 •	,
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.7 2017 • 🔫	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	2.1 2018	,
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	96.7 2017 • 4			À
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.7 2005	55010 Teace, sustice and strong institutions	2 1 2012 6	<b>\</b>
eshwater withdrawai (% of available freshwater resources) of thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.1 2013	1
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	18.7 2013	onsentenced detainees (% or prison population)	31.9 2018	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	10./ 2015	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	61.0 2019	
DG7 – Attordanie and Clean Energy		Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.5 2019	١
	100.0 2017 • 1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	5.5 2019 • NA NA •	
opulation with access to electricity (%)		Kirth registrations with civil authority too or children under use 5.	NA IWI	
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	96.3 2016	,	E3 2010 🛑	
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	53 2019 • NA NA •	
ropulation with access to electricity (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) rO2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) rDG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth	96.3 2016 • <b>1</b>	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD **		
ropulation with access to electricity (%) ropulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) rO2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) rOBGS — Decent Work and Economic Growth redjusted GDP growth (%)	96.3 2016 • <b>1</b> 1.4 2017 • <b>1</b> 0.9 2018 • •	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	NA NA •	
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)	96.3 2016 • <b>1</b> 1.4 2017 • <b>1</b> 0.9 2018 • <b>4</b>	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	NA NA •	
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	96.3 2016 • <b>1</b> 1.4 2017 • <b>1</b> 0.9 2018 • •	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	NA NA •	
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  SDG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	96.3 2016 • 1 1.4 2017 • 1 0.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA NA •  * 0.0 2019 •  36.7 2019 •	
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	96.3 2016 • 1 1.4 2017 • 1 0.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 2018 • 6.9 20	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)  SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA NA •  * 0.0 2019 •  36.7 2019 •	

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

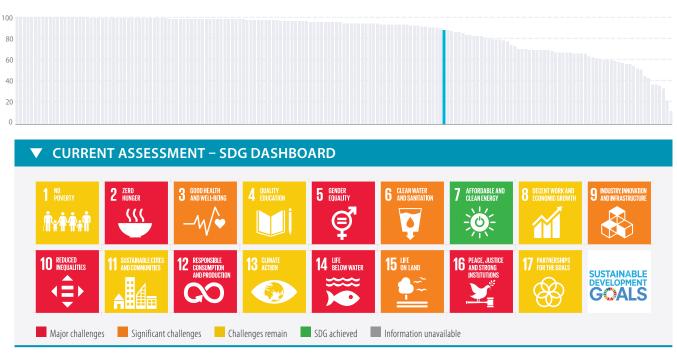
**MALAYSIA** 

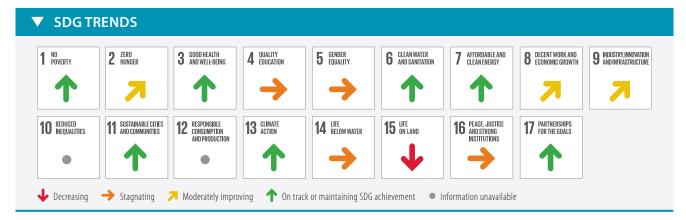
## **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 67.6 67.2 SDG Global rank 91 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





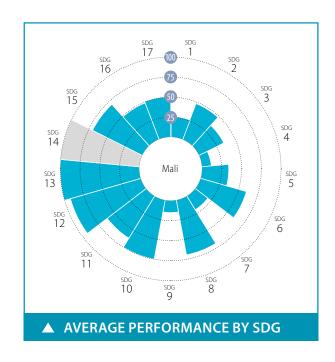
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratir	ing Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ratin	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	1.3 2020	• 1	Population using the internet (%)	63.2 2017	• 1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	7.6 2020	• 1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	54.5 2018	> 7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.7 2018	• 1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	10.3 2017	<b>^</b>	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	20.3 2009	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2020 •	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.2 2009		Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018	• J
Prevalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)	8.6 2016	• 1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0 2018 • NA NA •	- (
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2017		[- <del></del>	IVA IVI ~	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.6 2017		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	59.1 2009	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.1 2015	•		J7.1 2007 -	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		•	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Appual maan concentration of particulate matter of less than		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	53 2017 •		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	7.8 2017 •	• 1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.8 2018		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.3 2017	- 1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.6 2018	• 1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	59.0 2017	• 1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	33.0 2018	•		39.0 2017	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA NA •	• •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	2.2.2015	- 1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	13.4 2016	• 1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	3.3 2015	-
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	13.1 2		Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Production based SQs emissions (kg/capita)	6.9 2016	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	26 2016	•	,	285.8 2012	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	2.2.2016	- 🔥	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.7 2012	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.9 2016	<b>) 丁</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	11.7 2010	
Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	78.4 2016	/ T	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.0 2010	, -
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	7.8 2017		SDG13 – Climate Action		
	99.5 2017		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.8 2017	T
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99 2018		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.8 2015	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  Subjective well-being (average ladder score worst 0–10 best)	62.0 2017 • 5 2 2017 •		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	* 0.0 2018 •	• •
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.2 2017	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
SDG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0 2018	• -
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.4 2017	• •	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	58.4 2019 •	• 1
, , ,	108.2 2017	_	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	30.8 2014	• 4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.8 2016		Fish caught by trawling (%)	0.0 2010 •	
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018 •	• •
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	42.5 2009	• 7	SDG15 – Life on Land		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.1 2018	•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0 2018	• -
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		) Tr	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA •	, .
	51.1 2019 • 4.6 2020 •	- J.	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2019	1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	4.0 2020 -	<i>/ \\</i>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA NA •	, •
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	22.2.2017	- 4	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.3 2018	• (
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.3 2017		(per million population)	0.5 _	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.4 2017	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	15.7 2010		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8 2013	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	4.6 2018		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA NA •	) (
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	18.9 2013 •	• ↑	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	49.5 2017	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		•	city or area where they live (%)		
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.8 2017	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA NA •	) 6
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	93.8 2016	• ↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.8 2018	- 1
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA NA •	• •	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	29 2019 • NA NA •	9 (
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD *		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.4 2018	• •	per 100,000 population)	* 0.0 2019 •	,
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA NA •	• •	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	32.2 2019	•
Victims of modern statery (per 1,000 p.p. 2.2.2.2)			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NA NA 🌑		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.8 2016 •	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	101 101 4		dovernment spending on neutral and transfer (1.1.1.1.)		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	6.1 2019	· ->	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	AIA NIA	١. (
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		• <b>→</b>	1 3	NA NA •	•

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

**GOALS** 



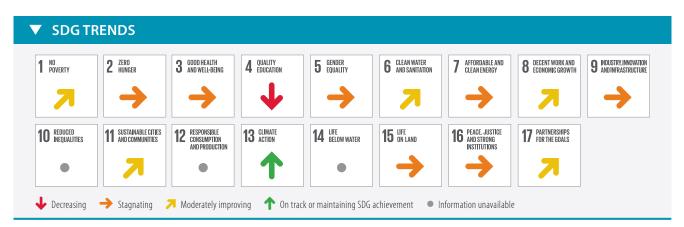
# **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 53.1 51.4 SDG Global rank 156 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





Notes: The full title of Goal 2"Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable



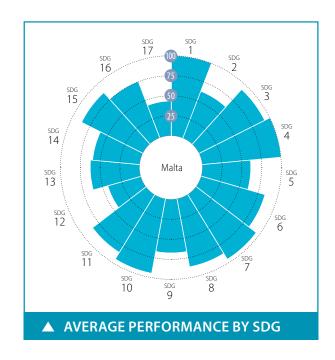
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tre	**	Value Year R	_	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	34.3 2020	. 5	13.0 2017		<b>→</b>
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	66.7 2020 • -		30.3 2018		Τ
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3 2018	•	7
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.3 2017 • 1	The Times Higher Education Universities Panking: Average score of ten 3			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	30.4 2015	universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2020	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.5 2015	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1 000 population)	0.0 2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.6 2016 • 1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2017	•	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017 • 1	CDC10 Poduced Inequalities			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.5 2017	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	37.0 2009	•	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.8 2015 • 🔫	<u> </u>	37.0 2009		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	562 2017 • 7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	38.5 2017	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	32.7 2018 • 🔫	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	81.6 2017		•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	97.8 2018 • 7		46.0 2019		•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	53.0 2018 • 🔫		40.0 2019	_	-1-
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.8 2018 • 🔫				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	24.6 2016	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7 2012	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.0 2010	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.7 2016	•	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	209 2016	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	9.5 2012		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3 2012		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.1 2016 • 7		30.5 2010		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	58.0 2016	[	0.2 2010	_	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		SDG13 – Climate Action			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	43.7 2015	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2017	•	1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	70 2018 • 1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0 2015	•	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	38.0 2017 • -	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2017	•	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.0 2019 • 1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	58.9 2018 • 🔻	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA	•	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	29.7 2017 • 🔻	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA		•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	50.1 2018 • •		NA NA	•	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	35.0 2015 • 🚽	SDG15 – Life on Land			
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	33.0 2013	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.8 2018		<b>→</b>
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	56.7 2018 • 🔫	Mean area that is protected in terestinal sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.7 2018		4
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	75.8 2019 • 1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 2019	•	•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	9.5 2019 🔸 🔫		0.3 2018		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.5 2010	Ď	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	78.3 2017 • 1	(per million population)	0.0 2018	•	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	39.3 2017 • -	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	8.0 2005		10.9 2015		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	Hornicides (per 100,000 population)			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	0.3 2013 • 1	onsentenced detainees (70 of phsort population)	51.5 2015		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	55.0 2019	•	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	43.1 2017 • 7	D + D: L+ ( +1 7 L+ )	3.6 2019		
•	_	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	86.7 2018		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	1.0 2016 • •	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	29 2019		7
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA NA •	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	55.8 2016		
		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	33.0 2010		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	4.3.2040	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2019		
A I: 1 CDD 11 (0/)			35.2 2019	•	1
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.3 2018	Press Freedom Index (hest ()=1()() worst)		_	_
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.6 2018 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	3.6 2018 • <b>4</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.3 2016	•	<b>→</b>
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	3.6 2018 • 4 35.4 2017 • 4 7.2 2019 • 2	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		•	<b>→</b>
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	3.6 2018 • <b>4</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.3 2016	•	•

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





## **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 76.0 70.9 SDG Global rank 32 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)







SDG1 – No Poverty			Rating Tr		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Ye		g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2020		<b>↑</b>	Population using the internet (%)  Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	81.7 20		T
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.2	2020		<u> </u>		104.3 20	J18 •	Т
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2017	7 •	<b>1</b>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.9 20	018 •	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	2016	5 • 4	<b>1</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	31.8 20	020	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	2016	5 • 4	<b>↑</b>	universities (worst 0–100 best)			
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		į	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.0 20		T
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	7	<b>→</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5 20	)1/ •	4
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		<b>1</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)		2015		Ţ	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	29.6 20	015	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				•	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	6	2017	7	<b>1</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	13.9 20	117	_
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2018		<u>.</u>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	13.5 20	J17 <b>-</b>	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2018		<b>1</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0 20	017 •	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2018		Ţ	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.3 20	019 🛑	1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA			•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.8 20	015	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.8	2016	• •	1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.5 20	016	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	20	2046			Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	555.8 20	012	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	20	2016	, <b>-</b>		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	17.0 20	012	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	6.1	2016	5 • 4	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	34.3 20	010	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.5	2016	5 • 4	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	17.4 20	010	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	12.9	2017	7 • 4	<b>1</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	2016	5 • '	1	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)**	6.3 20	017	-
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2018	3 • •	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.8 20	015	-
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	82.0	2017	7 • 4	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		019	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.7	2019	• •	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.9 20	118	4
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.5	2017	7	<b>1</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	41.1 20		1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	100.4	2016	5	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	12.5 20		•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.3	2018	8		Fish caught by trawling (%)	93.6 20		4
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		018	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females *	74.8	2017	7 👝 (	<b>1</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land	0.1 20	310	
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	7-1.0	2017		•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	99.3 20	018	1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	94.8	2018	3 -	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA •	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	65.5	2019	) • •	个	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 20	019	-
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	13.4	2020	) • •	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA	NA •	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports		240	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2017	7 • 4	1	(per million population)	1.1 20	018	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2017	7 • 4	<b>1</b>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	52.3	2015	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.9 20	015	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0	2018	8		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	27.9 20		4
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	39.2	2013	3 • •	<b>→</b>	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the			
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					city or area where they live (%)	74.5 20	019	Т
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2017	7 • 4	个	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.1 20	019 •	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2016	5	<b>↑</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 20	018	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.0	2017	7 • 4	<b>↑</b>	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		019 • NA •	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	15	2018	3		per 100,000 population)	1.1 20	019 •	_
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		NA		•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.7 20	019 •	1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			_		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	97.4			<b>^</b>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.9 20	015	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2019		T 个	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2 20	017 •	7
	1.1	_010		•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA •	•

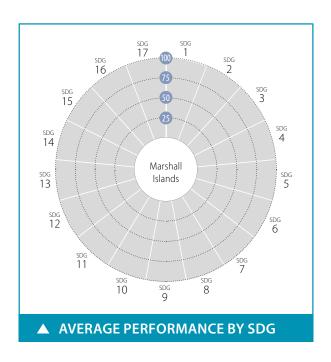
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

<sup>\*\*</sup>In Malta, the "Country-Reported" data of CO2 emissions from energy is significantly lower than the "Third-Party" estimate used in this report and has improved since 2014 (Gütschow et al, 2019). The "Country-Reported" data reflects the shift made by Malta in 2014 to a gas-fired power plant from a Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO) plant in addition to the 2015 linkage to mainland Europe's interconnector.

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 49.6 na SDG Global rank NA (OF 166)

▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



100 60



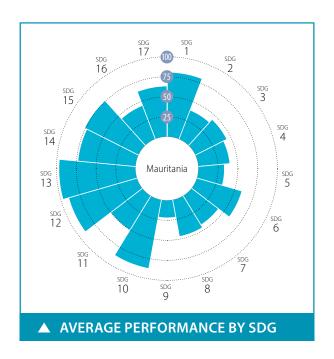


## MARSHALL ISLANDS

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year F					ear Ra	_	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	NA				1 3 17		017		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	NA	NA	•	•	1 1 7	) 20	017	•	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4	NA	•	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	NA	•	•	universities (worst 0–100 best)	0 20	)20		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA			•		0 20	)18	•	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		Ψ		Α	NA	•	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA			•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	NA		•	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income N	Д	NA	•	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.3	2015	•	Ψ	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA			•	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	2 20	)17	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2018		T	1.5	0 20	)17	•	T
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2018		T		Ą	NA	•	•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	434.0			•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				_
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA		•		6 20	)13	•	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	NA	NA			Electronic waste (kg/capita)  N		NA	0	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  N		NA	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA			SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		NA	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.7	2013	•	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  N		NA	•	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	NA	NA		•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)			•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	NA	NA	•	•	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	90.1	2011	•	•		4 20	)17		<b>-</b>
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	81	2018	•	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  N		NA		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  N		NA	•	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	•	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education						3 20	118		4
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	73.2	2016	•	<b>→</b>		3 20			_
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	109.5	2011	•	•		5 20		•	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.5	2011	•	•	Fish caught by trawling (%)		NA	0	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		NA	•	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	00.5	2007			SDG15 – Life on Land				
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	80.5	2007	•			0 20	112		_
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.3	2018	•	1	Mean area that is protected in renestinal sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  N		NA	•	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA	NA				8 20		•	T
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	6.1	2020	•	4	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  N		NA	•	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	88.5	2017	•	1	(per million population)	Ą	NA		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	83.5	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	NA		•	_	4	NA	•	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	•			5 20	)15	•	•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	NA	NA	•	•	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the		N I A		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					city or area where they live (%)	Ą	NA		
Population with access to electricity (%)	94.8	2017	•	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4	NA		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	65.4	2016	•	7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	8 20	)18	•	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA	NA	•	•	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  N		NA NA	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD)				
	2.2	2010			per 100,000 population) * 0	0 20	)19	•	
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	-3.3 NA	2018 NA				4	NA	•	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	INA	MM	-	_	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	•	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5 20	)03	•	•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	NA	NA	•	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	٨	NIA		
	NA	NA	•	•	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	1	NA	_	_
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1 1/ /	1 47 4							
ratal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	14/1	1471			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	2 20	)18	•	1

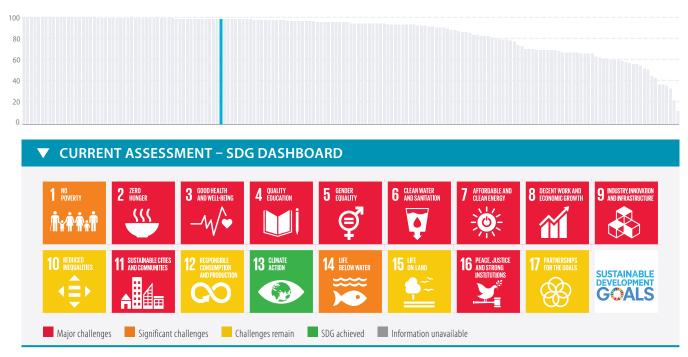
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 57.7 53.1 SDG Global rank 130 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





## **MAURITANIA**

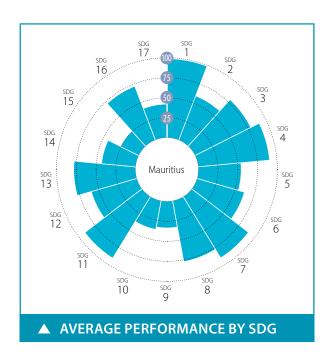
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tre	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Yea	r Ratin	g Trenc
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	3.2 2020 • 1	Population using the internet (%)	20.8 201	7 •	7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	16.9 2020 • 1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	52.9 201	8 •	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.3 201	8 •	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	10.4 2017 🔸 🗸	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)			·
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.9 2015 • 🔻	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 202	0	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.8 2015 • 🕨	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 201	я <b>•</b>	-
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	12.7 2016 🔸 🗸	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA N		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017 • 🔫		11/71		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4 2017 • 🔻	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	22 6 201	4	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.9 2015 • 🔫		32.6 201	4 –	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	766 2017 • 🔫	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	47.4 201	7 •	4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	33.5 2018 • 🔫		6E E 201	7	-
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	75.7 2018 • 7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)	65.5 201 42.5 201		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	93.0 2018 • 7		42.5 201	9 🛡	7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2018 • 1				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	18.1 2016 • 🕨	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5 200		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.1 2010	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.3 201		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	169 2016 • •	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	33.0 201		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	247 2016	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.8 201		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	24.7 2016	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	36.9 201		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.9 2016	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.7 201	0 •	_
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	71.0 2017 • 7	JDG15 Cilliate Action			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	69.3 2015	Energy related co2 emissions (teo2/capita)	0.7 201		1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	78 2018 • 1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 201		1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	41.0 2017	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA N	Α •	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.2 2019 • -	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	64.4 201	8 •	1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	79.6 2018 • 7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	60.8 201	9 •	1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	41.9 2018 • 7	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	15.6 201	4 •	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	63.9 2017 • •	FISH Caught by trawning (%)	23.0 201	4 •	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 201	8 •	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	30.4 2015 • 🔫	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.6 201	0 👝	_
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	67.3 2018 • 7		NA N	-	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	46.3 2019 • 🔫	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 201		•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.3 2020 • 🔻	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 201		T
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 201	0	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	70.7 2017 • 7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.1 201	8 •	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	48.4 2017 • 7	4 1 1 2			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	13.2 2005	Sparo Teace, sustice and Strong institutions	9.9 201	5	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018		41.0 201		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	1.6 2013 • 4	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	41.0 201	J •	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		city or area where they live (%)	50.6 201	9 •	71
Population with access to electricity (%)	42.9 2017 • 🔫	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	2.2 201	9 •	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	46.6 2016 • 🚽	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	65.6 201	8 •	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	28 201	9 •	1
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA NA •	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	37.6 201	6 •	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD *	0.0 201	9 🗪	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.6 2018	per 100,000 population)			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	21.4 2018 • •	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	31.7 201	9 🛑	1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	20.9 2017 • 🗸	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.2 201	6 •	T
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	9.5 2019	. 3		J -	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2010 • 1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA N	, ,	•
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA N	Α 🔵	

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

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)

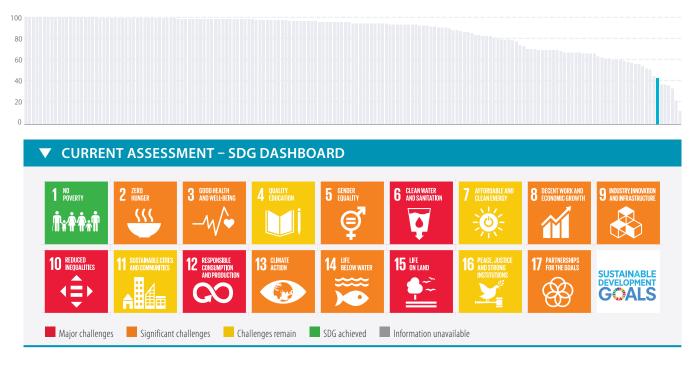
0.0 2019 •

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 63.8 53.1 SDG Global rank 108 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





## **MAURITIUS**

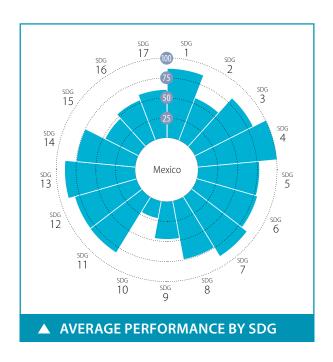
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin	g Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year	r Ratin	g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.2 2020 •	1	Population using the internet (%)	58.6 201		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	1.1 2020 •	<u> </u>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	65.3 201	8 •	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.8 201	8 •	<b>1</b>
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.5 2017 •	1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)			•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA NA •		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 202	0 •	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA NA •		Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1 201	g 🛑	4
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	10.8 2016 •	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4 201		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017 •	1		0.4 201	,	_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.2 2017 •	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	FO 4 201	٦ 👝	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.1 2015 •	$\rightarrow$	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	50.4 201	2 •	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	61 2017 •	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	14.5 201	7 •	7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.2 2018 •	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	00.0.201	7	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	15.5 2018	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0 201		T
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	13.0 2018	$\rightarrow$	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	70.2 201	9 –	<u> </u>
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.7 2018	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22.6.2016	_	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	2.3 201		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.6 2016 •		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	8.6 201		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	38 2016	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	225.4 201		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	11.0 201	2 •	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.7 2016	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	26.8 201		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.8 2016	7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	19.2 201	0 •	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	25.7 2017 •	1	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8 2016	T	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.6 201	7 •	<b>→</b>
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97 2018 •	•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.7 201	5 •	-
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	63.0 2017 •	7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 201	6 •	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2 2019 •	<u> </u>	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	11.8 201	8 •	<b>→</b>
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.8 2018 •	$\rightarrow$	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	65.0 201	9 🛑	<b>→</b>
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	86.8 2018 •	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	47.9 201	4 •	J
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0 2018 •		Fish caught by trawling (%)	6.5 200	8	
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.8 201	8 •	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	40.8 2014	7	SDG15 – Life on Land			
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	9.3 201	8 •	-
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.9 2018	T	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA N	Α •	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	62.9 2019	•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 201	9 •	4
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.0 2020 •	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1 201	8 🛑	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	22.1 201	Ω 👝	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9 2017 •	1	(per million population)	22.1 201	0	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.5 2017	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	26.3 2005 •		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.8 201	6 •	4
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.5 2018	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	40.7 201	8 •	4
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	72.4 2013 •	<b>1</b>	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	65.1 201	9 🛑	<b>4</b>
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			city or area where they live (%)			•
Population with access to electricity (%)	98.0 2017 •	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.3 201		•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	93.3 2016 •	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA N		•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	1.4 2017	-	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	52 201	9 •	4
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.4 2017		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA N	A •	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD *	0.0 201	9 •	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.7 2018		per 100,000 population)			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.0 2018 •		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	28.5 201	9 •	<u> </u>
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	89.8 2017 •	<b>↑</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.5 201	б 🦰	<b>A</b>
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	6.7 2019	<b>1</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	,.5 201	J -	- 1
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	3.3 2010		public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA N	Α •	•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	22.6 201	8	1

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

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)

79.8 2019 •

# **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 70.4 SDG Global rank 69 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





Notes: The full title of Goal 2"Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable



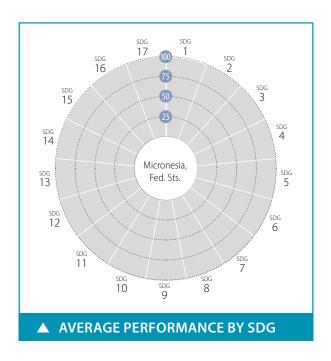
SDG1 – No Poverty		Year Ra			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2020		•	Population using the internet (%)	65.8			1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%) Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)		2020			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	70.0			1
·	10.0	2010	•	7	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	2018	•	4
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	26	2017		<b>A</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	31.8	2020	•	
Prevalence of undernouns firment (%)  Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2017		<b>4</b>	universities (worst 0–100 best)			_	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2015		<b>1</b>	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2018	•	7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		<b>↓</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2016 2016		- *
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		<b>→</b>	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2010		Ţ
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.8	2017	•	1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	59.8			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)		2015	•	<b>4</b>	Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science				•
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	NA			and engineering)	29.2	2015	_	_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2017		1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	55.4			7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2018		1	Palma ratio		2016		<b>→</b>
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2018		↑ →	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	24.7	2016	•	7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2018		1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20.9	2017	•	7
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	15./	2016	•	T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.1	2017		<b>1</b>
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	37	2016	•	•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.7			<b>1</b>
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016		J.	Population with rent overburden (%)		2014		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016		4	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2010			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	8.2	2016	•	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2015		-	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	18.1		•	•
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88.0	2018	•	<b>†</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	76.0	2017	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	26.8	2010	•	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.6	2018	•	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.5	2010	•	•
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2016			Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2012	•	•
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		NA			SDG13 – Climate Action				
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	7.6	2017	•	T	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.0	2017	•	<b>→</b>
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015	•	1
	100.0			T	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	651.8			•
Lower secondary completion rate (%) Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0	2017		1	Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )	0.3	2016	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		2017		1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)			•	7	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.6			1
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)		2018	•	<b>→</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	64.4 : 35.5 :			7
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	12.1	2018	•	1	Fish caught by trawling (%)	12.4			
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)		2018		<b>→</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		•
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	21.6	2018	•	<u>T</u>	SDG15 – Life on Land				
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.7	2018	•	<b>→</b>
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	79.8	2015	•	<b>1</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.1		•	<b>→</b>
(% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions) Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		2018		_	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2019	•	1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2019		<b>-</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3	2018	•	•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020		<b>1</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.7	2018	•	•
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)		2018		1	(per million population)				
Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	199.9	2014	•		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	240	2047		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	24.8 : 34.3 :		•	<b>*</b>
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.3	2017	•		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017		•	city or area where they live (%)	42.0	2018	•	7
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2015			Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.1	2019	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	95.0	2018	•	•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)		2013		T	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	29.0		•	4
Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)		2017		7	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	12.4	2016	•	
	30.4	2017	•		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	•	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	100.0	2017		•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	46.8	2019	•	<b>→</b>
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2017		<b>1</b>	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	140.9			1
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.5	2017		7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.8	2016	•	1
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	9.0	2018	•	<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA			
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)			_	-
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.3	2018	•		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	18.9		•	<b>→</b>
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.7	2018	•	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0.0		•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	36.9	2017	•	1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	52.8			
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)				•	Sinted profits of materialionals (0.5) billion)	11.1	ZU 10	•	
raiai work-relateu accidents embodied in imborts (Def 100.000 Dobulation).	U.2	2010		T					
	62.2	2010		- The					
Employment-to-population ratio (%) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)		2019 2018		T					

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





100 (best) to 0 (worst)



100 **CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD** 





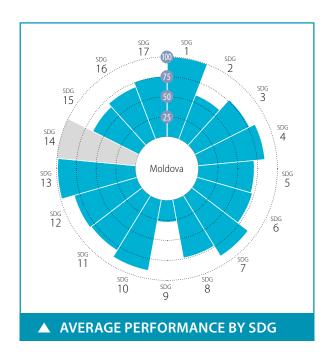
# MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty		e Year F				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		ie Year		_
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	NA					Population using the internet (%)		3 201		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	NA	NA	Α •	•	_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	0.0	0 201	.7 •	• -
SDG2 – Zero Hunger						Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	A NA	IA •	• •
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA		Α •							
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA		A •			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 $_{\star}$ universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	0 2020	20 •	) q
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA 45.0		Α •		•	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	0 2018	18 🥊	<b>b</b> 4
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		3 2016			6	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA			b /
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		NA NA		_		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	<u> </u>		7	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		7 2017			<b>&gt;</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	45.	7 2013	12 🥊	- /
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.1	2015	ن و	, 7	<b>&gt;</b>		45.,	201.	3 -	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being						SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Applied mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		3 2017		- 1	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) ( $\mu$ g/m <sup>3</sup> )	11.3	3 201	17 •	. 1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2018		- 1	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	N/	A NA	VA •	4 /
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		3 2018			1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA NA		NA •	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2018					110.	i Inc	A	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	Α •	•	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal colid worth (kg/capita/day)	0.	20.	- 1	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	76.1	1 2016	6	• -	4	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2 2016		, .
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	۷٠.	20.		_		Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Production based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		7 2016		_
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	152	2 2016	6		•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA		NA •	, .
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)						SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			1
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016		• 1		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA		NA •	
Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adalescent factility rate (births per 1,000 adalescent females aged 15 to 10)		5 2016				Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	\ N	NA •	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2017				SDG13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2009				Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		3 201		1 7
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018			<b>&gt;</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA			
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017			>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	0.0	0 201	7	• •
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA NA	1 •	•	<i>b</i>	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education						Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	1.6	6 2018	18	<b>)</b> -
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		5 2015				Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	63.7	7 2019	19	1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	94.4	4 2014	14	b J
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	. NA	Α •	•	•	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA			•
SDG5 – Gender Equality						Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA		NA •	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	NA	NA	Α •	•		SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0,0	0 2018	10	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA	Α •		•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0 NA			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA			<i>a</i>	•	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		A NA 7 2019		
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020				Red List Index of species survival (worst U=1 best)  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  *		7 2019 0 2018		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					_	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) * Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	78.6	5 2017	7	• 1	1	(per million population)	NA	A N	NA •	1
Population using at least basic arriving water services (%)	00.0	3 2017		1	<b>^</b>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		NA NA				Homicides (per 100,000 population) *	4 4. <sup>-</sup>	7 201	15	• /
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		1 2018				Homicides (per 100,000 population) * Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		7 201: 7 201:		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)		NA NA				Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the				4
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy						city or area where they live (%)	NA	A NA	Α •	, 4
Population with access to electricity (%)	80.8	3 2017	7 🥊	4	<b>^</b>	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	A NA	JA 💣	h /
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2017			<u>/</u> ♣	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA		VA •	b 1
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per				Ť	4	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA		VA •	b /
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA	NA NA	1	•		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		A NA		b /
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth						Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD *				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.7	7 2018	৪ •	• •	•	per 100,000 population)	U.u	0 2019	9 -	_
				4 1		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	NA	A NA	IA •	<b>b</b> (
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)					Ĺ	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		_		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	* 1 A	No. of	Α •	4 0-		·	15 7	7 201	15	
	NA	A NA				Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	15	, 20.	. )	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NA NA			4	7	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA		• •	D	-	NA			)

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

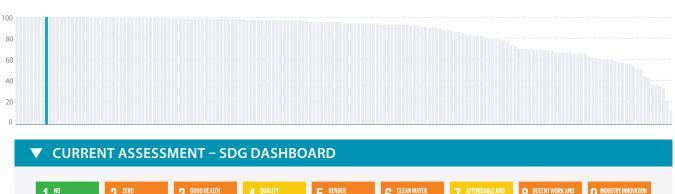
## **MOLDOVA**

# **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 70.9 SDG Global rank 42 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)







## **MOLDOVA**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year R	_	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.0 2020 • ↑	Population using the internet (%)	76.1 2017	•	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.3 2020 • ↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	53.5 2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0 2018	•	<b>4</b>
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA NA •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 *			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.4 2012	universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2020	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.9 2012	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	18.9 2016 • 🔸	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2017	•	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2017 • →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.6 2017	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	31.4 2017	•	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.6 2015 • 🕹	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	31.1 2017		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	19 2017 • ↑	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) ( $\mu$ g/m <sup>3</sup> )	16.3 2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.9 2018 • ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	90.9 2017	•	<b>4</b>
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	15.8 2018 • ↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	59.0 2019		4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	86.0 2018 • 🗷		33.0 2013	Ť	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3 2018 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	6.2.2015		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	24.9 2016 • 🛧	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	6.3 2015		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.8 2016		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	78 2016 • •	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	9.7 2012		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	9.7 2016	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3 2012		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	2.2 2010		
Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	71.5 2016 • →	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.1 2010	_	_
	22.4 2017 • ↑	SDG13 – Climate Action			•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7 2014 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.3 2017	•	T
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0 2015	•	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	69.0 2017	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2018	•	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.8 2019 • 🔱	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA	•	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	86.3 2018 • 🔸	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	85.1 2018 • 🗷	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8 2014 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA NA	•	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	60.4 2012 • 7	SDG15 – Life on Land	22 ( 2010		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.9 2018 • ↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.6 2018	•	7
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	84.6 2019 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.8 2018	•	<b>→</b>
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.8 2020 • →	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 2019	•	T
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	<u></u>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) *	0.0 2018	•	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	89.1 2017 • 🗾	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	76.3 2017 • <del>→</del>	4 1 1 7			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	15.8 2005	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	2.2.2014		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	9.0 2018	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.2 2014	_	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	0.3 2013	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	17.5 2018	•	7
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	0.5 2015	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	66.1 2019	•	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2017 • ↑	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.9 2019	•	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	92.2 2016 • 🛧	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.6 2018	•	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	32 2019	•	4
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.6 2017 • →	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	16.3 2016	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD *	0.0 2019	•	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.6 2018	per 100,000 population)			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.5 2018 • •	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	31.2 2019	•	<b>1</b>
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	43.8 2017 • 🛧	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.0 2016	•	T
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	5.5 2019 • 🔸	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			<b>V</b>
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2010 • ↑	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	•	
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	27.7 2018	•	1

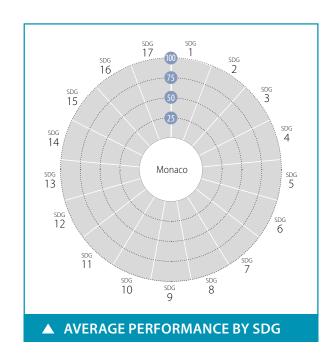
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)

\* 0.0 2019 •

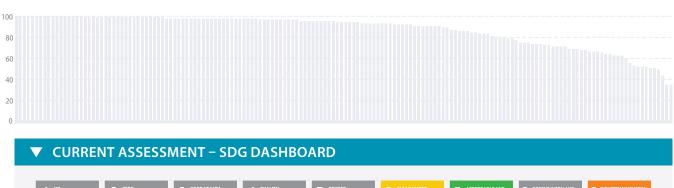
## **MONACO**

## **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 70.9 na SDG Global rank NA (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)







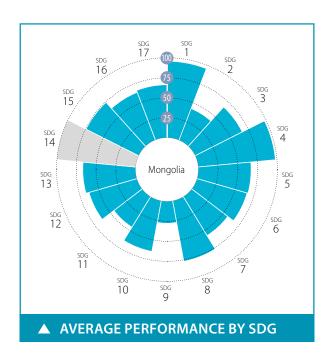
## **MONACO**

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year F			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		NA			Population using the internet (%)		2017		T
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	NA	NA	•	•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	84.1	2018	•	Т
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA		•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) *		2017			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) *		2016		•	universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2020	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) *		2016			Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.2	2018	•	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	NA	NA		•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2005	•	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	NA		•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	NA		•	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	NA	NA		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	NA	NA			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA	NA		•	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	NA	NA		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2018		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017	•	<b>1</b>
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2018		1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA		•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2018		Τ	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	2.7	2012		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	NA	NA	•	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA			
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)						109.5			
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA		•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2013	•	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2012		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	NA	NA			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2010		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	NA	NA		•		13.8	2010		_
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	NA		•	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		_	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		T
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA		7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		7
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA		•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
	11/7	INA	_	_	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education	NIA	NIA			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	NA			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	19.6	2019	•	4
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	NA		•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA			Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	NA	NA	•	•	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA	•		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		
Ratio of female-to-male libear years of education received (%)	NA	NA			Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•	•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020		1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2019	•	<b>4</b>
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	33.3	2020		_	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	100.0	2017		•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.4	2018	•	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				T	(per million population)				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0			T	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		NA 2010		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2006		•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	100.0			-	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	35.5	2018	•	Τ
	20.1	2013	_	7	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	NA	NA		•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					city or area where they live (%)	NIA	NIA		
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0			T	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		NA 2010		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2016	•	Τ	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0			
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA	NA	•	•	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA			
					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	INA	INA		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	•	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	NA	NA			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	NA	NA		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7 Q	2016	•	J.
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	NA	NA	•	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	2.0	2010		-
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2010		•	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA		
. a.a. Total related decidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	۷.۷	2010	_		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA		

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

**GOALS** 

# **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 64.0 67.2 SDG Global rank 107 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





Notes: The full title of Goal 2"Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

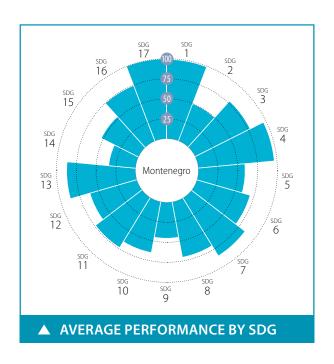
## **MONGOLIA**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Ratin	.g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.3 2020 •		Population using the internet (%)		2018		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	4.3 2020 •	<u>→</u>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	83.7	2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.1	2018	8	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	13.4 2017 •	1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				*
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.8 2013 •	7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2020	•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.0 2013	1		0.0	2010		_
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.6 2016 •	1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2018		7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5 2017 •	1		0.1	2017	•	Ψ
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.6 2017 •	<b>4</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			_	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.1 2015 •	1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	40.5	2016	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	45 2017 •	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	40.1	2017		T
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.7 2018	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)				Ĭ
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.3 2018	<b>1</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2017		4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	428.0 2018	<b>→</b>	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	47.7	2019	•	7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2018	4	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	3.7	2016	•	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	30.2 2016	$\rightarrow$	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	4.7	2016	•	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	156 2016		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	59.1	2012	-	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	156 2016		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.2	2012	•	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.5 2016 •	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	78.9	2010	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	69.8 2016 •	$\rightarrow$	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.4	2010	•	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	31.0 2017 •	$\rightarrow$	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.9 2014 •		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	8.2	2017	· •	1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99 2018 •	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.6	2015		<b>*</b>
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	62.0 2017 •	7		20728.8			•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.6 2019 •	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.7 2018	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA			
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	105.2 2018		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA			•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.6 2018		Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA			•
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	65.2 2013	7	SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0	2010		
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	1061 2010		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.7	2018	•	1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	106.1 2018	T	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	42.1	2018	•	1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	79.8 2019	T	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	•	1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	17.3 2020 •	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2018	•	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2018		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	83.3 2017 •	7	(per million population)	0.0	2010	, •	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	58.5 2017	$\rightarrow$	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3.4 2015		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.2	2017	•	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.3 2018	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	23.1	2018	•	1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	3.6 2013 •	1	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	F0.0	2010		.1.
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			city or area where they live (%)	50.0	2019	, –	Ψ
Population with access to electricity (%)	85.9 2017	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.5	2019	•	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	42.8 2016 •	7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.3	2018	•	•
$CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	3.4 2017 •	<b>→</b>	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2019 2016		<b>+</b>
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD				
	-1.2 2018		per 100,000 population)	* 0.0	2019	•	
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	12.3 2018		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.5	2019	•	1
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	12.3 ZUIÖ •		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	93.0 2017 •	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.3	2016	•	7
		T	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	6.0 2019	•		N I A	IV I V		
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2 2010	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA 2017		

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

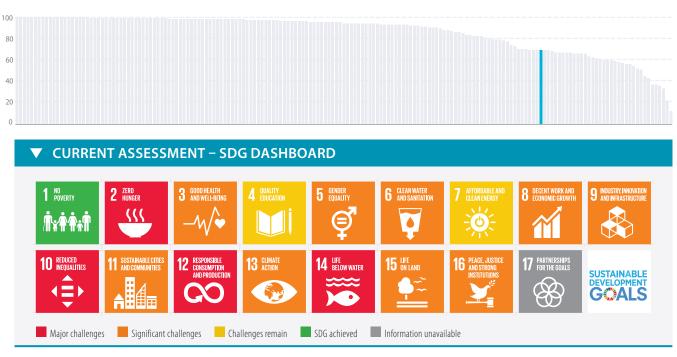
### **MONTENEGRO**

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 70.2 70.9 SDG Global rank 72 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



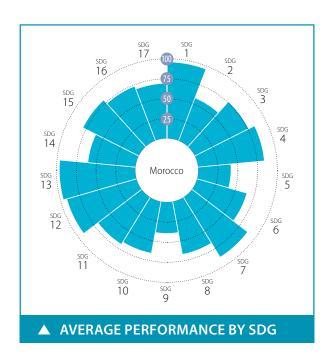


SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rati	ing Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ratir	ng Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.0 2020	• 1	Population using the internet (%)	71.5 2018	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.1 2020	• 1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	73.2 2018	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.6 2018	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2017		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.4 2013	- 1	universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.4 2020 •	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.8 2013		Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.4 2018	R
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.3 2016	• •	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2016	<u>.</u>
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5 2017			0.5 2010	_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.3 2017		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	40.5 2014	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.1 2015	• •		40.3 2014	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	6 2017	• 1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	20.8 2017	, A
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.7 2018	• 1		94.1 2017	_
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.5 2018	• 1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	15.0 2018	<b>→</b>		46.1 2019 •	, <b>W</b>
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2018	• 1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	20.6 2016	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	2.2 2015	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.0 2010		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	10.0 2016	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	79 2016		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	43.2 2012	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	23.0 2012	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	10.7 2016	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	30.8 2010	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.8 2016		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	10.7 2010	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	9.3 2017	•	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.0 2013		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.1 2017	) <del>)</del>
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	58 2018	•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.8 2015	7
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	68.0 2017		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	131.1 2018 •	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.4 2019	<u> </u>	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
SDG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0 2018	<b>)</b>
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.5 2018	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	61.3 2019	7
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	99.4 2017	• 1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA •	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.1 2018		Fish caught by trawling (%)	52.8 2014	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.1 2018 •	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	42.8 2013	• <b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land	40.5	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	88.4 2018	T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	12.5 2018	, >
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	75.2 2019		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA •	,
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	29.6 2020		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2019	, 4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	27.0 2020		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	* 0.0 2018 •	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.0 2017	•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	5.3 2018	•
			(per million population)		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.8 2017	_	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA NA		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.4 2017	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	8.4 2018		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	28.7 2018	<u>'</u> T
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	21.6 2013	<u> </u>	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	79.2 2019	• 1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	4000 0 0047 4		Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.3 2019	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2017		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.4 2018	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	69.4 2016	Z	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.9 2017	• 1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	45 2019 • 12.5 2016 •	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2019	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	2.9 2018		per 100,000 population)	0.0 2019	_
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.9 2018		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	32.7 2019 🔸	<b>→</b>
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	68.4 2017		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	NIA NIA	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		·	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA NA •	,
	14.9 2019	7	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.5 2010	- 1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •	•

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

## **MOROCCO**

# **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 66.3 SDG Global rank 64 (OF 166)



**GOALS** 

#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





Notes: The full title of Goal 2"Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tre		Value Year Rating Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.2 2020 • 1	1 3 17	64.8 2018 • ↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	4.5 2020 • 1	_	59.1 2018 • 🛧
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.4 2018
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.4 2017 • 1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.9 2011 • 7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	21.5 2020 • •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3 2011 • 1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2018 • →
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.1 2016 • 🔻	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7 2010
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017 • 1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	0.7 =
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.8 2017 • 1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	39.8 2013 • •
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.8 2015 • 🚽	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	39.0 2013
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	70 2017 • 1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	32.6 2017 • 🔱
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.8 2018 • 1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	94.1 2017 • →
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	22.4 2018 • 1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	49.2 2019
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	99.0 2018 • 🚽	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	13.2 2013
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2018 • 1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 2014
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	12.4 2016 • 1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	3.7 2016
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	12.8 2012
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	49 2016 • •	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.2 2012
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	19.6 2016 • 7	- ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '	10.3 2010
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.0 2016		0.7 2010
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	31.0 2017		0.7 2010
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	73.6 2011	35 d i 3 d i i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i i d i d i i d i i d i d i i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i d i	1.6.2017
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99 2018 • 1	Energy-related CO2 emissions (tCO2/Capita)	1.6 2017 • ↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70.0 2017 • 1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2 2015
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.1 2019	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2018
	3.1 2013	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
SDG4 – Quality Education Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.1 2018 • 1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.7 2018
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	64.9 2018	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	55.3 2019 • ↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.7 2018	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	6.2 2014
	97.7 2010	Fish caught by trawling (%)	62.0 2014 • →
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	68.6 2018 • 1		54 O A
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	71.9 2018 • 1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.9 2018
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	30.4 2019 • •	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	82.6 2018
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.5 2020	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2019 • →
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.2 2018
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	86.8 2017 • 1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018 • •
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	88.5 2017 • 1		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	49.7 2010	be to reace, sustince and strong institutions	2.1 2017 • 🕹
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	5.4 2018		23.4 2018
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	2.0 2013 • 1	onsentenced detainees (70 or phson population)	23.4 2018
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	57.4 2019 • 🔱
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2017 • 1	0 1 2 1 4 1 2 3 3 3 3	5.3 2019
Population with access to electricity (70)  Population with access to electricity (70)	96.8 2016		96.1 2018
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	90.0 2010 ·	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	41 2019 • 7
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.0 2017 • 🚽	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	8.3 2016
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.2 2018	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2019
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.4 2018	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	44.0 2019 🔸 🔱
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	28.6 2017	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.8 2009 • •
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	9.0 2019 • -	public finance including official devalopment assistance (0/ of CNI)	NA NA •
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2010 • 1		
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  *	25.8 2018 • <b>↓</b> • 0.0 2019 • •
		COLDOIALE TAX DAVELL SCORE (DESI U= 100 WORST)	UU /UI9 🔻 🛡

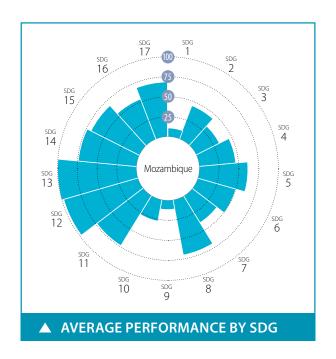
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

**MOROCCO** 



## **MOZAMBIQUE**

# ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 53.1 54.1 SDG Global rank 140 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

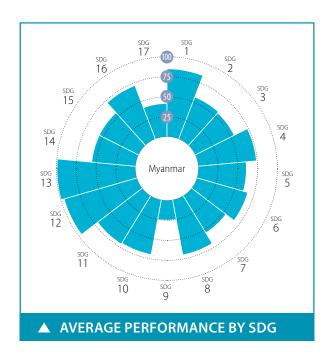




SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	**	Value Year Ratin	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	55.5 2020 • →	Population using the internet (%)	10.0 2017	• → • •
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	77.5 2020 • →	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	15.1 2018 •	<i>)</i> •
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2 2016	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	27.9 2017 • •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 *		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	43.1 2011 • →	universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2020 •	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.1 2011	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018	<b>)</b> ->
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	7.2 2016 • ↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2015	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.9 2017	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	53.9 2014	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.9 2015 • →	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	JJ.7 20	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	289 2017 • 7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	21.3 2017 •	7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	27.8 2018 • 7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	74.6 2017	<b>7</b>
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	73.2 2018	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	58.3 2019	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	551.0 2018 • →		JU.J 20	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	5.3 2018 • 7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6.2014	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	18.4 2016 • 🛧	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6 2014	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.1.22.1.	Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Production-based SOs emissions (kg/capita)	0.6 2016	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	110 2016 • •	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	5.7 2012	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	30.1 2016 • →	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4 2012	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	30.1 2016 • → 60.1 2016 • 7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.6 2010	
Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2 2010 •	-
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	54.3 2011 • •	SDG13 – Climate Action	2017	•
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3 2017	T
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0 2015	<b>T</b>
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.0.0040	1 (5 )	733.2 2018 •	
	4.9 2019 • 7	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
SDG4 – Quality Education	-2.0.2010	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	66.1 2018	1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	93.9 2018	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	54.1 2019	, +
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	22.8 2017 • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	19.9 2014 •	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	70.9 2017 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	14.1 2014	
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018 •	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	55.5 2015 • 🞵	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.1 2018	• →
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	54.3 2018 • →	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	90.0 2018	•
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	97.2 2019 • ↑			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	41.2 2020 • ↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2019	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.4 2018	, -
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	55.7 2017 • 7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	29.4 2017 • →			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.8 2015	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Hamicides (per 100,000 population)	2.4.2011	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.2 2018	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	3.4 2011	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	0.2 2013		34.8 2018 •	1 7
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	0.2 20.5	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	53.2 2019	
Population with access to electricity (%)	27.4 2017 • →	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.4 2019	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	3.7 2016 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	55.0 2018	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.5 2017 • ↑	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	26 2019 • 22.2 2016 •	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.5 2018	per 100,000 population)	* 0.0 2019 •	, .
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.4 2018	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	32.7 2019	• 4
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	41.7 2017 • •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.1 2016	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	3.2 2019 • ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2010 • ↑	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •	, •
Thin Work related decidents embodied in important por interest page.				
Tatal Work reduced decidents embossed manipa. 12 (p		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) *	* 23.8 2018 •	<b>'</b> ↓

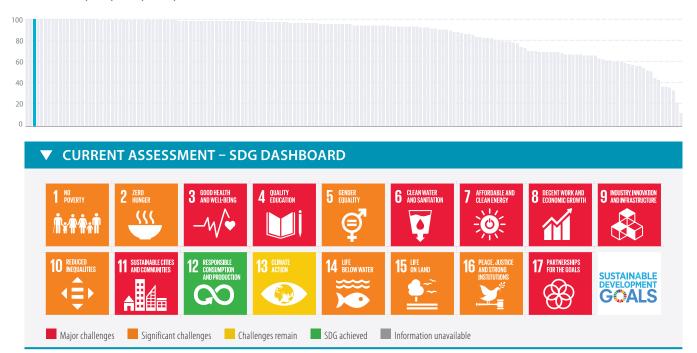
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 64.6 67.2 SDG Global rank 104 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





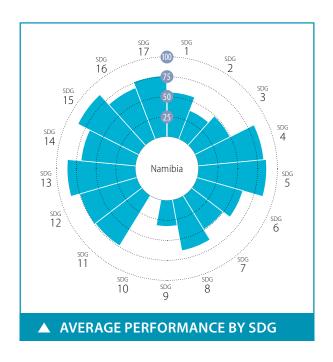


SDG1 – No Poverty		Year F			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rat	ting Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2020		1	Population using the internet (%)	30.7 2017	• ↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	13.8	2020	•	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	92.7 2018	• 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0 2018	• ↓
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2017		T	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3,		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	29.2	2016	•	7	universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2020	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2016		1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018	• →
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.8	2016	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0 2017	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017		<b>→</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	0.0	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	38.8 2015	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.6	2015	•	<u> </u>		30.0 2013	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	250	2017	•	<b>→</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	35.6 2017	• 7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	23.1	2018	•	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	56.9 2017	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	46.2	2018	•	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	77.0 2019	• 4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	338.0	2018	•	7		77.0 2019	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2018	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.0.2000	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	24.2	2016	•	<b>→</b>	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 2000	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		20.0			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.0 2016	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	156	2016	•	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	3.2 2012	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	100	2016			SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.0 2012	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016		<b>→</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	9.3 2010	
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016		7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.0 2010	• •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2017		7	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2016			Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.5 2017	• ↑
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		T	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0 2015	• 1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017	_	T	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	748.6 2018	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4	2019	•	<b>→</b>	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	21.4 2018	• 1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2018		1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	48.5 2019	• ↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2017		T	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	19.5 2014	• 1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	84.8	2016	•		Fish caught by trawling (%)	46.9 2014	• →
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	• •
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	74.9	2016	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land	27.5.2010	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.0	2018	•	<b>1</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.5 2018	• →
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2019		Ţ	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.9 2018	• →
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020		Ţ	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2019	• •
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.4 2018	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	81.8	2017		7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	• •
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017		7			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2000			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	2.2.2016	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.3 2016	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)		2013		1	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	11.1 2009	• •
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	0.0	2013			Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	67.3 2019	• ↓
Population with access to electricity (%)	60.9	2017		<b>1</b>	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA NA (	
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2017		<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	81.3 2018	• •
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	10.4	2010		7	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	29 2019	9 7
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.4	2017	•	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	9.3 2016	• •
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.6	2018	•		per 100,000 population)	0.0 2019	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018		•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	44.9 2019	• →
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	26.0	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	1.0 2011	•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	1.6	2019	•	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2010		1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA (	
p (p				•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	15.8 2017	• ↓
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0 2019	

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

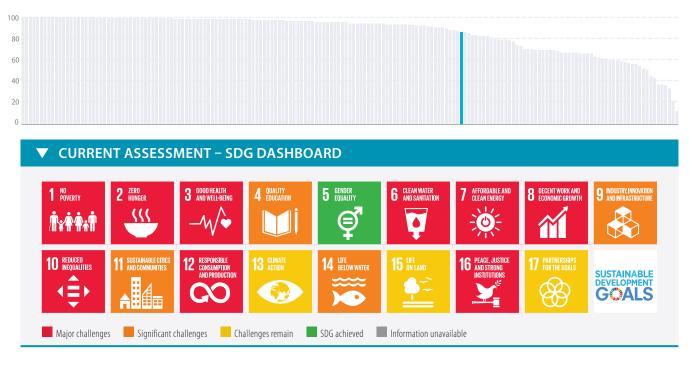


## **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 61.6 53.1 SDG Global rank 119 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





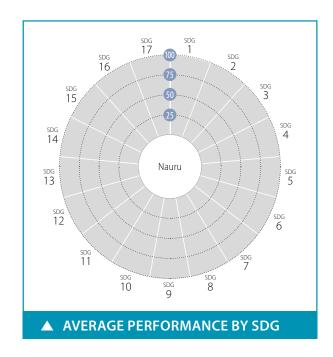
## **NAMIBIA**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year Ra	ting	íren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	19.6 2020 •		Population using the internet (%)	51.0	2017	•	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	31.2 2020 •	<b>→</b>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	73.4	2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.8	2016	•	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	27.3 2017 •	7	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	23.1 2013 •	7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2020	•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.1 2013 •	7		0.1	2018		_
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	17.2 2016 •	<b>4</b>	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017 •	<b>→</b>		0.3	2014	_	_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.4 2017 •	$\rightarrow$	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			_	_
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.2 2015 •	4	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	64.2	2015	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	195 2017 •	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	25.4	2017	•	-
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.6 2018	7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				Ĭ
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	39.6 2018	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.5		•	7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	524.0 2018	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	48.6	2019	•	Ψ
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	2.8 2018 •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21 2 2016		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	NA		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.3 2016	7	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.0	2016	•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	145 2016		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	106.2	2012	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	145 2010		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	10.2	2012	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	30.4 2016 •	<b>1</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	42.6	2010	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.7 2016	<b>→</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.1	2010	•	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	63.6 2017 •	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	88.2 2013		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.6	2017	•	1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	82 2018 •	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.2	2015	•	7
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	62.0 2017 •	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	•	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4 2019 •	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	91.3	2018	•	1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.5 2018 •	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	83.2		•	4
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	69.8 2017 •		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2014	•	4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	95.2 2018 •		Fish caught by trawling (%)	88.1		•	<u>.</u>
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018	•	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	80.4 2013 •	<b>↑</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	110.6 2018 •	4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	83.5		•	T
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	85.7 2019	<b>*</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.4		•	T
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	43.3 2020	*	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019	•	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	13.3 2020	•	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3	2018	•	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	82.5 2017	_	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1.3	2018	•	•
Population using at least basic unifinity water services (%)	34.5 2017	<b>7</b>	(per million population)				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.9 2000	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	47.4		_	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2012	•	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	6.3 2018 • 5.4 2013 •		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	3.2	2015	•	•
	3.4 2013	<u>T</u>	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	39.5	2019	•	4
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			city or area where they live (%)	Γ.Ο	2010		
Population with access to electricity (%)	52.5 2017	7	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		2019	•	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	42.2 2016 •	<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	77.4	2018		Ĭ
CO $_2$ emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO $_2$ /TWh)	2.5 2017 •	<b>→</b>	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		NA (	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2019	•	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.0 2018	•	per 100,000 population)				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.3 2018 •		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	19.0	2019	•	1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	80.6 2017 •	<b>↑</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.4	2014	•	•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	20.3 2019	$\rightarrow$	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				_
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.6 2010	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA		
por signatural population	2.2 20.0		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	31.6	2018	•	1
			55 ,				•

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

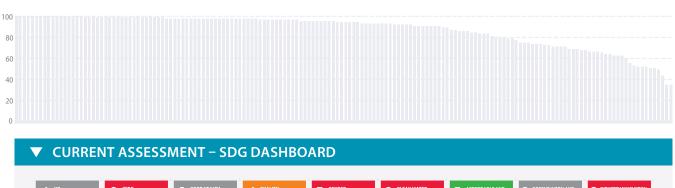
## **NAURU**

# ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 1 49.6 SDG Global rank NA (OF 166)



#### **▼** SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





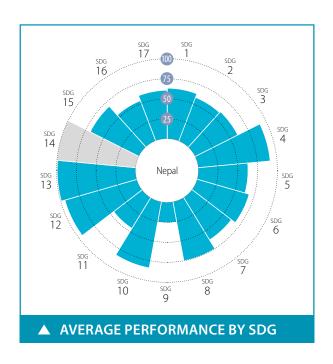


## **NAURU**

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year R			**		Year F		Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		. NA			Population using the internet (%)		2017		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	NA	NA	4	•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	37.8	2017	•	T
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	1	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		NA			,				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	24.0	2007	•	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2020	) <b>•</b>	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2007		•	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	2 •	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	61.0	2016	, •	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA			
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	NA	4			14/1	1.97		_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA			•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	ΔΙΑ	NI		9
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.0	2015	•	<b>→</b>	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	NA	NA	4	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA	NA		•	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) ( $\mu$ g/m <sup>3</sup> )	NA	NA	• A	•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.9	2018	j •	1		E2 0	2017	7	4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	31.8	2018	3 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	54.0	2018	3 •	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	INA	4	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	NA	NA		•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2016		•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	INA	DVA	_	_	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA			•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	NA	NA		•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA			
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			•		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA		4	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	NA			•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA		4	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	NA			•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	4	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	NA			•	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2007		•	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	5.5	2017		+
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA	NA	4	•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		NA			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	0.0	2018	3	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	. •	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				_
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2018	3	<b>→</b>
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	93.7	2016	, •	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2019		4
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	73.3	2012	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2014		1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	•	•	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA			•
SDG5 – Gender Equality	_	_			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA		4	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	42.5	2007	7	•	SDG15 – Life on Land				
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2018	3	7
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA			•	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	. NA	1	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		. NA		•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2019	) •	1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	10.5	2020		<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA	NA		•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	NA	N/A	4	4
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.5	2017	•	1	(per million population)	INA	IWA		-
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017		<b>→</b>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		NA			Homicides (per 100,000 population) *	NA	NA		•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.9	2018	j •	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	NA	NA		•	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the				4
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	_	_	_	_	city or area where they live (%)	NA	. NA		
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.6	2017		1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA	1	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2016		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	95.9	2018	3	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	. NA	1	•
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA	. NA		•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	• <i>P</i>	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD *	0.0	2019	a •	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	2.4	2018	3	•	per 100,000 population)	0.0	2017	_	_
, ,		NA		•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	NA	NA		•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1.000 population)		Ä			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	4		dovernment spending of meditir and education (% of db)	11/7	NA	4	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NA NA			•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				4
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		NA				NA			4
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	NA	NA		•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA		4	1

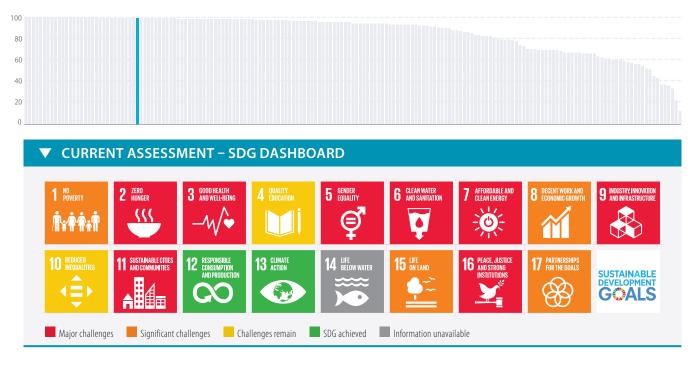
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

## **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 65.9 67.2 SDG Global rank 96 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

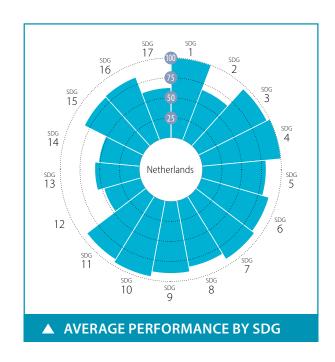




SDG1 – No Poverty		Year I			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rat	ting Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2020			Population using the internet (%)	34.0 2017	• 1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	33.0	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	47.5 2018	• 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2 2018	• •
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2017		T	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2016		<b>→</b>	universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.4 2020	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2016		7	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018	• -
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		T	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2010	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		T	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	33.4 2010	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.7	2015	•	<b>4</b>		JJ. <del>T</del> 2010	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	186	2017	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	99.7 2017	•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.9	2018	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	55.3 2017	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	32.2	2018	•	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	71.2 2019	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	151.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$		71.2 2019	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2018	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.8	2016		7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 2016	• (
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.0	2010			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.8 2016	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	194	2016	•		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	5.4 2012	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5 2012	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016		7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	10.0 2010	
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016		7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4 2010	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2017		7	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2016		T	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3 2017	• 1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		T	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2015	• 1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017		<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2017	• (
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.4	2019	•	<u>T</u>	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA (	0 (
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.3	2019	•	<b>4</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA	0 (
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	94.6	2017	•	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA	0 (
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	92.4	2018	•		Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA NA (	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	• (
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	56.0	2017	•	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land	F2 2 2010 A	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	65.6	2018	•	<b>1</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.3 2018	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	96.9	2019	•	<b>1</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.5 2018	_
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	32.7	2020	•	7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2019	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2018	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	88.8	2017	•	7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	• (
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017		1			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2005			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	2.2.2016	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2003		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.2 2016	-
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)		2013		<b>A</b>	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA NA (	•
	1.0	2013	_		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	57.5 2019	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)	OE F	2017		1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.0 2019	
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2017		•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	56.2 2018	
3, 31,	27.0	2016		<b>→</b>	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	34 2019	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.2	2017	•	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	37.4 2016	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD		
	. 7.4	2018			per 100,000 population)	* 0.0 2019	
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018		•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	33.4 2019	-
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	0.0	2010			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	45.4	2017	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.6 2016	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	1.4	2019	•	<b>1</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2010		<b>1</b>	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA (	
	0.1	2010			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	22.9 2017	• 4
						• 0.0 2019	

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

# ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 80.4 SDG Global rank 9 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

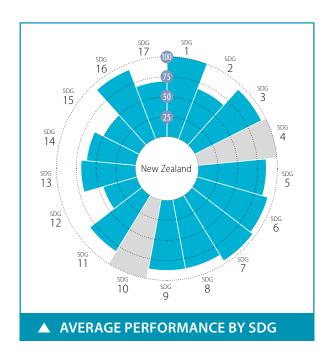




SDG1 – No Poverty		Year		,	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2020		•	Population using the internet (%)		2018		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)		2020			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	90.9	201	/ •	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	8.3	2016	) •	T	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.2	2018	8 •	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2017	7	4	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	68 1	2020	0 •	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2017		4	universities (worst 0–100 best)				
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2016		<b>*</b>	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2018		T
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		<b>J</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2013		<b>4</b>
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2017	7	1	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2013		<b>*</b>
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	8.8	2017	7	1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2019		本
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)		2015		<b>4</b>	Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science	26.1	201	c 👝	
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	76.2	2015	<b>•</b>		and engineering)	20.1	201.	) —	_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2017		1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income		201		1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2018		1	Palma ratio		2010		- 1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2018		<b>1</b>	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	3.1	201	b <b>•</b>	<u> </u>
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2017		4	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	12.0	201	7 •	1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	11.2	2016	•	Т	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	00.0	201	7	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	14	2016	5		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2019		<b>1</b>
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Population with rent overburden (%)		201		- 1
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016		T	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		_51.		_
Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2016		<b>1</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	72 O	2016	б 👝	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2017		•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2010		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017			Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2010		•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.4	2019	•	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	20.4	2010	0	•
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.3	2016	5		Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2018	8 •	•
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		2017		<b>+</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	16.8	2017	7	<u>T</u>	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	10.1	201	7 •	4
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.9	201	5 •	$\rightarrow$
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.7	2017	7	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	37.8	2018	8	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2017		1	Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )	54.0	201	6 –	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		N/			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		2017		T	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.5	2018	8 •	个
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) PISA score (worst 0–600 best)		2018		4	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2019		- 1
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		2018		1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2014		
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)		2018		Ť	Fish caught by trawling (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2014		
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	34.9	2018	3 •	1		0.5	2018	0 –	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	90.6	201	0 🗪	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	86.3	2017	7	•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		<b>A</b>
(%) of ferriales aged 15 to 49 who are married of in unions)					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		2018		1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2018		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2019		T	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	6.0	201	0	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%) Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)		2020		•	(per million population)	0.0	2018	0	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)		2014			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
	1 7.3	2010			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8	201	7 •	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	1000	2017	7		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	25.8	2018	8 •	个
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017 2017			Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	80.1	2019	9	1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2017			city or area where they live (%)				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2019		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)		2013		7	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019		4
Population using safely managed water services (%)	100.0	2017	7	1			201		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.5	2017	7	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		2019		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					per 100,000 population)				_
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2017	7	1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		2019		T
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2016	5	1	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	61.4	201	/ •	<u>T</u>
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total	1.4	2017	7	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			_	
electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)		2018			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.9	2016	<b>6</b>	个
	0.4	- ZUIČ	, 🔻	7	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.6	201	7 •	1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	0.0	2010		6	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	N/	4	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victime of modern clausers (per 1,000 penulation)		2018			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019		•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	1.8	2018	o •	•	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		2020		•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.6	2017	7	1	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	-104.6			•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	2.2	2010	) •	1					
Employment-to-population ratio (%)		2019		1					
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	7.0	2018	3 •	<b>1</b>					
(% of population aged 15 to 29)									

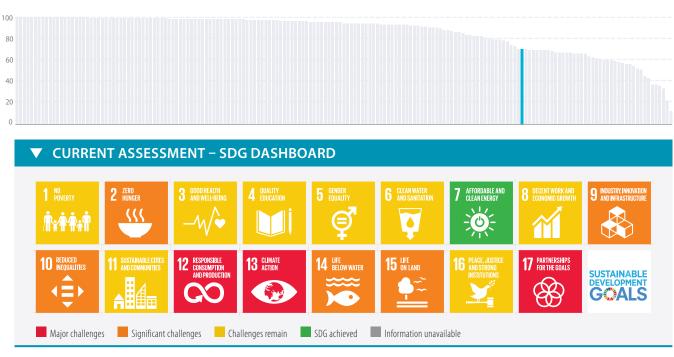
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 79.2 SDG Global rank 16 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



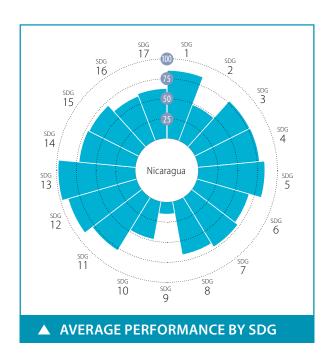


SDG1 – No Poverty		Year Rati	_		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2020			Population using the internet (%)	90.8 2			1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)		2020			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	114.5	2018	•	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  SDG2 – Zero Hunger	10.9	2014	•		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0 2	2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2017		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	51.9 2	2020	•	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2016		个	universities (worst 0–100 best) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	17	2018		4
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	2016		1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2015		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	30.8	2016		<b>4</b>	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	10.1			1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017		<b>4</b>	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	15.2			j
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	19.0 2			•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)		2015		<b>→</b>	Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science	26.7	2015		
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	NA •			and engineering)	20.7	2013	_	_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2017		<b>1</b>	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	NA	NA	•	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2018		<b>1</b>	Palma ratio		2014		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 1,000 live birtis)		2018		<b>1</b>	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	10.6 2	2014	_	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2018		4	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	6.0	2017	•	1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.1	2016		T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0 2	2017		A
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	7	2016		•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	49.9			4
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Population with rent overburden (%)		NA		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016		<b>↑</b>		13/1	. 1/ 1		_
ife expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2016		T 个	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Electronic waste (kg/capita)	20.1 2	2014		-
Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2017		•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	142.7			
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2013		<b>1</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	15.6 2			•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017		<b>†</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	94.0 2			•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2019		- 1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2010		•
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2013			Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		NA		•
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	2.1	2018		1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	13.1	2018		1	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	78	2017	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		4
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	NA •			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	113.7			•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	NA •	D	•	Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )	1.5	2016	•	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA •			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	91.8	2016		1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	44.6	2018	•	4
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)		2018		1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	78.3 2			1
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)		2018		T	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	35.3 2	2014	•	1
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		2018		<b>*</b>	Fish caught by trawling (%)	43.1 2	2014	•	1
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds) Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)		2018		<b>*</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4 2	2018	•	
•	30.4	2010			SDG15 – Life on Land				
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.0 2	2018	•	7
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	84.7	2017		1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	29.3 2	2018	•	4
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.4	2018		<b>1</b>	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2019	•	1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2019		<b>1</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2	2018	•	•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020		<b></b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	2.6	2018	•	•
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)		2018		1	(per million population)				
Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	123.0	2010		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2017	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2017			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	18.4 2	2018	•	Т
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017		•	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	68.0 2	2019	•	1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.2	2010			Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	59	2019	•	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	79.9	2018		•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2		•	•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	18.2	2013		1	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	87.0 2		•	1
Population using safely managed water services (%)		2017		1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	· 0.0 2	2016	•	•
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	88.7	2017		1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.1	2019	•	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					per 100,000 population)				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2017		1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	10.8 2			T
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2016		1	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	221.7 2	2017	•	4
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total	0.8	2017		<b>1</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)					Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.7 2	2016		1
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	41.ŏ	2018	_	<u>T</u>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2017	•	1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		2045			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2018			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019		4
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	0.6	2018		•	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	64.8 2			•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.2	2017		1	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		2016		
-atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.0	2010		<b>1</b>		2		_	_
Employment-to-population ratio (%)		2010		1					
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)		2018		•					

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

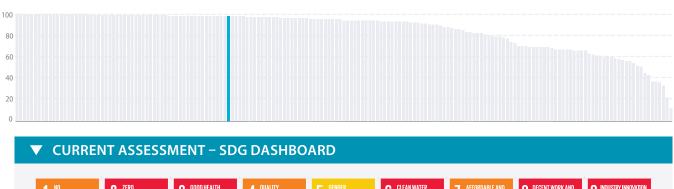
### **NICARAGUA**

## **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 68.7 70.4 SDG Global rank 85 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)







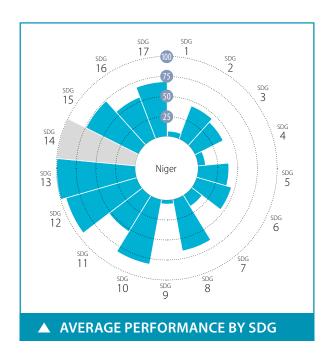
### **NICARAGUA**

	-	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			g Trend
		Population using the internet (%)			7
13.5 2020 •	Ψ	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	18.7 2018	•	7
		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.5 2016	•	•
17.0 2017 •	$\rightarrow$				
17.3 2012 •	7		0.0 2020	•	
2.2 2012 •	1		0.0 2018	•	$\rightarrow$
23.7 2016	4				
2.3 2017 •			0.1 2013	_	_
2.1 2017 •			46.1 2014		
1.0 2015	1		40.1 2014		
98 2017 •	7		17.6 2017	•	1
9.4 2018 •	1		05.6.2017		•
18.3 2018 •	1				ماء
41.0 2018	1		32.7 2010		•
0.1 2018 •	1		1 1 2010		
14.2 2016	4				•
2010	•	13 1 1			•
56 2016		2 .			•
15 2 2012		·			
			0.8 2010	•	_
		2, - 1 - 1			1
	T		0.2 2015	•	1
	T	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2017		
5.8 2018	Ψ	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.9 2018	•	1
	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	65.1 2019	•	1
		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	21.7 2014	•	1
91.6 2015		Fish caught by trawling (%)	21.7 2014	•	1
		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•	
92.6 2012 •	1	SDG15 – Life on Land  Man and that is protected in torrectrial sites important to hisdiversity (%)	73 7 2019		•
109.2 2018 •	1				<b>T</b>
60.9 2019	7				1
47.3 2020 •	1				7
		, -	0.7 2010		
81.5 2017	$\rightarrow$		0.5 2018	•	
74.4 2017	<b>→</b>				
2.7 2010	•	_	7.4 2016		•
	•				
0.8 2013	1		21.4 2010		
	•		46.2 2018	•	1
86.8 2017	<b>1</b>		3.6 2019	•	•
	•	. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
32.3 2010		, ,			1
1.2 2017 •	$\rightarrow$				
		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD)			
4.7.2019 <b>•</b>		per 100,000 population)	0.0 2019	•	
		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	35.5 2019	•	1
2.9 2010		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	0.4.2016		•
30.9 2017 •		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.4 ZUIII		
	Ţ		9.4 2016		1
30.9 2017 • 6.8 2019 • 0.1 2010 •	<b>+</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA		•
	2.9 2020	17.3 2012	Population using the internet (%)  13.5 2020	2.9 2020	2.9 20.20

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

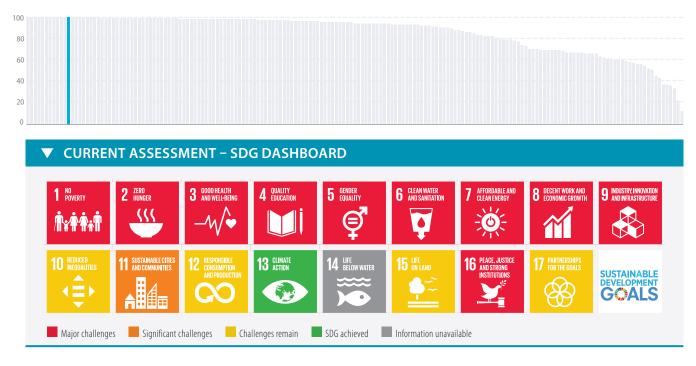


# **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 50.1 53.1 SDG Global rank 157 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

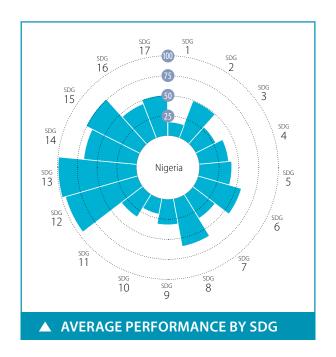




SDG2 – Zero Hunger  Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)  SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	62.3 2020	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  *  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  *	94.1 2017 82.9 2017 66.7 2019 NA NA 0.4 2016 7.6 2012 0.3 2012 33.5 2010	•	→ → →
SDG2 – Zero Hunger  Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)  SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	16.5 2017	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)  Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  *  **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  Gini coefficient adjusted for top income  **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)  **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.0 2018 2.0 2020 0.0 2020 0.0 2017 34.3 2014 94.1 2017 82.9 2017 66.7 2019 NA NA 0.4 2016 7.6 2012 0.3 2012 33.5 2010	•	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)  Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)  SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	42.2 2016	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  *  **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  Gini coefficient adjusted for top income  **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)  **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	94.1 2017 82.9 2019 NA NA 0.4 2016 7.6 2012 0.3 2012 33.5 2010	•	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)  SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) Life expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19) Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	42.2 2016	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)  Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  *  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  *	94.1 2017 82.9 2017 66.7 2019 NA NA 0.4 2016 7.6 2012 0.3 2012 33.5 2010	•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)  SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) Life expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19) Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	10.3 2016	universities (worst 0–100 best)  Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  *  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  *	94.1 2017 82.9 2017 66.7 2019 NA NA 0.4 2016 7.6 2012 0.3 2012 33.5 2010	•	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)  SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	5.5 2016	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  *  **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities  Gini coefficient adjusted for top income  **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)  **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)  SO₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	94.1 2017 82.9 2017 66.7 2019 NA NA 0.4 2016 7.6 2012 0.3 2012 33.5 2010	•	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)  Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)  SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	2.1 2017	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **	94.1 2017 82.9 2017 66.7 2019 NA NA 0.4 2016 7.6 2012 0.3 2012 33.5 2010	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)  SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) Life expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19) Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	0.5 2017	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income  SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita) SO₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	34.3 2014 94.1 2017 82.9 2017 66.7 2019 NA NA 0.4 2016 7.6 2012 0.3 2012 33.5 2010	•	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)  SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	0.9 2015	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	94.1 2017 82.9 2017 66.7 2019 NA NA 0.4 2016 7.6 2012 0.3 2012 33.5 2010	•	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	509 2017 • 7 25.2 2018 • 7 83.7 2018 • 7 87.0 2018 • 7 0.1 2018 • ↑ 20.0 2016 • 7 252 2016 • 9 26.2 2016 • 7 59.8 2016 • 7 186.5 2017 • 7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	94.1 2017 82.9 2017 66.7 2019 NA NA 0.4 2016 7.6 2012 0.3 2012 33.5 2010	•	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)  Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	25.2 2018	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	82.9 2017 66.7 2019 NA NA 0.4 2016 7.6 2012 0.3 2012 33.5 2010	•	•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)  Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)  Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	25.2 2018	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	82.9 2017 66.7 2019 NA NA 0.4 2016 7.6 2012 0.3 2012 33.5 2010	•	•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) Life expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19) Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	83.7 2018	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA NA 0.4 2016 7.6 2012 0.3 2012 33.5 2010	•	•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)  New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	87.0 2018	Satisfaction with public transport (%)  SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)  Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)  SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA NA 0.4 2016 7.6 2012 0.3 2012 33.5 2010	•	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	0.1 2018 • ↑ 20.0 2016 • → 252 2016 • • 26.2 2016 • → 59.8 2016 • → 186.5 2017 • →	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA NA 0.4 2016 7.6 2012 0.3 2012 33.5 2010	•	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)  Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	20.0 2016	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4 2016 7.6 2012 0.3 2012 33.5 2010	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) Life expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19) Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	252 2016 • • • 26.2 2016 • • > 59.8 2016 • • > 186.5 2017 • • >	Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4 2016 7.6 2012 0.3 2012 33.5 2010	•	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	252 2016 • • • 26.2 2016 • • > 59.8 2016 • • > 186.5 2017 • • >	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.6 2012 0.3 2012 33.5 2010	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)  Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19) 1  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	26.2 2016 • → 59.8 2016 • → 186.5 2017 • →	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3 2012 33.5 2010		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) Life expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19) 1 Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	59.8 2016 ● → 186.5 2017 ● →	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	33.5 2010		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19) 1  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	59.8 2016 ● → 186.5 2017 ● →	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)			•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19) 1 Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	186.5 2017 • →				•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)			0.3 2010	_	•
	39./ 2015 - 7	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	77 2040 6	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2017	•	1
	77 2018 • •	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0 2015	•	1
3 ( )	37.0 2017 • →	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2015	•	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.0 2019 • ↑	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA	•	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	65.1 2017 • 7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	19.0 2018 • →	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA	•	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	39.8 2012 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA NA	•	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	45.5 2018 • 7	SDG15 – Life on Land  Man area that is pretected in torrestrial cites important to biodiversity (94).	46.3 2018		_
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	51.9 2018 • 🕹	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)			7
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	74.4 2019 • 🛧	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	45.3 2018 0.9 2019		7
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	17.0 2020 • →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.9 2019		T
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 2010		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	50.3 2017 • →	(per million population)	0.0 2018	•	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	13.6 2017 • →				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	7.5 2015	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.4 2012		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	0.3 2013 • ↑		53.9 2015		
		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	60.3 2019	•	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	20.0 2017 • →	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA NA		•
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	1.9 2016 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	63.9 2018		•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	1.9 2010	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	32 2019		1
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	3.9 2017 • 🛧	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	30.5 2016		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD			
	62 2010	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2019	•	
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	-6.2 2018	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.3 2019	•	1
7 1 1 7	6.7 2018	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	15.5 2017 • 🞵	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.6 2016	•	<b>4</b>
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	0.5 2019 • 🛧	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA NA	•	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2010 • 🛧	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	1471 14/7	_	_
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA		

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

# **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 49.3 53.1 SDG Global rank 160 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





Notes: The full title of Goal 2"Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

### **NIGERIA**

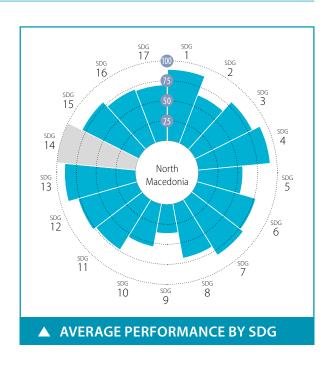
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend		Value Year Rating Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	47.6 2020 • 🔱	Population using the internet (%)	42.0 2017 • 1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	76.9 2020 • 🕹	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	30.7 2018 • 7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	12 1 2017	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.6 2018 • -
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	13.4 2017	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	43.6 2016	universities (worst 0–100 best)	34.3 2020 •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.8 2016 • →	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.9 2016	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2 2007
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.0 2017	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.5 2017 • →	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	56.1 2003 •
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.8 2015 • 🔱	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	JU.1 2005 -
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	917 2017 • →	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	71.8 2017 • 🗸
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	36.0 2018 • →		14.6 2017 • 🗸
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	119.9 2018 • →	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	219.0 2018 • →	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.8 2018 • 1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.7 2018 • →	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22.5.2016	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 2009
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.5 2016 • →	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.5 2016
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	307 2016 • •	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	2.2 2012
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	307 2010 -	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6 2012
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	21.4 2016 • 🔸	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	10.7 2010 •
Life expectancy at birth (years)	55.2 2016 • →	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3 2010 •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	107.3 2017 • →	SDG13 – Climate Action	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	40.3 2017 • →	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.6 2017 • 1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	57 2018 • 🛧	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2015
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	42.0 2017 • →	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	110.2 2018
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.3 2018 • 🛧	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA •
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	64.1 2010 • •	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	37.1 2019
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	47.1 2010 • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	14.2 2014
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	75.0 2018 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	28.5 2014
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	42.8 2018 • →	SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0 2010
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.6 2018 • 1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	69.7 2018 • →	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.1 2018
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	84.8 2019 • 🛧	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2019
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	3.6 2020 • 🕹	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.5 2018
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	71.4 2017 • 🗾	(per million population)	0.0 2018
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	39.2 2017 • →	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	9.7 2010 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population) *	* 9.8 2015 • •
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.2 2018 • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	67.8 2018
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	0.7 2013 • ↑	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		city or area where they live (%)	54.3 2018
Population with access to electricity (%)	54.4 2017 • 🔸	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.6 2019 • •
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	4.9 2016 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	42.6 2018 •
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	2.8 2017 • →	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	26 2019
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	24.7 2016 • •
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	* 0.0 2019 •
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-7.2 2018		36.5.2010
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) *	* NA NA • •	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	36.5 2019 • •
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	39.7 2017 • 🔱	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA NA •
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	8.1 2019 • 🕹	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2010	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •
ratal work related accidents emboares	0.0 20.0		* FO 2012 <b>A</b>
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) *	* 5.0 2013 • •

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



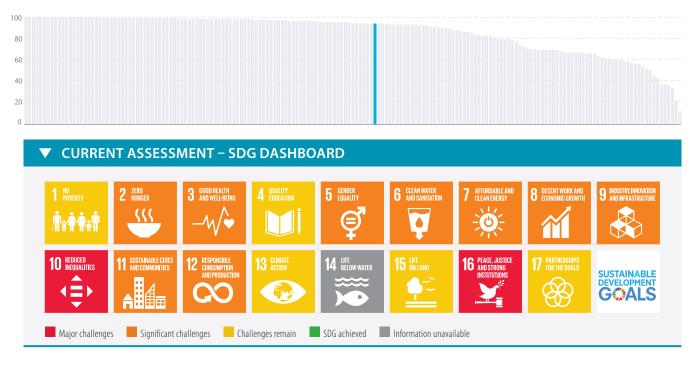
### **NORTH MACEDONIA**

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 70.9 SDG Global rank 62 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





## **NORTH MACEDONIA**

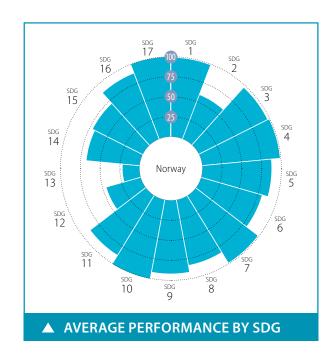
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tren		Value Year Ra		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	3.2 2020 • ↑	Population using the internet (%)	79.2 2018	•	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	8.1 2020 • 🞵	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	64.7 2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5 2018	•	<b>4</b>
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.2 2017 • ↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 *			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.9 2011	universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2020		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.8 2011	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2 2018	•	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.4 2016 • •	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4 2017	•	<b>4</b>
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3 2017 • <del>•</del> <b>• • • • • • • • • •</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.7 2015	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	44.0 2015	•	•
	0.7 2015	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7 2017 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	20.7.2017		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.4 2018	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	29.7 2017	•	^
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.9 2018	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.3 2017	•	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	13.0 2018	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	50.8 2019	•	<b>1</b>
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2018 • ↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.8 2016	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.3 2016 • ↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.2 2016	•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	82 2016	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	144.6 2012	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.9 2012		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	6.4 2016 • ↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	17.1 2010		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.9 2016 • →	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.9 2010	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	15.7 2017	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.9 2016	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.5 2017	•	<b>→</b>
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	83 2018 • <b>↓</b> 72.0 2017 • <b>↑</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.6 2015		<b>→</b>
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	50 2040 -	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2.3 2019	•	
<u> </u>	5.0 2019 • →	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education	94.9 2017 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA		
Net primary enrollment rate (%) Lower secondary completion rate (%)	88.1 2015 • •	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA	•	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.6 2014	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA		•
	J0.0 2014 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA NA		•
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	22.3 2011 • 👈	SDG15 – Life on Land	22 6 2040		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	90.2 2018 • →	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.6 2018	•	<b>→</b>
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	63.4 2019 • ↓	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	93.6 2018	•	T
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	40.0 2020 • ↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	1.0 2019 0.0 2018		T
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 2018		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.1 2017 • →	(per million population)	0.7 2018	•	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.1 2017 • 🛧	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	13.3 2005	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.5 2017	•	<b>1</b>
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.9 2018 • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	10.0 2018	•	<b>†</b>
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	6.5 2013 • 🛧	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the			Ċ
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		city or area where they live (%)	68.3 2019	•	Т
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2017 • ↑	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.6 2019	•	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	65.6 2016 • 🗷	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.7 2018	•	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	1.4 2017 • 7	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	35 2019	•	<b>1</b>
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.4 2017	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	12.5 2016	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD *	0.0 2019	•	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.2 2018	per 100,000 population)	21 7 2010		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	8.7 2018 • •	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	31.7 2019	•	<u>T</u>
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	76.6 2017 • 🛧	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.0.2002		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	·	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.0 2002		
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)  Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100 000 population).	17.8 2019	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA		•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2 2010 • ↑	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	26.8 2018	•	7
		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *			-

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



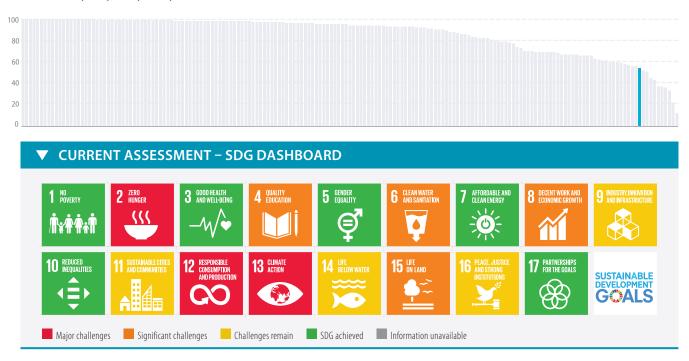


# **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 80.8 SDG Global rank 6 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





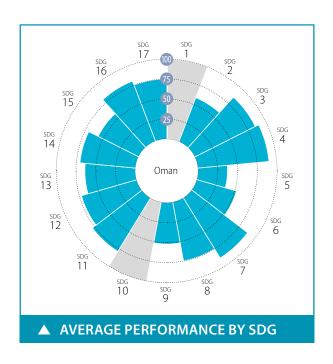


SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year Ra	ting	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value '	Year R	ating	g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.3	2020	•	1	Population using the internet (%)	96.5 2	2018	•	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.3	2020	•	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	99.2 2	2018	•	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	8.4	2017	•	1	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.7 2	2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2017		1	universities (worst 0–100 best)	50.4 2	2020		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  *		2016		1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2.2 2	2018	•	1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  *  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  *		2016		T	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.1 2		•	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		<b>4</b>	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	12.2 2			1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		7	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	18.8 2			4
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)			•	<b>1</b>	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	3.6 2	2019		1
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)		2015			Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science and engineering)	26.6 2	2015	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	2	2017	•	1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	27.4 2	2015	•	4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2018		<b>†</b>	Palma ratio	0.9 2			4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.5	2018	•	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)		2017		1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.1	2018	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2018	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	9.2	2016	•	<b>1</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	7.0 2	2017	•	1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				•	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0 2	2017	•	1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	9	2016	•		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.2 2	2019	•	7
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	2.7	2016	•	<b>1</b>	Population with rent overburden (%)	7.4 2	2017	•	1
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016		<b>†</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	5.1	2017	•	1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	28.5 2	2016	•	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.1	2016	•	1	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	94.2 2	2012	•	•
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0	2018	•	1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	27.8 2	2012	•	•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017		1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	43.0 2			•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2019		1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	20.4 2			
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2016			Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2 2	2018	•	
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		2017		1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	12.0	2018		T	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	8.8 2	2017	•	7
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.7 2			7
Net primary enrollment rate (%) *		2017		T	1 (3 1 )	5780.3 2			•
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	99.4			T	Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )	51.0 2	2016	_	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		NA 2017		•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)		2017		4	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	55.2 2			1
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	496.7			<b>*</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	77.0 2			1
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		2018		<b>1</b>	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	21.2 2			1
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	20.8	2018	•	į.	Fish caught by trawling (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	40.3 2 0.4 2			*
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	25.7	2018	•	1		0.4 2	2010		
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land	E1 2 1	2010		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	0.4.0	2047			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				T
(% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	84.3	2017	•	T	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				T
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.8	2018	•	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.9 2	2019		1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	90.5	2019	•	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020		1	(per million population)	3.8 2	2018	•	•
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)		2015			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	58.9	2011	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5 2	2017		4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	25.2		•	4
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0		•		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017		•	city or area where they live (%)	92.2 2	2019		7
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2005			Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.8 2	2019	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)		2013		- 1	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	84.0 2			1
Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)		2017		1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	* 0.0 2	2016		
	/0.5	2017	•	7	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	2.1 2	2019	•	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	78 -	2019	•	4
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0			T	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	63.6 2			4
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total	100.0		•	T	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				_
electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.2	2017	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	16.9 2	2016		•
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	47.1	2018	•	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				•	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	1.0 2	2017		1
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.6	2018			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA		•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018		•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	* 0.0 2	2019	•	•
	1.0			•	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	44.3 2	2020	•	•
				AD.	CLIC I C. C. IV. II. I (UCALIU)				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.7	2017			Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	6.2 2	2016	•	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	2.3	2010	•	<b>↑</b>	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	6.2 2	2016	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	2.3		•	<b>↑</b>	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	6.2 2	2016	•	•

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

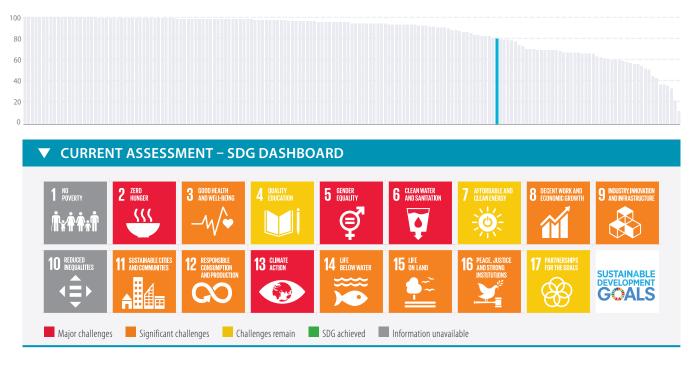
### **OMAN**

## **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 69.7 66.3 SDG Global rank 76 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





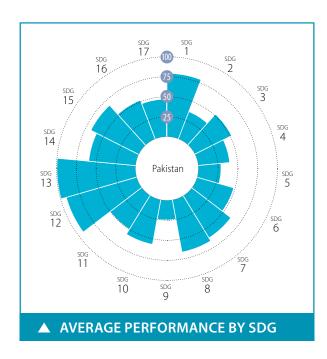


SDG1 – No Poverty		Year F	,			Value Year F		g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) *		NA		•	Population using the internet (%)	80.2 2017		T
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%) *	F NA	NA		•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	85.2 2018	•	Т
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		2047			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2 2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2017		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2014		+	universities (worst 0–100 best)	25.2 2020	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2014		<b>→</b>	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2 2018	•	7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		Ψ	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2 2017	•	-
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	NA NA	•	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0./	2015	•	7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	19	2017	•	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	41.1 2017	•	4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.1	2018	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	93.2 2017		4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	11.4	2018	•	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	72.8 2011		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.9	2018	•	1		72.0 2011		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2018	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1 2 2014		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	17.8	2016		4	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2 2014		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.0	2010	Ĭ	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	14.9 2016		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	54	2016	•	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	49.4 2012		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		2046			SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.0 2012		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016		Т	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	23.0 2010		
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016		7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.7 2010	_	_
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2017		1	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2014			Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	13.2 2017	•	7
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		Т	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.4 2015	•	_1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017		<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	4773.1 2018	•	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.9	2011	•	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.4 2018	•	7
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	86.3	2018	•	4	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	66.1 2019	•	4
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	103.5	2018	•	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	4.5 2014	•	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.6	2018	•	•	Fish caught by trawling (%)	0.4 2014	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	39.6	2014	•	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land	11 1 2010		-9
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	112.8	2018	•	4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	11.1 2018		7
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	34.6	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA		•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	2.3	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2019	•	7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA NA		-
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	91.9	2017		4	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.7 2018	•	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0			•				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2005		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	* 05 2017		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2003		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	* 0.5 2017		1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)		2013			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA NA		_
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	33.3	2013			Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA NA	•	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2017	•	4	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.6 2019	•	
Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)					Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2018		
20pulation with access to clean ruels and technology for cooking (%) 20 <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	93.2	2016	•	Т	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	52 2019		4
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.9	2017	•	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.1 2019	•	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.9	2018	•		per 100,000 population)	42.4.2010		
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) *	F NA	NA	•	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	43.4 2019		1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	73.6	2011	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.4 2013	•	
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force)	2.7	2019	•	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			
· ·					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.3	2010	•	$\rightarrow$	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	* NA NA		_

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

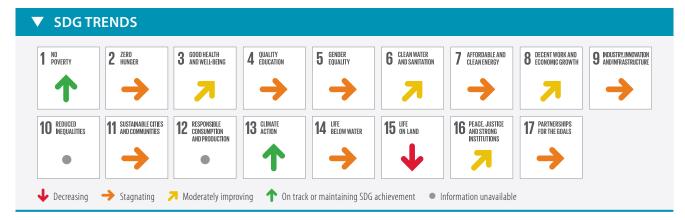
▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 56.2 67.2 SDG Global rank 134 (OF 166)



100 (best) to 0 (worst) 100 60 20 **CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD** 





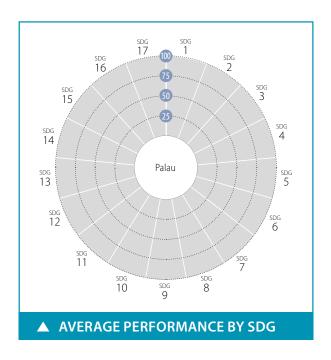
### **PAKISTAN**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend		Value Year Rating Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.9 2020 • ↑	Population using the internet (%)	15.5 2017
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	20.7 2020 • ↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	29.2 2018 • 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	20.3 2017 • →	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2 2018 • 👃
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	45.0 2012 • <del>•</del>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	32.5 2020
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.5 2012	universities (worst 0–100 best)	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.6 2016	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2018 • 🚽
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5 2017	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2 2017 • 👃
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.2 2017	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.9 2015	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	43.0 2015
	0.5 2015	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	140 2017 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	50.2.2017
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	•	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	58.3 2017 • 🚽
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	42.0 2018 • →	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	51.3 2017 • 🖣
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	69.3 2018 • 7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.2 2018 • 7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	203.0 2010	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2018 • ↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1 2017
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.7 2016 • →	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.6 2016
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	5.5 2012
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	174 2016 • •	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2 2012
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	14.3 2016 • •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	15.1 2010
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.5 2016 • →	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.1 2010
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	38.8 2017	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.1 2010 -
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	69.3 2018		0.0.2017
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	75 2018	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.9 2017 • <b>1</b>
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	45.0 2017		•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.5 2018	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2018
SDG4 – Quality Education	3.3 20.0	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
	67.6 2019	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.3 2018
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	67.6 2018 • → 48.2 2018 • →	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	45.5 2019 • -
Lower secondary completion rate (%) Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	40.3 2014
	/4.5 201/ • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	23.9 2014
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	48.5 2018 • 🔀	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.6 2018 • 🚽
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	58.5 2018 • →	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.0 2018
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	29.6 2019 • →	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2019
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.2 2020 • 🕹	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2018
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	91.5 2017 • 🞵	(per million population)	0.0 2018
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	59.9 2017 • 7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	112.5 2010 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.2 2017 • 1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.1 2018	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	69.1 2015
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	0.3 2013 • ↑	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		city or area where they live (%)	68.5 2018 • 1
Population with access to electricity (%)	70.8 2017 • 🔸	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.1 2019
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	43.3 2016 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	42.2 2018 •
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.5 2017 • →	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	32 2019 • 🚽
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.8 2018	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2019
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) *	* NA NA •	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	45.8 2019 • 7
	INA INA •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	21.3 2017 • 🛪	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.8 2016 • -
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	4.5 2019 • 🛧	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA NA •
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2010 • ↑	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) *	* 14.4 2015 • •
		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	* 0.0 2019 • •

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

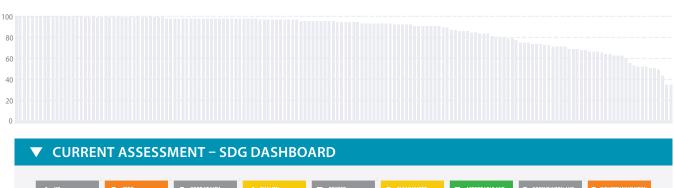


## **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 49.6 na SDG Global rank NA (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)







## **PALAU**

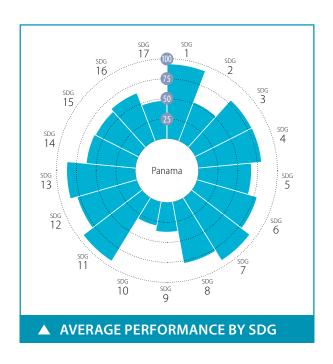
SDG1 – No Poverty		Year R							ng Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		NA NA					2004		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	NA	NA.	_			NA	NA	Α •	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	A •	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) *		2017			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 *				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) *		2016			universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2020	) •	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) *		2016		•	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.4	1 2018	R •	7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		NA		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		NA.			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		-	1	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA		4		Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	NA	NA NA	Α •	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	NA	NA	4			11// 1	1 %/	1 -	-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA				Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	NA	NA	Α •	•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.4	2018	, •	1		99 C	2017	7	•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	17.9	2018	, •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)		) 2017 NA		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	109.0	2018	, •	$\rightarrow$	·	TVF	1 1/1	1 -	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA.			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1 5	201		9
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	NA	NA.	4		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2016		•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	11/1	197 -	_	_	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	NA	NA.		•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA		A •	0
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2013			Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA		A •	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	NA				Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	, NA	Α •	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	NA 100.0				SDG13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2016		1	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	17.9	9 2017	7 •	1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		Τ	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA	NA	Α •	•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	N.A	Α •	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	4	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water	_		_	
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	A •	•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2014		•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	72.0	2019	9 •	1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2014		•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	4.1	2014	4	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.7	2015		•	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA			- 1
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	N.A	Α •	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	NA	NA.		•	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	Λ •	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA	4	•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA	NA		•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		7 2019		ما
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020		7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2019		•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)  Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2010	3 -	-
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2017	/	1	lerrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	N.A	Α •	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		NA		•	_	2 1	201		9
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018			Homicides (per 100,000 population) *		2012		9
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)		NA			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	4.1	2006	5	-
	1 10 -	Tw.	-	-	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	NA	A •	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	100.0	2017		•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	A NA	Λ	
Population with access to electricity (%)		2017		T	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	86.9	2016		T	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)				9
${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA	NA.	•	•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA			•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD *	0.0	2019	<b>Q</b>	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.1	2018	j •	•	per 100,000 population)				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA			•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	NA	NA	A •	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA			•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.2	2 2002	7 •	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	NA	NA		•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				-
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA				public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA NA	1 -	•
Tatal Work related accidents embodies many 12 grant		١			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  *	NA 0.0	NA 2019		•
					Corporate lax maveri Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2015	9 -	_

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



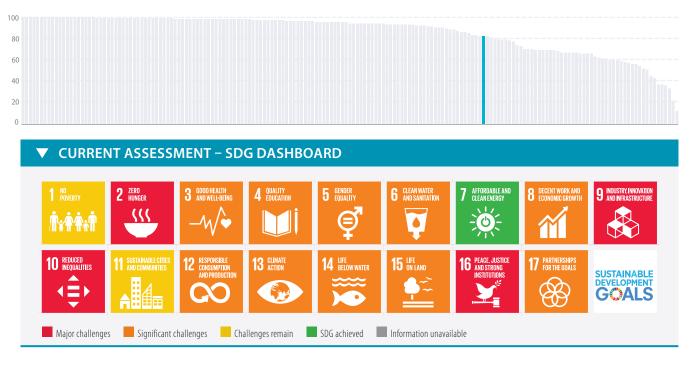
### **PANAMA**

## **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 69.2 70.4 SDG Global rank 81 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



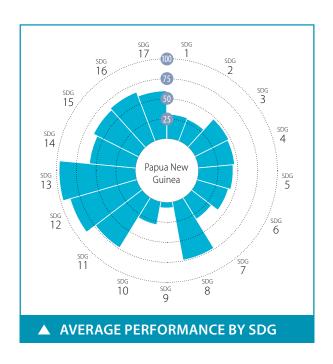


### **PANAMA**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Yea			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year Ra		Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	1.6 202		1	Population using the internet (%)		2017		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	5.2 202	20 •	<u> </u>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	79.1	2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	3.1	2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	10.0 201	17 🔸	$\rightarrow$	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	19.1 200	08 •	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	3.4	2019	•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.2 200	08 •	1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	•	T
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.7 201	16 •	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2013		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 201	17 🛑	7		0.1	2013	Ť	Ť
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.7 201	17 •	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	F2.6	2017		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.0 201	15 •	1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	52.0	2017	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	52 201	17 •	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	11.4	2017	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.5 201	18 •	1		00.2	2017		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	15.3 201	18 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.3			T
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	52.0 201	18 🔵	<b>→</b>	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	/3.0	2019		T
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3 201	18 🔸	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	13.0 201	16	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2015		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	13.0 20	10	-	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	26 201	16 •		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	14.3 201		4	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	22.5			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	78.0 201		7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.8	2010	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	81.8 201		<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94.6 201		<b>→</b>	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.4	2017	•	<b>4</b>
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88 201		1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.0	2015	•	7
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	79.0 201		T	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2016	•	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.1 201	19 •	<u> </u>	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	86.2 201	17 •	<b>4</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	64.9	2019	•	1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	76.8 201	17 •	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	39.9	2014	•	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.1 201	18 •		Fish caught by trawling (%)	9.3	2014	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	73.3 201	13 •	7	SDG15 – Life on Land	202			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	105.1 201	18 •	4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.3		•	<b>→</b>
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	65.3 201		7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.5 202		7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	22.3 201			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.2	2018	•	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.4 201	17	•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1.4	2018	•	•
				(per million population)				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	83.3 201		1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.8 201			Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2017		1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	23.1 201		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	52.8	2018	•	Τ
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	6.0 201	13	<u>T</u>	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	49.6	2019	•	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				city or area where they live (%)				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 201		T	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		2019		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	89.0 201	16 •	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2018		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.9 201	17 •	<b>↑</b>	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		<ul><li>2019</li><li>2016</li></ul>		•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2010		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.1 201	18 •		per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019		_
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.1 201		•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.8	2019	•	1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a				SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
	46.5 201	17 •	<b>→</b>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.3	2011	•	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				. 3				
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	3.9 201	19 •	T	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	A 1 4	h : 4		_
	3.9 201 0.5 201		<b>↑</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA		•

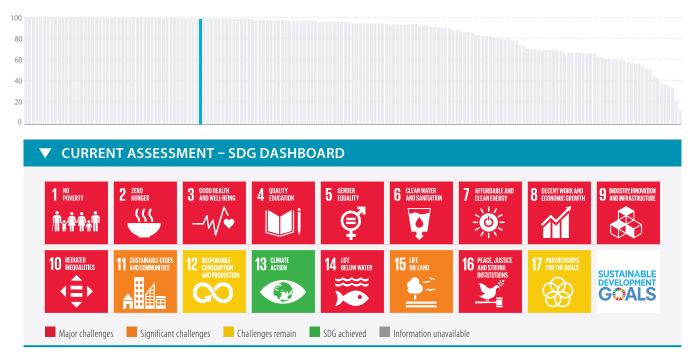
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 49.6 51.7 SDG Global rank 155 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





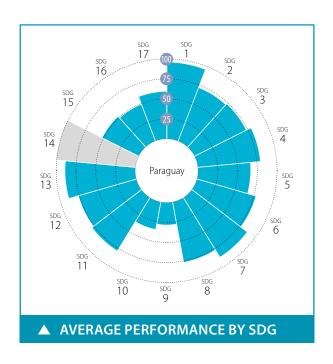
## PAPUA NEW GUINEA

SDG1 – No Poverty		e Year		,	**	Value			Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		9 2020			Population using the internet (%)	11.2			$\rightarrow$
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	51.0	2020	) •	<b>→</b>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	10.9	2017	•	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.0	2018	•	+
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		NA			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	49.5	2010	) •	$\rightarrow$	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2020	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.3	3 2010	) •		Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.3	3 2016	6 •	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2016		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		NA	_	_		0.0	2010	_	_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		3 2017			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	E3.0	2000		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.9	2015	5	<b>→</b>	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	53.0 2	2009	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	145	2017	7 •	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µq/m³)	12.3	2017	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.1	2018	8 •	7		55.4	2017		.1.
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	47.8	3 2018	3 •	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)	55.4 A	2017 NA	•	•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	432.0	2018	8 •	$\rightarrow$		INA	IVA		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3	3 2018	3 •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	2.5			2
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	30 C	2016	ń <b>•</b>	T	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2014	•	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.0	2010	, -	_	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.9 2		•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	152	2 2016	5 •		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	20.9			•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				•	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2 2016			Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2010		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016		$\rightarrow$	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5	2010	•	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		7 2017		-	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2006	-		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.9 2	2017	•	1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2	2015	•	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA		•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	, NA	Α •	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				_
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	1.9	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		7 2016			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	64.9		•	7
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	62.1	2016	5	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	56.9		•	+
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	67.9	9 2010	) •		Fish caught by trawling (%)	0.6	2014	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	40.6	5 2007	7 •	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land	r	-10	_	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	72.2	2 2018	8 •	-	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	7.5 2		•	7
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		3 2019		•	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA		
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2019		1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2		•	4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		ZU.		_	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1	2018	•	•
	41.2	201	7		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2018	•	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		3 2017			(per million population)				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2005			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	10.0		•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		-	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	38.3	2018	•	<b>→</b>
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	U.S	9 2013	3	T	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy  Population with access to electricity (%)	E11	1 201	7	•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		1 2017 1 2016		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		NA		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	13.4	1 2016	) •	7	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019	•	-
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA	NA	4	•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA			
					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD	INA	IVA		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	F 2	2010	- •	-	per 100,000 population) *	0.0	2019	•	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		3 2018			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	24.7	2019	•	<b>1</b>
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	10.3	3 2018	} •	•		۷	2012		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	1		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	2.5	5 2019	<b>9</b>	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA	NΔ		•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2010	) •	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		1WA		•
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  *	15.9 2	2018 2019		•
					Corporate lax haven score (sesses 100 mors)	٠. ـ		-	

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

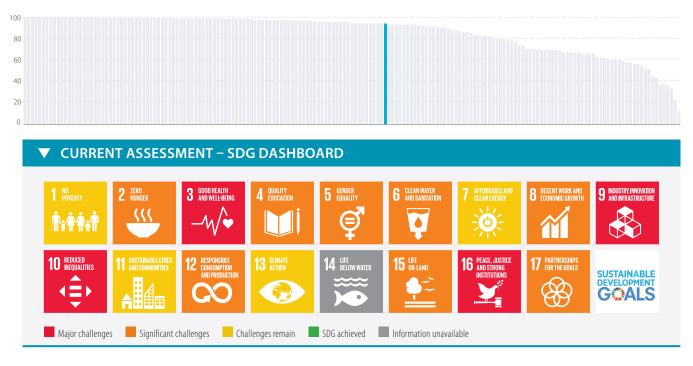
### **PARAGUAY**

## **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 67.7 70.4 SDG Global rank 90 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





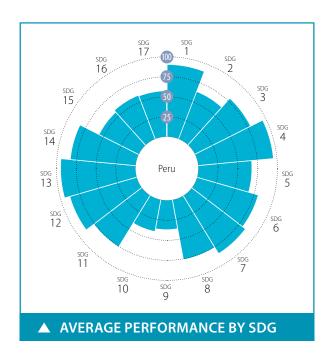
### **PARAGUAY**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	1.0 2020 •	1	Population using the internet (%)	65.0 2018		- 1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	4.5 2020	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	57.7 2018	8 •	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.5 2018	8 •	7
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	10.7 2017 •	1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.6 2016 •	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2020	0 •	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.0 2016	1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018	R	-
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.3 2016	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2 2016		-
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017 •	1		0.2 2010		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.4 2017	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	50.5 2017	7	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.3 2015	<u> </u>		30.3 2017	/	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	129 2017 •	$\rightarrow$	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) ( $\mu g/m^3$ )	11.9 2017	7 •	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.7 2018 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.3 2017	7	•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	20.2 2018 •	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	48.6 2018		7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	43.0 2018	$\rightarrow$		40.0 2010	0	/
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2018 •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1.2.2011		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	17.5 2016	4	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2 2015		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.5 2010		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.4 2016		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	57 2016	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	26.1 2012		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	22.7.2016		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.6 2012		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.7 2016	<b>*</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	61.9 2010		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.2 2016	<b>→</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.5 2010	0 •	_
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	70.5 2017	<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.5 2016	<b>→</b>	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.8 2017		1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88 2018	T	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.6 2015		•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	69.0 2017	7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA NA	4	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.6 2018	Ψ	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA	4	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	87.2 2012		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA	4	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	73.4 2012	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA	4	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.3 2018		Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA NA	4	
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	8 •	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	78.9 2016	1	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.3 2018	R 👝	4
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.2 2018 •	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.8 2018		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	68.1 2019	7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2019		•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.3 2020 •	$\rightarrow$	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	1.6 2018		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1.0 2010		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.6 2017	1	(per million population)	0.4 2018	8	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	89.8 2017	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.8 2010		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	8.9 2016	5 <b>a</b>	-
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.7 2018	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	76.1 2018		4
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	2.7 2013 •	1	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the			
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			city or area where they live (%)	51.1 2018	8 •	T
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.3 2017	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.2 2019	9 🛑	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	66.2 2016	7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	69.1 2018	8	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	28 2019	9 •	<b>→</b>
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.1 2017	Т	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	27.6 2016	6	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD *	0.0 2019	9 •	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.9 2018		per 100,000 population)	22 4 2014	0 ~	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.6 2018 •	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	32.4 2019	9 🧶	<u>T</u>
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	48.6 2017 •	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.6 2016	6 •	1
		•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			_
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	4.8 2019					
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	4.8 2019 • 0.4 2010 •	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA 17.4 2017		

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

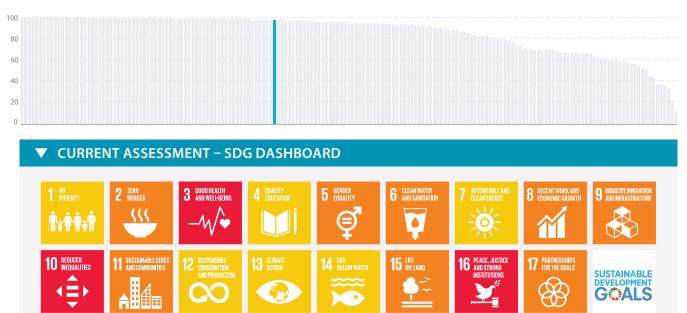
### **PERU**

# **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 70.4 SDG Global rank 61 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





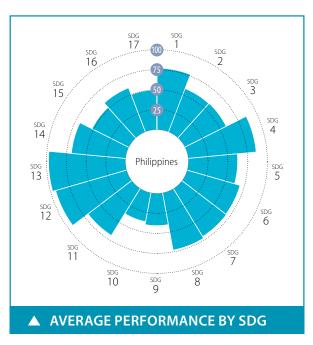
Notes: The full title of Goal 2"Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

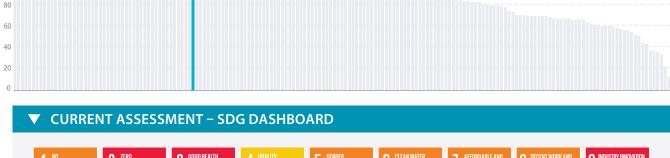
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ratir	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	2.3 2020 •		Population using the internet (%)	52.5 2018	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	8.5 2020 •	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	65.7 2017	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	9.7 2017	<b>→</b>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3 2018	4
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	24.4.2020	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.1 2016	T	universities (worst 0–100 best)	31.1 2020 •	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.0 2016	T	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2018	<b>→</b>
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.7 2016	*	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 2017	$\rightarrow$
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017	<b>*</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	4.2 2017 • 0.8 2015 •	<b>T</b> '	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	48.9 2017	
3 3 3 3	0.6 2013	7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	00 2017		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	88 2017	T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	24.8 2017	7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.3 2018	T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	92.6 2017	<b>1</b>
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.3 2018	T	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	55.3 2019	$\rightarrow$
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	123.0 2018	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2018	T	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9 2014	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	12.6 2016 •	1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.8 2016	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	27.9 2012	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	64 2016 •		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.0 2012	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.5 2016	<b>→</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	19.1 2010	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.9 2016	7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.1 2010	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	56.9 2017	<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	92.4 2016	1	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.0 2017	T
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	84 2018 •	4	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3 2015	<b>*</b>
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	77.0 2017 •	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	365.4 2018	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0 2019 🔸	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water	303.1 = 1.1	
SDG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	77.9 2018	•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.7 2018	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	57.0 2019	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	98.0 2018	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	4.9 2014	4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0 2018 •		Fish caught by trawling (%)	2.2 2014	<b>*</b>
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	66.6 2017	<b>1</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0 2010	
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)		•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.1 2018	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	89.7 2018	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.8 2018	$\rightarrow$
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	82.8 2019	T	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2019	•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.2 2020 •		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.2 2018	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.7 2018	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	91.1 2017	T	(per million population)	0.7 2010	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	74.3 2017 •	<b>→</b>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.5 2010		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.7 2017 •	$\rightarrow$
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	46.4 2018	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	40.8 2018	1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	1.6 2013	<u> 1</u>	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	44.9 2019	7
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			city or area where they live (%)		•
Population with access to electricity (%)	96.4 2017	T	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.5 2019	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	75.1 2016 •	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	97.7 2018	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.0 2017 •	1	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	36 2019 • 21.8 2016 •	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	-		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	* 0.0 2019 •	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.0 2018	•	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2017	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.6 2018	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	30.2 2019	1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	17 6 2017		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	42.6 2017 •	T	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.1 2016	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	3.3 2019 •	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA NA •	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2010	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	17.0 2017	•
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0 2019	

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





100 (best) to 0 (worst) 100 60







Value Year Rating Trend 60.1 2017 • 1 68.4 2017 • 🛧

2.7 2018 • 1

28.5 2020 • • 0.0 2018 • → 0.1 2013 • •

40.9 2018 • →

36.5 2018 • →

0.6 2019 • 🕹 0.4 2018

0.1 2018 • •

8.4 2017 • 7 74.7 2018 • 🕹

62.4 2019 • 👈 4.5 2019 91.8 2018 • 34 2019 • 11.1 2016 •

0.0 2019 43.9 2019 •

4.0 2009 •

NA NA •

16.3 2018 • -> \* 0.0 2019 •

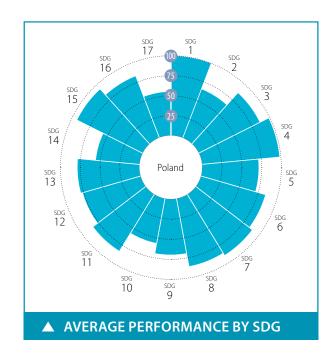
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SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating T		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	3.1 2020 •	1	Population using the internet (%)
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	22.1 2020 •	<u>↑</u>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	13.3 2017 •	7	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	33.4 2015 •	<b>→</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.1 2015		Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	6.4 2016	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017 •	<b>↑</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.7 2017	T	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.8 2015	<u> </u>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	121 2017 •	7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	28.4 2018	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)
N / 1 / 1	554.0 2018	Ψ.	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2018 •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	26.8 2016	<b>→</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)			Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	185 2016 •		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.3 2016	T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)
Life expectancy at birth (years)		<b>→</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		<b>→</b>	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		1	SDG13 – Climate Action
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		7	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		<b>†</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)
SDG4 – Quality Education	0.5 20.7	_	SDG14 – Life Below Water
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	93.8 2017	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	78.2 2017	Ť	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.1 2015	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)
	JJ.1 2015 •		Fish caught by trawling (%)
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	52.5 2017 •	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land
	104.3 2018	<b>1</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		<b>i</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		<b>→</b>	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.6 2017	<b>A</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		7	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	26.0 2015		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.7 2018	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)		1	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)
	1.9 2013		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	03.0.2017	<b>A</b>	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)
Population with access to electricity (%)		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	43.2 2016 •	<b>→</b>	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.4 2017 •	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)
			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.5 2018		per 100,000 population)
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.7 2018	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	7.7 ZUIO 💆		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals
	34.5 2017 •	<b>→</b>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)
			J
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	2,2 2019	<b>1</b>	For high-income and all OFCD DAC countries: International concessional
	2.2 2019 • 0.1 2010 •	<b>↑</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)

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

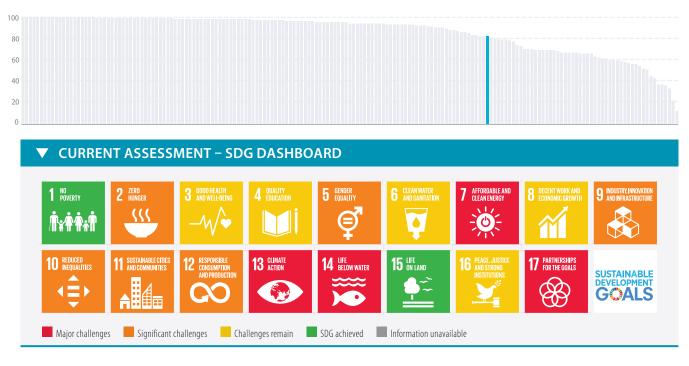
**PHILIPPINES** 

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 78.1 SDG Global rank 23 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

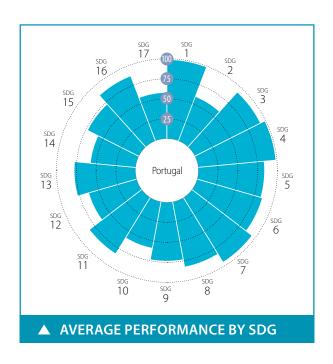




SDG1 – No Poverty		Year Ratin	-	•	Value Ye		-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2020	- 1	Population using the internet (%)	77.5 20		•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)		2020	_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	171.7 20	18	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  SDG2 – Zero Hunger	9.6 .	2017 •	<u>T</u>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2 20	18 •	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2017	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	29.6 20	20 🛑	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2016		Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.9 20	10 🗨	4
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	2016	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.0 20		,
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.1	2016	1	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	7.2 20		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017 🔵	1	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	2.0 20		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017	•	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	34.9 20	19 •	7
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)		2015		Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science	41.0 20	15	
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	44.5	2015 •		and engineering)	41.0 20	15	_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2017	- 1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	42.9 20		4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2018	- 1	Palma ratio	1.0 20		- :
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	16.0	2018 • 2018 •	- :	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	11.2 20	1/ -	4
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2018	4	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	20.9 20	17	7
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	18.7	2016	T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	99.0 20		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	38	2016		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.2 20		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				Population with rent overburden (%)	6.2 20		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016			U.Z ZU	.,	_
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	11 0 30	16 🥌	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19) Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2017 • 2016 •	- 1	Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	11.9 20 30.7 20		-
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.2 20		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017	- 1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	32.8 20		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2017	- 1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.4 20		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2016		Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6 20		
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	24.2	2017	1	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	22.7	2014 🔸		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	8.0 20	17	J
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.0 20		4
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	NA •		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	387.1 20		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		NA •		Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )	11.9 20		•
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8	2008		SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.1	2017 •	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	83.8 20	18	1
Fertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)		2018	- 1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	44.3 20		•
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)		2018	-	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	59.9 20		
/ariation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		2018		Fish caught by trawling (%)	56.5 20	14 🛑	1
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)		2018	_	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 20	18 •	•
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	39.3	2018 •	- 1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.6 20	18 •	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	68.2	2017 •	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	91.8 20	18 •	1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.0	2018	4	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 20	19 •	1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2019	- 1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 20	18 •	•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1.0 20	18	•
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)		2016		(per million population)			
Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	136.2	2013		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8 20		Ţ
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.7	2017		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	9.1 20	18	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	73.9 20	18 •	1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	36.6	2015		Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.1 20	19	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	60.9	2018	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 20		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	9.0	2013	1	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	58.0 20		1
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.2	2017 •	1		* 0.0 20		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	93.3	2017 •	<u> </u>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 20	10	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				per 100,000 population)			
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2017	1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	28.9 20		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2016 •	1	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	195.1 20	1/ •	7
$CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total	19	2017	-	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.2 20	16	4
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	8.2	2018 •	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.1 20	17	-
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		NA •	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2018		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	40.4 20		-
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.4	2018		Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	55.6 20		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	86.7	2017 •	1	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	4.2 20		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2010	<b>^</b>	A control of the cont	1.2 20	.0	_
Employment-to-population ratio (%)		2010 <b>•</b> 2019 <b>•</b>	- 1				
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	30.2						
routi not in employment, education of training (NEET)	10 -	2018 🔎					

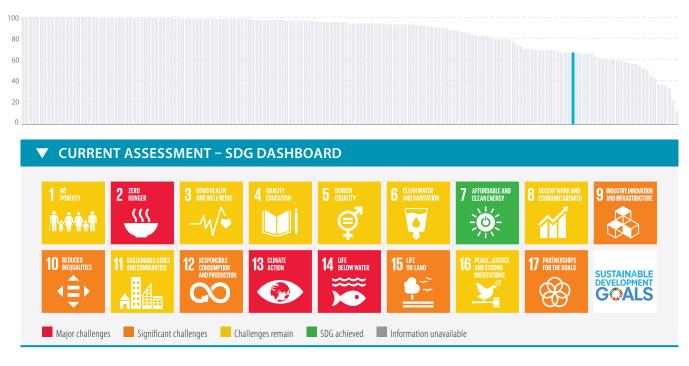
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 77.6 SDG Global rank 25 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



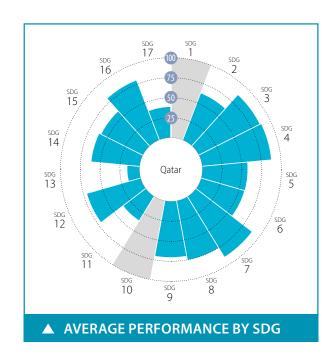


SDG1 – No Poverty		ear Ratin	_	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year R		
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		020	- 1	Population using the internet (%)	74.7 2018		
overty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)		020		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	73.8 2018	•	1
overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  5DG2 – Zero Hunger	10.7 20	017 •	1	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2 2018	•	1
revalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5.20	017	<b>1</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	40.3 2020	•	•
revalence of didefributisfilleric (70)  revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		016	•	universities (worst 0–100 best)			_
revalence of stanting in children under 5 years of age (%)  *revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		016	<b>A</b>	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.4 2018		1
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		016	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.3 2017		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		017		Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	9.5 2018		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		017	•	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	3.4 2017		
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.1 20		$\rightarrow$	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	41.2 2019	•	7
field gap closure (% of potential yield)		015		Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science	38.1 2015	•	•
	20.5 2	015		and engineering)			_
5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	0.00	047		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		017	T	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	42.1 2015		5
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		018	1	Palma ratio	1.2 2017		1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		018	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	10.1 2017	•	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		018	7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 20	018	T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	8.2 2017		
age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	11.1 20	016	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	0.2 2017		1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and				Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0 2017		1
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10 20	016		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	52.2 2019	•	-
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.4 20	016	<b>1</b>	Population with rent overburden (%)	8.4 2017	•	
fe expectancy at birth (years)		016		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		017	<b>*</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	17.3 2016	•	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		015	<b>•</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	52.9 2012		
ercentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0 20		<b>*</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.4 2012		(
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	82.0 20		<b></b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	35.5 2010		(
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		019	本	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	12.9 2010		(
ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		016		Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0 2018		
ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		017					
aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)		014		SDG13 – Climate Action	4.0.2017		
· · · · · ·				Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.8 2017		
DG4 – Quality Education	. 00 6 24	017	•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.6 2015		-
et primary enrollment rate (%)	98.6 20		T	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2019		
, , ,	98.6 20		T	Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )	9.0 2016	•	_
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7 20		•	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.3 20		T	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.7 2018	•	4
ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)  SA score (worst 0–600 best)	492.0 20	018	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	52.3 2019	•	•
ariation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		018	Ţ	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	67.2 2014		
nderachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	19.6 20		Y.	Fish caught by trawling (%)	11.3 2014	•	
esilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)		018	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6 2018	•	(
·	71.1 2	010		SDG15 – Life on Land			
DG5 – Gender Equality				Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.1 2018	•	-
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	79.1 20	017	4	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		•	6
(% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)				Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2019		
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.0 20		T	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2018	•	-
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	84.0 20		T	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	4.0. 2010		
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	40.0 20		T	(per million population)	4.0 2018	_	
ender wage gap (% of male median wage)		017	T	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
ender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	NA	NA •		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7 2017	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	15.9 2018		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9 20	017 •		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the			
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.6 20	017 •		city or area where they live (%)	83.3 2019	•	•
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.2 20	005		Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.9 2019	•	(
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	55.0 20	018 •		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2018		(
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	27.0 20	013 🔸	1	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	62.0 2019		
opulation using safely managed water services (%)	95.3 20	017 •	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	3.4 2016		
opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	84.7 20	017 🔵	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				per 100,000 population)	0.5 2019		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 20	017	4	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	12.6 2019	•	•
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 20		*	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	131.5 2017	•	3
O <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total				SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.9 20	017 •	T	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.8 2015	•	-
nare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	24.7 20	018	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2 2017	•	
	0.2.24	Λ1Q <u></u>	6	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA	•	
djusted GDP growth (%)		018		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	45.8 2019		
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.5 20	018		Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	54.0 2020		(
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	92.3 20	017 •	1	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	3.3 2016		
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		010	<b></b>		3.3 2010		_
mployment-to-population ratio (%)	70.5 20		•				
ATIONOVITICAL TOTOUDUIGHOLLIANO U707	10.0 2	U17 🕶					
outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)		018					

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

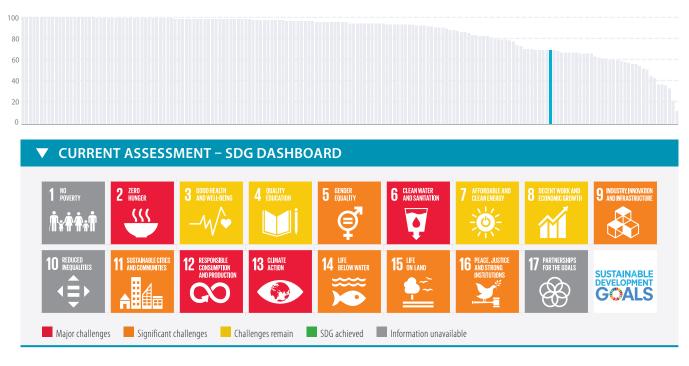
### **QATAR**

## **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 66.3 64.7 SDG Global rank 103 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





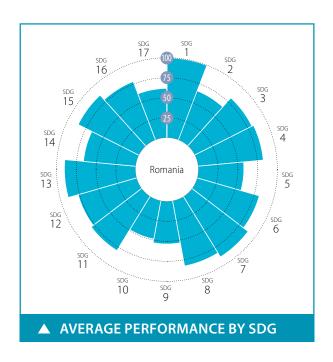


SDG1 – No Poverty			r Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year Rati		[ren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		A NA			Population using the internet (%)	99.7 2			T
Toverty Headcount fatio at \$5.20/ day (70)	* NA	NA	IA •	•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	125.9 2	.018		T
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	* 1:	201	7		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.4 2	2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2 2017			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	13.6.6		_	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		5 2016			universities (worst 0–100 best)	40.6 2	<u>1</u> 020 <b>▼</b>	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		7 2016			Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.5 2	2018 (	•	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		1 2016		-	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2015	•	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		A NA			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		1 2017			Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	NA	NA •	•	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.0	2015	ن 🌘	•	, ,	11/	DVA		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		9 2017			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	91.2 2	2017	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		5 2018			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA /		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		8 2018			Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2012		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2018	-			U⁴T./ ∠	.012		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	A NA	IA •		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	101	2212		-
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	15.3	3 2016	6 -	<b>1</b>	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2012		9
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		20			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	11.3 2			-
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	47	7 2016	.6	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012		9
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		3 2016		1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2010		0
Life expectancy at birth (years)		1 2016		7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	10./ ∠	2010		•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		9 2017			SDG13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2015		<b>T</b>	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	44.0 2			1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		3 2018		1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		0 2017		<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	107901.6 2	2018	•	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	0.4	4 2014	4 •		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.0 2	2018	•	-
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		1 2018		1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	62.3 2	2019	•	7
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		4 2018		<b>→</b>	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA •	•	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	94.6	5 2017	7 •	•	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA •	•	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2	2018	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	68.9	9 2012	2 •	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	a) 33.3 2i	2018	•	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	119.4	4 2018	18	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018 NA		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	60.7	7 2019	19 🔵	•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2i			1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	9.8	8 2020	.0	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2019 NA		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.6	5 2017	7	1	(per million population)	1.0 2	2018	•	•
Population using at least basic arriving water services (%)	4000	2017			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		1 2005			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	047	2014		-
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2003			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				-
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)		5 2013			Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the		2015		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					city or area where they live (%)	92.1 2	2012	•	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	100 (	0 2017	7	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.4 2	2019	•	-
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		5 2017 5 2016		<b>*</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2			•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per				1	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2018		1
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.9	9 2017	7 •	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		NA •		•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.2 2	2019	•	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		4 2018			per 100,000 population)				1
	* NA	A NA	Α •	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	42.5 2	2019 (		1
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2 224	1	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	5.7 2	2014		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	65.9	9 201			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		2014		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		9 2011 1 2019		1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	l			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	0.1		19 •	<b>↑</b>	-	l	NA •	•	

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

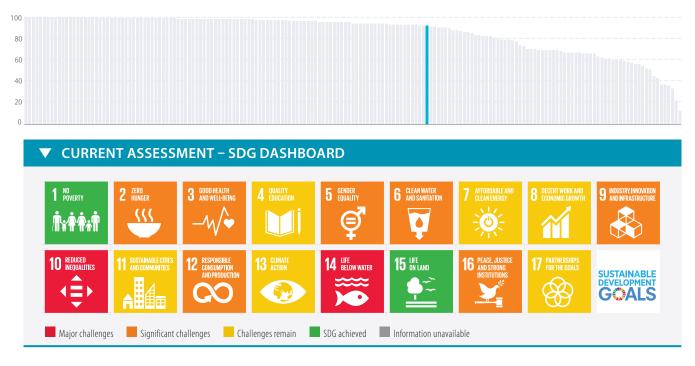
### **ROMANIA**

# **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 74.8 70.9 SDG Global rank 38 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





## **ROMANIA**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rat	ting Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.1 2020 • 🛧	Population using the internet (%)	70.7 2018	• 1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.9 2020 • 🛧	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	88.0 2018	• 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.9 2018	• 1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2017 • ↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.8 2002	universities (worst 0–100 best)	22.3 2020	• •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.5 2002	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.5 2018	• 1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.5 2016 • •	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5 2017	• ;
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017 • →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.2 2017 • ↑	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	45.8 2016	• (
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.5 2015 • ↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	10.0	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	19 2017 • ↑	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	14.6 2017	• -
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.4 2018 • ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	89.8 2017	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7.3 2018 • ↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57.5 2019	• 1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	68.0 2018 • 7		37.3 20.3	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2018 • ↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1 2 2015	• (
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.4 2016 • 7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.3 2015 ( 11.6 2016 (	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	29.4 2012	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	59 2016	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.3 2012	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	10.3 2016 • •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	41.3 2010	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.2 2016 • →	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.2 2010	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	36.2 2017 • <del>•</del>		Z.Z 2010	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.2 2015	SDG13 – Climate Action	2.5.2017	
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86 2018	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.5 2017	• 7
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	74.0 2017	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.6 2015	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.1 2019	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	7.3 2019	
	0.1 2012	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
SDG4 – Quality Education	82.2 2017 • 👃	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	99.3 2018	• 7
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	58.1 2019	• -
Lower secondary completion rate (%) Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	89.0 2016 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA (	
	99.4 2010	Fish caught by trawling (%)	70.3 2014	
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	• •
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	46.5 2004 • ↑	SDG15 – Life on Land  Maan area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	77.3 2018	• 1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	93.8 2018 • 🞵	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.9 2018	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	70.8 2019 • 🛧	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2019	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.9 2020 • 🞵	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.9 2019	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 2010	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 2017 • ↑	(per million population)	0.5 2018	• •
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	84.3 2017 • 🞵	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.0 2015 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.5 2017	• 4
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	30.4 2018 • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	6.1 2018	• 4
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	5.6 2013 • 🛧	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		city or area where they live (%)	60.0 2019	• 1
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2017 • ↑	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.6 2019	• (
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	85.9 2016 • 🛧	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA NA	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	1 2 2017	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	44 2019	• 1
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.2 2017 • →	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0.9 2016	• (
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD *	* 0.0 2019	• (
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	4.4 2018	per 100,000 population)		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.3 2018	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	25.7 2019	• 1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	57.8 2017 • ↓	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		_
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.9 2016	• 4
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	4.0 2019 ● ↑ 0.2 2010 ● ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	• (
		public illiance, incraaming official action public interest (1)		

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

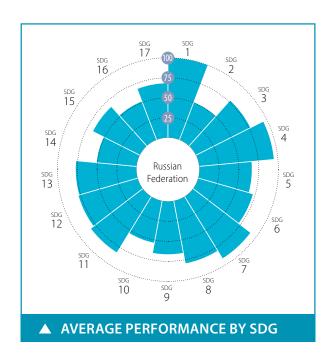


Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)

55.6 2019 •

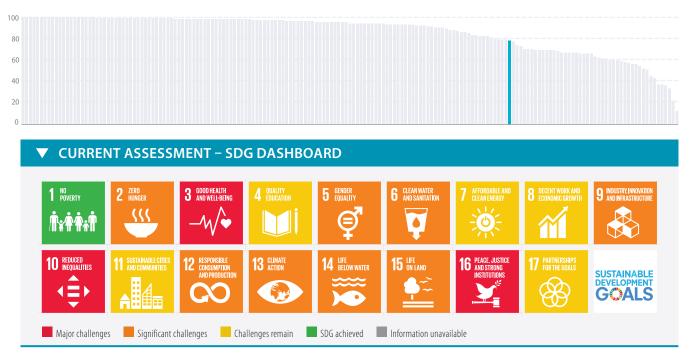
### **RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 70.9 SDG Global rank 57 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





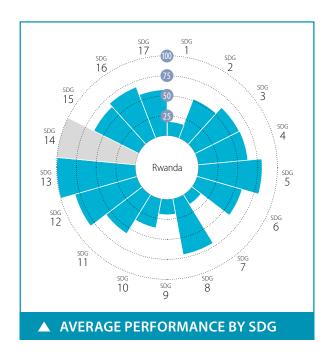
# **RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year F	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year	Ratin	g Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.0	2020	•	1	Population using the internet (%)	80.9 2018	•	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.0	2020	•	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	87.3 2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8 2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2017		T	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	NA	•	•	universities (worst 0–100 best)	51.6 2020	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA			•	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.6 2018	•	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		Ψ	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.1 2017		<b>→</b>
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		<b>→</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		T	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	44.0 2015	•	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.6	2015	•	<b>→</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	11.0 2013		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2017		1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	16.2 2017	•	$\rightarrow$
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.2	2018	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	96.3 2017		4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2018		1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	59.9 2018		7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2018		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	33.3 2010		-
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.5 2012		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	25.4	2016	•	<b>1</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.7 2016		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)					Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	33.2 2012		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	49	2016	•	•	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.4 2012		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	18 0	2016		<b>→</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	27.2 2010		
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016		7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.0 2010		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2010		<b>1</b>		4.0 2010		_
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2017			SDG13 – Climate Action	44.2.2047		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2014		<b>4</b>	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	11.3 2017		<b>→</b>
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017		<b>A</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.5 2015		T
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2017		4	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3625.6 2018	_	
	5.5	2010		•	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education	OF 1	2017		•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.8 2018		$\rightarrow$
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2017 2016		T	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	67.9 2019		7
Lower secondary completion rate (%) Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2018			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	52.1 2014		•
	77.7	2010			Fish caught by trawling (%)	60.0 2014		7
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	•	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	72.4	2011	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.4 2018		_
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.3	2018	•	<b>1</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)			7
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	77.8	2019	•	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	27.3 2018 1.0 2019		<b>A</b>
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.8	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2019		1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 2010		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.1	2017	•	1	(per million population)	0.9 2018	•	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	90.5	2017	•	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.4	2015		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.2 2017		4
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	9.0 2018		4
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)		2013		<b>→</b>	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	9.0 2010		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					city or area where they live (%)	57.5 2018	•	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2017	•	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.7 2019		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	98.3	2016	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2018	•	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	1.5	2017	•	7	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	28 2019		<b>+</b>
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)					Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	4.1 2019	•	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2018			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	50.3 2019		ماء
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.5	2018	•			50.5 2015	•	~
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	75.8	2017	•	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.7 2016	•	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	4.6	2019	•	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.4	2010	•	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA		•
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	27.5 2018	•	7
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0.0 2019		

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

### **RWANDA**

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 56.6 53.1 SDG Global rank 132 (OF 166)



### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





Notes: The full title of Goal 2"Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tre		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Ratin	g Trenc
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	45.9 2020 • -		Population using the internet (%)	21.8			7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	72.9 2020 • -	<b>→</b>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	39.0	2018	3	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.8	2018	3	<b>1</b>
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	36.8 2017 • 🔻	₩.	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	37.9 2015 • -	<b>→</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2020	) •	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.2 2015	1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	₹ •	<b>→</b>
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.8 2016 • 1	↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  *		2017		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017 • 1	<b>^</b>		0.0	2017		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.3 2017	¥	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	50.1	2014		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.8 2015 • -	<b>→</b>		30.1	2010	, •	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	248 2017 • 1	<b>↑</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	43.2	2017	7	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.9 2018 • 1	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	75.0	2017	7	4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	35.3 2018 • 1	<b>↑</b>	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	47.2			7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	59.0 2018 • -	<b>→</b>	·	77.2	2013		•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3 2018 • 1	<b>1</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	ГС	2016		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	18.2 2016	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	•		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	13.3	2016		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	121 2016 • •		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.7 2016	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2012		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	<u>_</u>	7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2010		•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	39.1 2017		SDG13 – Climate Action	0.1	2010	, -	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)			Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1	2017	7	•
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97 2018 • 1	<b>1</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		<b>A</b>
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	57.0 2017	7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2016		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.3 2019	<b>↓</b>		0.0	2010		
SDG4 – Quality Education		_	SDG14 – Life Below Water  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NIA	NIA		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.8 2018		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA	NA NA		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	36.8 2018 • -	<b>→</b>	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA			•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)			Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA			•
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females			SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0	2010		
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	62.9 2015 • 1	Т	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.5	2018	2 _	_
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	79.6 2018 • 7	7	Mean area that is protected in renestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.0			4
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	100.8 2019 • 1	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	61.3 2020 • 1	<b>↑</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2018		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	57.7 2017 • -	<b>→</b>	(per million population)	0.3	2018	3	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	66.6 2017 • 🦻	7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.4 2000		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.5	2015		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2015		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	0.6 2013 • 4	1	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the				
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			city or area where they live (%)	80.3	2019	) •	Т
Population with access to electricity (%)	34.1 2017 • 🧦	7	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.0	2019	•	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.6 2016 • -	<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	56.0	2018	•	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	NIA NIA G		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	53	2019	•	1
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA NA •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	28.5	2016	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD *	0.0	2019		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.5 2018		per 100,000 population)	0.0	2013		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	11.6 2018 •		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	52.4	2019	•	<b>→</b>
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	50.0 2017 • 4	<b>↑</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.8	2016	5 •	<b>+</b>
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	1.0 2019 • 1	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	K1.A	b I A		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2010 • 4	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	' -	_

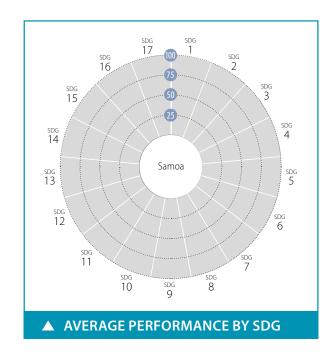
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)

\* 0.0 2019 •

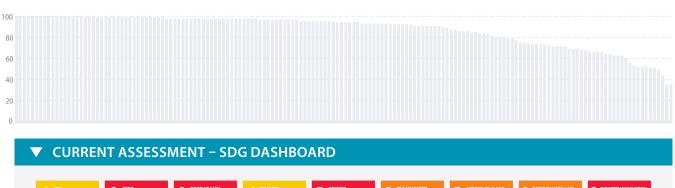


# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 49.6 na SDG Global rank NA (OF 166)



### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)







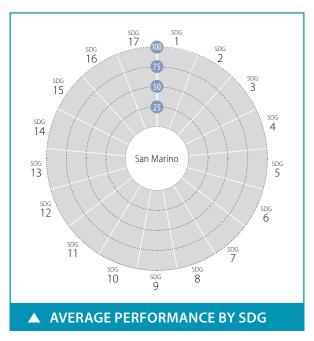


SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year F	ating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value '	Year Ra	ting T	rend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.2	2020	•	1	Population using the internet (%)	33.6 2	2017	•	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	4.1	2020	•	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	26.2 2	2017	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.7	2017		•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2017		<b>T</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 *		2020		
, , , , , ,				T	universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2	2020	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	47.3	2014		T	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2	2018	•	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2010		•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA (	•	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)		NA 2015		<b>→</b>	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	43.3 2	2013	•	
	1.0	2013	•	7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2017		T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	11.5 2	2017	•	T
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2018		T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	90.1 2	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2018		T	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA		•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2018		T	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				_
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	2.1 2	2011		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.6	2016	•	1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	2.6 2			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	555.1 2			
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	85	2016	•	•	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.8 2		•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.3	2016		1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	15.8 2			•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.1			7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2010		•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	23.9			4	SDG13 – Climate Action	2.3 2	.010	_	_
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	82.5		•			145	0017		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		1	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.4 2			T
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	58.0			7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		T
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		NA		•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2	2018	•	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG14 – Life Below Water				
	94.4	2010		.1.	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	11.9 2		•	<b>→</b>
Net primary enrollment rate (%) Lower secondary completion rate (%)	105.5			<b>*</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	92.2 2		•	T
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.1				Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	30.6 2		•	•
	22.1	2010			Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		•	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2	2018	•	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	39.4	2014	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA	•		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.1 2	2018	•	T
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	61.3			4	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•	•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	10.0			<b>-</b>	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2	2019	•	4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	10.0		_	_	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA	NA (	•	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.4	2017		<b>A</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.4 2	2018	•	
Population using at least basic unfixing water services (%)		2017		•	(per million population)				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		NA		1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	24.			_
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2013	•	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)		2013			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	6.5 2	2018	•	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	7.7	2013		<u>T</u>	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	NA	•	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	96.8	2017		$\rightarrow$	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA (	•	•
Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	32.3			<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	58.6 2		•	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	32.3	2010	•	7	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA (	•	•
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA	NA	•	•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		NA (	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2	2019	•	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.2	2018	•		per 100,000 population)	102 1	0010		•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	18.3 2	.019		<u>T</u>
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.3 2	2016	•	•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	8.4	2019	•	$\rightarrow$	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2010		1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA			
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	33.1 2			T
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0.0 2	2019	•	_

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

▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

# ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 70.9 na SDG Global rank NA (OF 166)



100 (best) to 0 (worst) 100

60

### **CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD**



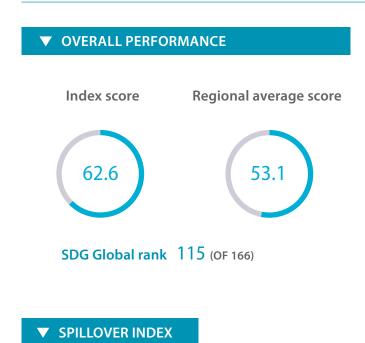


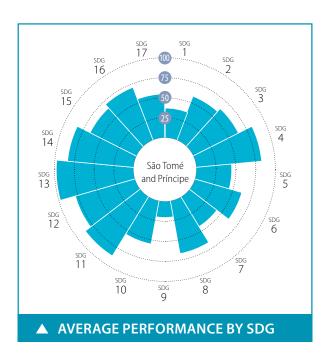
### **SAN MARINO**

SDG1 – No Poverty		e Year R		,			Year F		,
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		A NA			1 3		2017		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	NA	A NA	<u>, •</u>	•	_	130./	2017	•	T
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA.	4	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) *		2 2017			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of ton 3				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) *		5 2016			universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2020	) •	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) *		7 2016			Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.3	3 2018	R •	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	NA				Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA			
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA		Α •			1 5.			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA		4		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	NA	N/A	Α •	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	NA	. NA	4	•		INEV	1973		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA	A NA	4	•	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	NA	NA NA	4	•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	0.9	9 2018	3	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA.	Λ •	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2018		- 1	Access to Improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA NA		A •	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	3	1		IVA	INA		•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	A NA	4	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1.4	201/		9
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	NA	A NA	Α •		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2016		•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	110.	110.	_	_	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		NA NA		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	NA	A NA	4	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	251.2			•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	145.6			•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016			Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	148.1			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	NA				Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	74.6	2010	) 🛡	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	NA				SDG13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA				Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		$\rightarrow$
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		9 2018		•	coz emissions embodica in imports (teoz/capita)		2015		7
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)			A •		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA.	A •	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	. Na	4		SDG14 – Life Below Water	_	-	_	
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA NA	Α •	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		9 2004				NA			•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	103.2	2 2018	3	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	Α •	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0	2018	3	•	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		Α •	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	NA	A NA	4	•	SDG15 – Life on Land				9
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	A NA	Α •		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA			•
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA				Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA			•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		7 2020			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		1
		2020		_	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA	NA.		•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	1000	201	-	•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	59.1	2018	3 •	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2017		T	(per million population)				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017		•	SDG TO T CUCC, Subtree und Strong institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		A NA			Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2002		•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2 2018			onsentenced detainees (70 or prison population)	83.3	2018	3 •	1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	17/.5	3 2013	•	Ψ	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	NA NA	4	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	100 0	2017	-	•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA.	Λ •	
***		2017			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		) 2018		•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2016	,	1	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	100.0			
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA	A NA		•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA			•
					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD)				
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth  Adjusted GDP growth (%)	NIA	NI/			per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	) •	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA NA				Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	NA	NA NA	A •	•
2 1 1 1 2	NA	IN/A			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	A NA	Α •	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.9	2011		•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	NA	A NA		•	Torring in income and all ozeb brie countries, international concessional	NΔ	N/A	Α	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	10.0	0 2010	) •	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA NA	, •	,
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		NA		•
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	61.5	2019	<i>j</i>	•

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







100 (best) to 0 (worst) 100 60 20 ▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



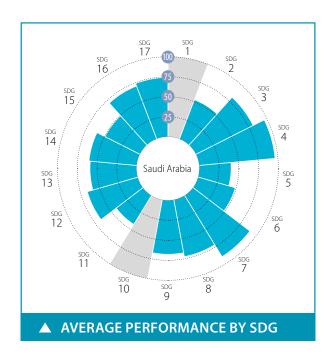


# SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	•	Value Year		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	18.7 2020 • 7	1 3 1,7	29.9 2017		7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	50.2 2020 • →		33.5 2018	8	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3 2018	.8	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	7.0 2017 • ↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Panking: Average score of ton 3			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.2 2014 • ↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2020	.0	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.0 2014 • 🛧	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018	Q 🛑	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	12.4 2016 • 🔸	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA NA		4
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017 • 🛧		IN/ v · · ·	1 -	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.1 2017 • 🔸	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	44.1 201	0	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.1 2015 • 🔱	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	44.1 2010	) 🐷	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	130 2017 • →	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	28.5 2017	7 •	. 4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.0 2018 • 🛧				•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	31.2 2018 • 🛧	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)	98.5 2017 NA NA		1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	124.0 2018 • 🛧	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA NA	IA •	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2018 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	204		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	18.5 2016 • →	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5 2014		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	18.5 2010 -	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.2 2016		<i>f</i> •
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	162 2016	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	489.3 2012		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.1 2012		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27.5 2016		9.5 2010		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	68.7 2016 • →	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.3 2010	0 •	<i>i</i> •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	94.6 2017 • →	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	92.5 2014	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.7 2017	7 •	1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95 2018 • ↑	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2 2015	5	•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	55.0 2017 • →	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	* 0.0 2018	8	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA NA • •	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.4 2018	8	1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	93.1 2017 • 🛧	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	57.8 2019	9 •	, >
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	73.5 2017 • 🞵	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	8.6 2014	4	个
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.8 2018 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	2.1 2014		•
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	52.2 2014 • 🛪	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	76.3 2018	Q •	• •
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	79.2 2018 • 🔱	Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.8 2018		-
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	56.8 2019 • →	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2019		<u>.</u>
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	14.6 2020 • 🔱	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.8 2019 NA NA		A
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	84.3 2017 • 7		0.1 2018	8	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	43.0 2017 • →				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.9 2015	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.4 2011	1	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.2 2018	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	33.2 2018		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	4.9 2013 • ↑	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	33.2 2010	5 <del>-</del>	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		city or area where they live (%)	NA NA	Α •	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	72.5 2017 • 7	0 (0:1) ( (1.7) ()	NA NA	A •	
Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	16.8 2016 • <b>J</b>		95.2 2018		•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	·	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	46 2019		7
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA NA • •		26.0 2016		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD **			-
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.3 2018	per 100,000 population)	* 0.0 2019	) •	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA NA •	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	NA NA	.A •	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NA NA •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	7.6 201	-	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.6 2016	б 🤛	4
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	13.4 2019 • →	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	A •	, «
(	A	- sublictioance including official government, which we come a			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3 2010 • ↑	other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  *	* 14.5 2018		

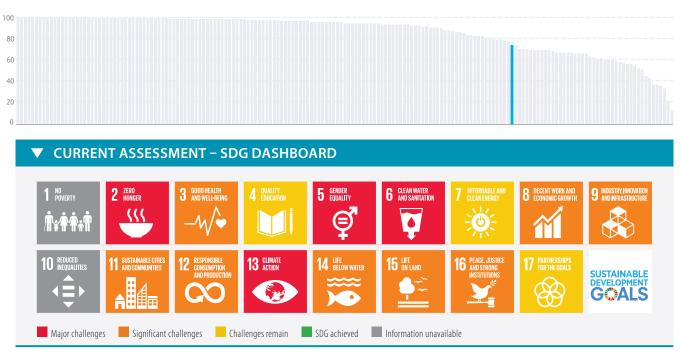
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 65.8 66.3 SDG Global rank 97 (OF 166)



### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





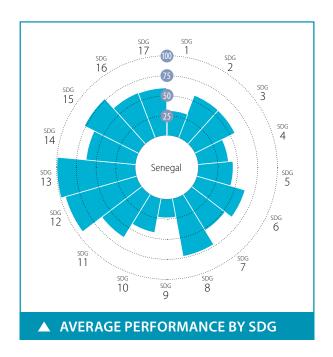
### SAUDI ARABIA

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year R	,	,		Value Ye		,	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) *		NA			Population using the internet (%)	93.3 20			1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%) *	* NA	NA	•	•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	111.1 20	018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	3.1 20	.018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	7.1	2017	•	1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.3	2005	. •	7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	45.8 20	.020	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.8	2005	•	1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.3 20	·Λ10		4
Prevalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)	35.4	2016	, •	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.8 20			7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	•	<b>→</b>	- <del> </del>	0.8 20	010	•	_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.6	2017	•	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.6	2015	•	1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	NA	NA (		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	17	2017	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	87.9 20	.017	•	+
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.7	2018	3	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2018		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		NA (	•	•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	10.0	2018	,	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	72.8 20	019	•	T
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	•		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	16.4	2016		•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.6 20	015	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.4	2016	•	Τ	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.9 20	016	•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	8/1	2016	5		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	72.3 20	012	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	04	2010			SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.1 20	.012	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	28.8	2016	. •	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	32.9 20	.010	•	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.8	2016	, •	<b>→</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.3 20	.010	•	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	7.3	2017	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.0	2013	•		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	17.9 20	.017	•	$\rightarrow$
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2018	, •	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.5 20			7
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	74.0	2017	•	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	214.2 20			
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.6	2019		1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.8 20	n18	•	<b>→</b>
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.5	2018		1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	62.5 20			4
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2017		1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	20.4 20			4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2017			Fish caught from overexploited of collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  Fish caught by trawling (%)	17.9 20			<b>1</b>
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5 20			•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females *						U.J 20	JIO		
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	41.5	2017	•	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land	23.1 20	010		_
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	89.1	2018	j	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				7
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2019		<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	17.7 20			7
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020		+	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 20			T
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA	NA (	•	
	100.0	2017	,	•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.8 20	.018	•	•
Population using at least basic unifixing water services (%)		2017		•	20 0 0 0				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2017		_	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	12.0		_	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)					Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.3 20		•	T
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)		2018			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	48.3 20	018	•	•
	/0.5	2013		W	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	87.9 20	.019	•	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					city or area where they live (%)				
Population with access to electricity (%)		2017		T	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.7 20			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	96.0	2016	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA 52.20		•	
${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO $_2$ /TWh)	1.6	2017	•	7	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	53 20 NA		•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 20	N19	•	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.6	2018	, •	•	per 100,000 population)	0.0 20	JIV	_	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) *	NA	NA		•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	65.9 20	019	•	4
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		2017			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.0 20	വവര		
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	5.0	2019	1	<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	7.0 20	JUO		
onemployment rate (% or total labor loice)		2019			public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA (	•	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.5	2010	<u> </u>	_					

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

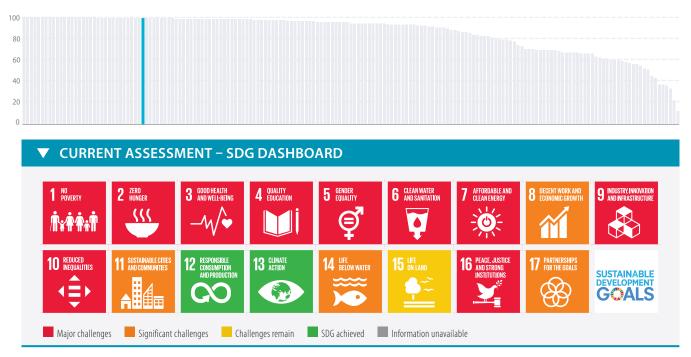


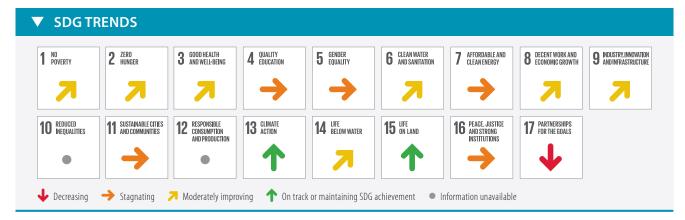
# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 58.3 53.1 SDG Global rank 127 (OF 166)



### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



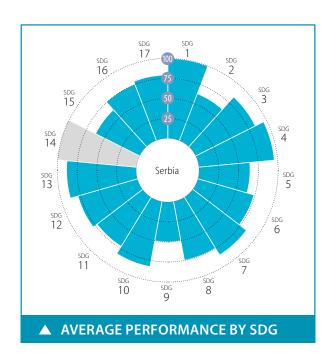


SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Y	ear Rati	ng Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	27.2 2020 •	7	Population using the internet (%)	46.0 20	)17	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	52.9 2020 •	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	42.1 20	)18 •	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.2 20	018	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	11.3 2017	1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2	,,,,	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.0 2016 •	7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 20	020	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.2 2016 •	1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 20	110	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.8 2016 •	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0 20		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017 •	1		0.0 20	010	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.3 2017 •	7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	47.0.00		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.9 2015 •	<b>4</b>	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	47.8 20	)   •	, •
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	315 2017 •	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	40.7 20	017	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.6 2018 •	7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	06.2.20	17	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	43.6 2018	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	86.2 20		,
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	118.0 2018 •	$\rightarrow$	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	48.8 20	)19 •	<u> </u>
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2018 •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	18.1 2016	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9 20		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.1 2010	1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.0 20		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	161 2016	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	13.2 20		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5 20		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.4 2016	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	14.0 20		
ife expectancy at birth (years)	66.8 2016	7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5 20	010	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	72.7 2017	7	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	68.4 2017	1	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.5 20	)17	1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	81 2018	7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 20	015	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 20	)19	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.5 2019	<u>T</u>	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.5 20	018	7
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	75.4 2017 •	<b>→</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	46.6 20	)19 🗨	) -
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	37.4 2017	Ψ.	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	26.5 20	)14	1
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	69.5 2017 •		Fish caught by trawling (%)	15.2 20	)14	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 20	018	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	50.9 2017 •	7	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.0 20	11R <b>(</b>	4
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	40.9 2018 •	<b>4</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA •	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	60.3 2019	$\rightarrow$	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 20		
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	43.0 2020 •	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3 20		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.5 20	710	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	80.7 2017	7	(per million population)	0.1 20	018	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	51.5 2017	<b>→</b>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	11.8 2000	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population) *	7.4 20	115	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.5 2018	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	42.1 20		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	0.9 2013	1	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the			
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			city or area where they live (%)	48.6 20	)19 •	, 1
Population with access to electricity (%)	61.7 2017	<b>→</b>	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.3 20	)19	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	31.7 2016	4	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	77.4 20	018	
20 <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	45 20	)19	, 4
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.9 2017 •	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	23.0 20	016	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	2.0.2010		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 20	)19	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.0 2018		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	25.8 20	)19 🖷	1
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.9 2018 •	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	25.0 2.	,,,	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	42.3 2017 •	<b>↑</b>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.0 20	016	1
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force)	6.6 2019	<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			•
	0.0 2015	~		NA	NA •	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2010 •	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.2 20		

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

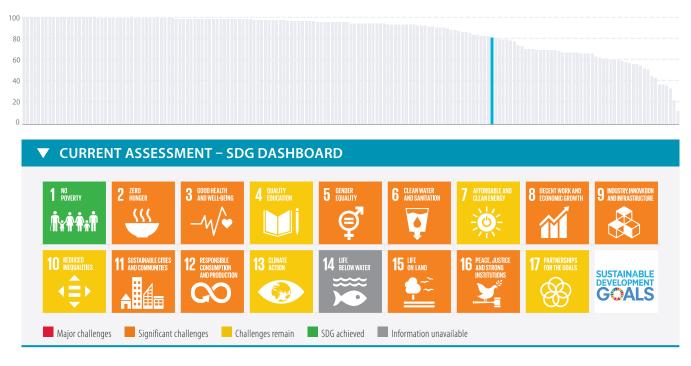
### **SERBIA**

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 75.2 70.9 SDG Global rank 33 (OF 166)



### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



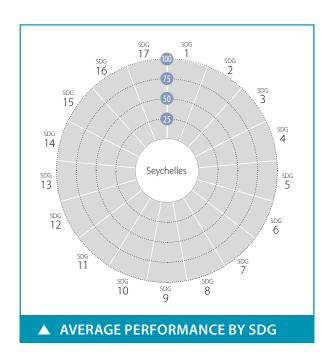


SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin	g Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year R	-	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.1 2020 •		Population using the internet (%)	73.4 2018		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.4 2020 •	<u> </u>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	66.0 2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.6 2018	•	+
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.7 2017 •	1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)			*
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.0 2014 •	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	22.5 2019	•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.9 2014	1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.5 2018	•	T
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.5 2016 •	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.9 2017		<b>*</b>
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017 •		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.5 2017	_	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.0 2017		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	33.8 2015		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.5 2015 🔸	<u> </u>		33.0 2013		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	12 2017 •	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	24.7 2017	•	7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.4 2018 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.0 2017		_
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.5 2018 •	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	46.4 2018		7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	17.0 2018 •	1		40.4 2010		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2018 •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	4.0.0045		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	19.1 2016	4	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0 2015		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	15.1 2010		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.1 2016		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	62 2016		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	15.2 2012		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	7.4.2016		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	13.9 2012		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.4 2016	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	21.6 2010		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.3 2016	7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.8 2010	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	14.7 2017		SDG13 – Climate Action			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.4 2014		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	5.7 2017	•	1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92 2018	T	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.4 2015	•	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	65.0 2017	T	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	10.5 2019	•	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9 2018 •	<u> </u>	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA		•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.6 2018	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA	•	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	98.0 2018	Τ	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7 2016 •		Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA NA	•	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.8 2018	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	38.7 2014	7	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.2 2018	_	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	29.5 2018		$\rightarrow$
Ratio of female-to-male libear years of education received (%)	75.3 2019	•	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.5 2018	•	<b>→</b>
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	37.7 2020	4	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 2019		1
	37.7 2020		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2018	•	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	00 0 0017	.1.	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	3.8 2018	•	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	85.5 2017 • 97.6 2017 •	•	(per million population)			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.2 2015		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.1 2017		1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	1.7 2018	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	15.6 2018	•	Τ
	9.4 2013 •	<u>T</u>	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	77.8 2018	•	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	40000000		Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	2.0.2010		
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2017	T	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	3.9 2019 99.4 2018		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	76.4 2016	1	, ,			J.
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.3 2017 •	<b>→</b>	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	39 2019 9.5 2016		•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.1 2018		per 100,000 population)	0.2 2019	•	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.3 2018		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	31.2 2019	•	1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	71.4 2017	4	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.9 2016	•	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	12.7 2019	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.5 2010	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA		•
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	32.8 2012	•	
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	• 0.0 2019		

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

### **SEYCHELLES**

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 53.1 na SDG Global rank NA (OF 166)



### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





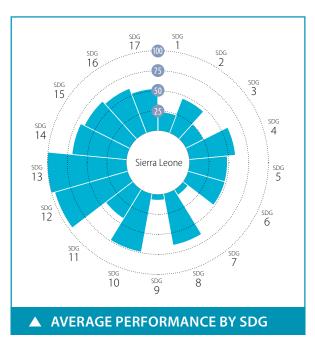
# **SEYCHELLES**

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year F			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		e Year		J Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	NA				Population using the internet (%)		3 2017		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	NA	NA		•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	80.	5 2018	3	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	N/	A NA	•	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) *	1.2	2017			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.9	2012	•	-	universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2020	) •	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2012		1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.	1 2018	3	T
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	14.0	2016	•	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2016		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2007			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	0			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		NA		•	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	40	1 2013	2 👝	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.2	2015	•	<b>→</b>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	49.	1 2013	) •	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	53	2017	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µq/m³)	20.2	2 2017	7	$\rightarrow$
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.8	2018	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	N/	A NA		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.5	2018	•	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	N/			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	18.0	2018	•	<b>1</b>		147	1 11/	, •	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	2	4 2011		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.2	2016	•	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		4 2012		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		20.0			Electronic waste (kg/capita)		5 2016		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	49	2016	•	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	1155.			
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	15.0	2016			SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		1 2012		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016		<b>+</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		3 2010		
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016		7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	11.	5 2010	) •	_
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2017		•	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2012			Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2 2017		1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		T	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.4	4 2015	•	<b>→</b>
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017		T	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2017	7	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA		•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.9	9 2018	}	<b>→</b>
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2018		<b>4</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	78.4	4 2019	•	1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	108.4			T	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	29.	7 2014	1 -	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.1	2018	•		Fish caught by trawling (%)	N/	A NA		•
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	NA	NA	•	•	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.3	2 2018	₹ ●	<b>→</b>
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA			Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	N/			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA	NA			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		7 2019		T
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.2	2020	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	N/			
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.2	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	(per million population)	0.5	5 2018	3	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2017	•	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	NA			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	12.	7 2016	5	<b>1</b>
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.7	2018	•	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		1 2018		<b>*</b>
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	34.6	2013	•	$\rightarrow$	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the				
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					city or area where they live (%)	N/	A NA	(	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2017	•	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.	7 2019	•	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	90.4	2016	•	<b>1</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	N/	A NA	•	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)		NA		•	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		5 2019 A NA		1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.2	2018			per 100,000 population)	* 0.0	2019	9	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		NA			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.4	4 2019	•	1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	INA	INA			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	•		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.2	2 2016	5	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	NA	NA	•		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	N.I.	V VI		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2010	•	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	N/	A NA	. •	
, q , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				-	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	N/	A NA	•	

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

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





100 60 20 **▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD** 





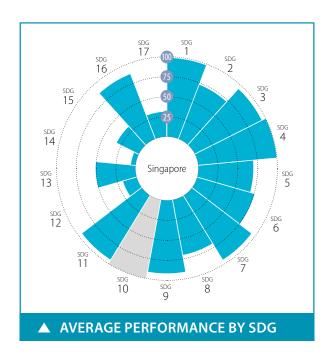
# SIERRA LEONE

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend		Value Year Rating	g Trer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	37.9 2020	Population using the internet (%)	9.0 2017	7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	70.3 2020 • →	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	25.8 2017 •	T
SDG2 – Zero Hunger  Provalence of undernourishment (%)	25.6 2017 ● ↓	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.8 2018 •	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	23.0 2017 = 🔻	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 *	2 2 2020	
, , ,	37.9 2013 • →	universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2020 •	•
Prevalence of obesity RML > 30 (% of adult population)	9.4 2013	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018	7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.7 2016 • ↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *	0.0 2017	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  Cereal yield (toppes per bectare of baryested land)	2.2 2017 • ↑ 2.0 2017 • ↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)		Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	36.9 2011	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.8 2015 • →	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	1120 2017 • →	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) ( $\mu$ g/m <sup>3</sup> )	21.6 2017 •	4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	32.8 2018	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	37.8 2017 •	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	105.1 2018	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	28.4 2019	-
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	298.0 2018 • →	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	20	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.6 2018 • ↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5 2004	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	30.5 2016 • →	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.5 2004	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	20.8 2012	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	324 2016 • •	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5 2012	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27.3 2013 • •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	12.0 2010	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	53.1 2016	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2 2010	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)			U.Z ZUIU -	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	59.7 2013	SDG13 – Climate Action  Engraveralated CO2 emissions (tCO2/capita)	2 1 2017	4
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2017	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0 2015	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.4 2019 • <b>J</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2017 •	
	J.T 2017 🐷 🕌	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
SDG4 – Quality Education	20.1.2016	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.6 2018	T
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.1 2016	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	43.2 2019 •	-
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	51.0 2018	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	2.5 2014	T
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	66.6 2018 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	29.6 2014	4
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018 •	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	44.7 2017 • →	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	68.8 2018	4
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	63.6 2018 • →			1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	98.7 2019 • ↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	72.5 2018	1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	12.3 2020 • ↓	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2019	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	2.0 2018	,
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	60.8 2017 • →	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018 •	•
Population using at least basic unfixing water services (%)	15.7 2017 • →			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.5 2005	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	1.7.2015	-
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.7 2015	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	0.0 2018	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	30.1 2018	-
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	U.J 2015 2	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	49.3 2019	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	23.4 2017 • →	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA NA •	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	1.0 2016 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	81.1 2018	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA NA • •	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	33 2019 •	
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD **	37.4 2016	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.7 2018	per 100,000 population)	6 0.0 2019 ●	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.0 2018	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	30.4 2019	1
	5.0 2010 -	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	19.8 2017 • →	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.9 2016 •	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	4.4 2019 • 🛧	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA NA •	- 4
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2010 • ↑	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) *	17.1 2018	1
		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0.0 2019	

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



# ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 67.0 67.2 SDG Global rank 93 (OF 166)



### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



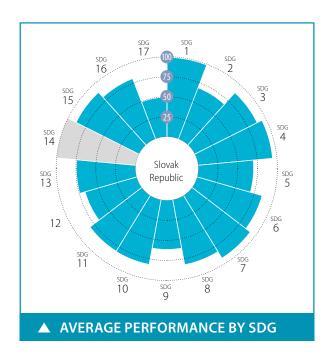


SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend		Value Year Ra
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.9 2020 • 🛧	Population using the internet (%)	88.2 2018
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	1.1 2020 • 🛧	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	148.8 2018
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	4.1 2018
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	1.2 2017	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.4 2000 • ↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	77.4 2020
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.6 2000	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2.0 2018
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	6.1 2016 • ↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.2 2016
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA NA •	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA NA •	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	NA NA
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.1 2015 • 🔱	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	101 101
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	8 2017 • 🛧	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	19.1 2017
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.1 2018 • ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0 2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.8 2018	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	94.5 2019
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	47.0 2018 • →	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2018 • ↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	3.6 2017
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	9.3 2016 • 🛧	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	17.9 2016
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	232.6 2012
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	26 2016 • •	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	58.1 2012
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	2.8 2016 • 🛧	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	76.7 2010
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.9 2016 • 1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	44.3 2010
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	3.5 2017 • 🛧	SDG13 – Climate Action	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.6 2016 • 🛧	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	11.9 2017
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95 2018 • 🛧	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	9.3 2015
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	86.0 2017 • 🛧	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2018
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4 2019 • 🛧	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	3.3 2018
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.7 2017 • •	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	38.7 2019
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	104.6 2017 • 🛧	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9 2018 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA NA
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	3.2 2018
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females **	. 760 2017	SDG15 – Life on Land	
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	* 76.9 2017 • 🞵	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	21.1 2018
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.5 2018 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	79.3 2019 • 🛧	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2019
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.0 2020 • →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.9 2018
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 2017 • 🛧	(per million population)	12.6 2018
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0 2017 • 🛧	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA NA • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.2 2017
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0 2018 • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	11.5 2018
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	97.3 2013 • →	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		city or area where they live (%)	96.5 2019
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2017 • ↑	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	6.4 2019
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2016 • 🛧	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA NA
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	1.0.2017	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	85 2019
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.0 2017 • 🛧	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.8 2019
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	1.8 2018	per 100,000 population)	F1 4 2010
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.4 2018 • •	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	51.4 2019
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	97.9 2017 • 🛧	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.6 2013
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	4.1 2019 • 🛧	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	7.9 2010 • ↑	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)	81.4 2019

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

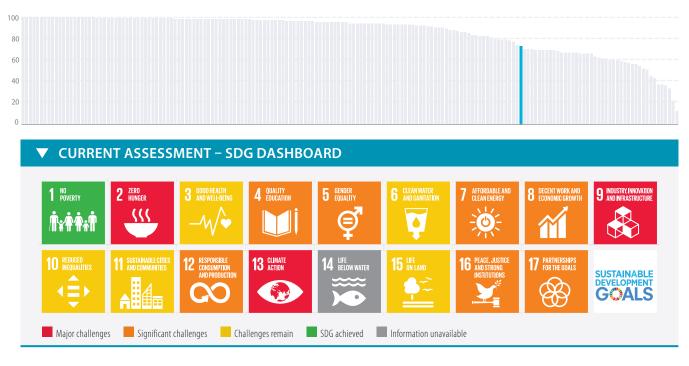
**SINGAPORE** 

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score SDG Global rank 27 (OF 166)



### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





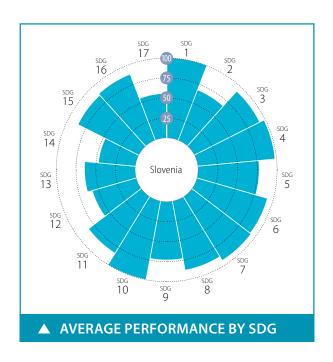
# **SLOVAK REPUBLIC**

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year Rati			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year R	-	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2020			Population using the internet (%)		2018		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)		2020			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	86.0	2018	•	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  SDG2 – Zero Hunger	8.5	2016	•	1	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0	2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3 /	2017		<b>1</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	16.4	2020	•	•
Prevalence of undernouns interit (%)  *Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2017		<u>.</u>	universities (worst 0–100 best)				
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  *		2016		<b>^</b>	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)		2018		<b>T</b>
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		Ţ	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2017		7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		j	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2018		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		<b>^</b>	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2017		<b>1</b>
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)		2015		Į.	Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science	20.5	2015		
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	48.9	2015		•	and engineering)	33.9	2015		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	5	2017		<b>1</b>	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	33.9	2015		J
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2018		<b>六</b>	Palma ratio		2016		4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2018		个	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)		2016		小
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.8	2018		<b>†</b>			2010		•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2018		<b>†</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	17.2	2016		<b>1</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) ( $\mu g/m^3$ )	17.6	2017	•	-
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.2	2016	•	Т	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.2	2017		<b>-</b>
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	34	2016		•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2017		<b>1</b>
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Population with rent overburden (%)		2015		•
Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016		<b>↑</b>	·	٥.د	ZU1)		
ife expectancy at birth (years)		2016		T	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	40.0	2011		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2017		Ψ	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2014		•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012		•
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		<b>↑</b>	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017		-	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2010		•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2018		1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2010		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2016			Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0./	2018	•	•
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		2017		1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	22.9	2014	•		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	5.9	2017	•	4
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.7	2015	•	$\rightarrow$
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.8	2017	•	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	64.0	2018	•	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	94.8	2017	•	1	Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )	18.1	2016	•	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA •			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		2017		Ψ	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		•
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)		2018		1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA		•
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)		2018		1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		•
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		2018		Ψ.	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA		•
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)		2018		<b>→</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	•	•
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	19.3	2018	9	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land				
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	82.7	2018	•	4
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	75.1	2017		<b>^</b>	Mean area that is protected in remesand sites important to biodiversity (%)				<b>*</b>
(% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)				!	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		小
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		2018		1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2018		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2019	•	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.0		•	<del>&gt;</del>	(per million population)	1.4	2018	•	•
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)		2018		lack	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	NA	NA •			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.5	2017		•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2017		<b>A</b>
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.8	2017			Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	14.9	2010		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017		•	city or area where they live (%)	67.5	2018	•	1
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2015			Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.4	2019	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	43.7	2018		•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0			•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	16.4	2013		1	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019		T
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.8	2017	•	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2016		•
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	82.5	2017	•	1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					per 100,000 population)	0.3	2019		•
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2017		<b>^</b>	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	23.6	2019	•	1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2016		<b>.</b>	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	192.3	2017		4
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.2	2017	•	<b>→</b>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	96	2016		4
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	8.9	2018		Ψ.	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				•	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2017		$\rightarrow$
	0.2	2010 4			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA		•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2018			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019		•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	2.9	ZU10		_	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		2020		•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	84.2	2017	•	1	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		2016		
		2010		<b>1</b>		5.7		_	
	Λ7	/()  () =							
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2010		<b>.</b>					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)  Employment-to-population ratio (%)  Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	68.4	2010 2019 2018	•	<b>†</b>					

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

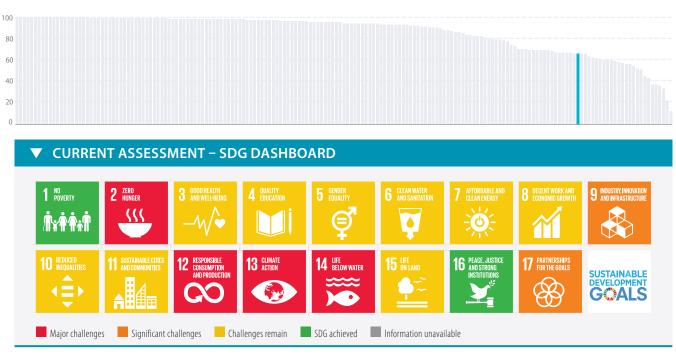
### **SLOVENIA**

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 79.8 SDG Global rank 12 (OF 166)



### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





### **SLOVENIA**

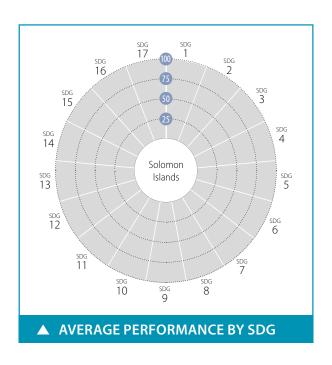
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Yea			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Yea		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.2 202			Population using the internet (%)	79.8 20		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.2 202			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	77.7 20	18 •	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	8.5 201	/ •	<u>T</u>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.3 20	18 🔸	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 201		1	universities (worst 0–100 best)	28.5 202	20 🔵	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) *	2.6 201		1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.5 20	18 •	1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) *	0.7 201		1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.9 20	17 🗨	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.2 201		+	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	9.9 20	18 🗨	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 201			Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	3.8 20	17 🔸	4
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.5 201		1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	29.3 20	19 🛑	1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.7 201		<b>→</b>	Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science	31.1 20	15 🔵	
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	57.6 201	15 🛑		and engineering)	31.1 20	15	_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		17 •	1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	27.4 20	15 •	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.2 201		1	Palma ratio	0.8 20	17 🌘	_1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.1 201		Ţ	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	13.2 20	17 🛑	4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.3 201		1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA N	IA		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	16.0.20	17	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	12.7 201	16	<b>1</b>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	16.0 20	1/ -	7
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0 20	17 🌘	1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	23 201	16 🔸		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	59.7 20	19 🔸	1
Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	6.4 201	16	<b>1</b>	Population with rent overburden (%)	5.2 20	17 •	1
Life expectancy at birth (years)	80.9 201		<b>1</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	3.8 201		<b>*</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	16.1 20	16 •	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8 201			Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	126.2 20		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93.0 201		1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	15.1 20		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	79.0 201		•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	29.2 20		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.7 201		<b>†</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	11.9 20		•
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.4 201			Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3 20		
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	25.7 201		1	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	18.9 201	14 •			6.4 20	17	1
SDG4 – Quality Education				Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)			•
	98.0 201	17	1		2.6 20° 54.8 20°		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)  Lower secondary completion rate (%)  *	98.0 20		<b>1</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )			
Literacy rate (% of population rate (%)	99.8 201				23.3 20	10	_
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	94.1 201		•	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	40.7 201		<b>†</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	88.6 20		_1
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	503.7 201		4	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	28.4 20		
/ariation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	13.0 201		7	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA N		
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	14.6 201		4	Fish caught by trawling (%)	89.7 20		
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	37.7 201		<b>*</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 20	18 •	•
	37.7 201		•	SDG15 – Life on Land			
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.1 20	18 🗨	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods  *  (% of family planning satisfied by modern methods)	78.6 201	17 🔸	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	77.5 20	18 🗨	1
(70 of females aged 15 to 49 who are married of in unions)	99.2 201		<b>1</b>	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 20	19 🌘	1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	85.3 201		<b>A</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) *	0.0 20	18 🗨	•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.8 202			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	2.2 20	10	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	5.0 201			(per million population)	2.2 20	10	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	119.7 200			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
3, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	119.7 200	J 1 💛	_	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.9 20	17 •	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	00 5 5		_	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	18.3 20	18 •	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.5 201			Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.1 201		•	city or area where they live (%)	90.3 20	לו	1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.6 201			Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.6 20		•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	89.1 201			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 20	18 🗨	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	24.5 201		Ţ	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	60.0 20	19 🗨	_1
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.1 201		Τ	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0.0 20	16 •	•
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	83.0 201	17 🛑	7	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 20	19 🌑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				per 100,000 population)			
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 201	17 •	1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	22.3 20		1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	96.2 201	16 •	1	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	63.3 20	17 •	_1
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total	0.9 201	17	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.9 20	16 •	1
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	16.8 201	18 🔵	<u> </u>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.2 20	17 🗪	_
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)			-7
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	2.1 201	18		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA N		
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.2 201		•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	49.6 20		•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a				Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	37.6 202	20 •	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	97.5 201	1/ •	T	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	0.9 20	16 •	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.0 201	10 🔵	1				
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	71.9 201	19 •	1				
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	9.7 201	1.0 -	<b>A</b>				

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

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 49.6 na SDG Global rank NA (OF 166)

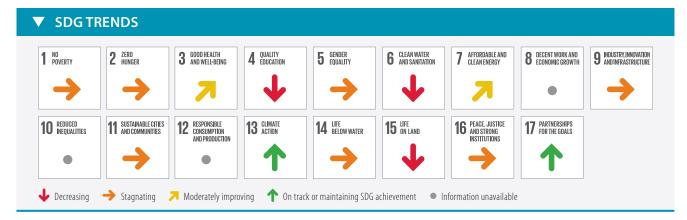
▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



100 60





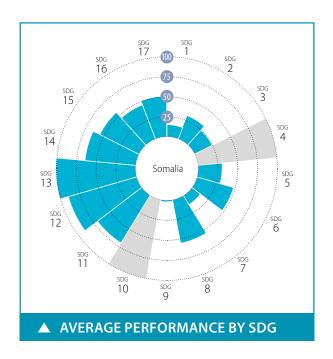
# **SOLOMON ISLANDS**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	**	Value Yea		-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	23.0 2020 • →	Population using the internet (%)	11.9 201		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	52.9 2020 • →	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	17.5 201	18 •	• 7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2 201	18 🥊	• 1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	8.9 2017 • ↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 *			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.6 2015 • →	universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 202	20 •	• •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.9 2015	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 201	118 🥊	• ,
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.5 2016 • •	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA N		• 1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017 • ↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	150.		_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.6 2017 • •	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	42.0 201	112	• /
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.2 2015 • 🔱		42.0 201	13	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Appual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	104 2017 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	11.9 201	/17 🥊	• 7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.2 2018 • ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	70.5 201	17 (	• ,
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	20.0 2018 • ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)	70.5 201 NA N		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	74.0 2018 • 🞵		IVA I	IA -	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA NA • •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	2.2.20	10.	~
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	23.8 2016	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	3.3 201		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	ZJ.U ZUIU	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.7 201		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	137 2016	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		NA •	. 4
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		NA •	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.4 2016	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		NA •	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.1 2016 • →	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA N	NA •	<i>b</i> •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	78.0 2017 • →	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	86.2 2015	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.4 201	17	. 1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85 2018 • ↑	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA N	NA •	b (
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	47.0 2017 • →	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 201	16	• •
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA NA • •	SDG14 – Life Below Water		_	
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	9.4 201	18 🥊	• -
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	67.5 2018 • 🔱	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	72.6 201		• /
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	71.4 2018 • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	28.7 201		• √
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA NA • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)		NA •	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		NA •	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	38.0 2015 • →	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	9.0 201		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA NA • •				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	77.7 2019 • ↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA •	-
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	6.1 2020 • →	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 201		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3 201	18 🛰	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	67.8 2017 • 🔱	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA N	NA •	
Population using at least basic arinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	22 5 2047 -	VI I I /			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	33.5 2017 ● → NA NA ●	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	2.0.20		~
		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.8 200		•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	48.2 201	18 🖜	
	NA NA •	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	NA N	NA •	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		city or area where they live (%)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)			
Population with access to electricity (%)	62.9 2017	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)  Right registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA N.		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	8.5 2016 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	88.0 201		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA NA •	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	42 201 47.8 201		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	* 0.0 201	119 🦸	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.5 2018 • •	per 100,000 population)	0.0 201		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA NA •	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	NA N	√A ●	<b>D</b> (
VICE		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	MA MA -	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	14.1 201	10 🥊	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA NA •	dovernment spending of freditir and education (70 of GDT)			
	0.6 2019	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA N	1Λ 6	١. (
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)			NA N. 33.8 201	NA •	•

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

### **SOMALIA**

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 53.1 46.2 SDG Global rank 163 (OF 166)



### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





Notes: The full title of Goal 2"Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

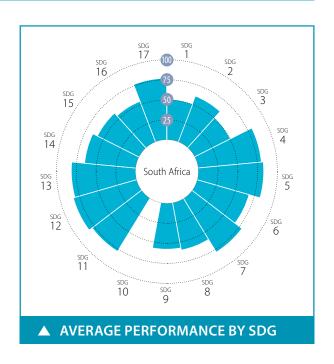
Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

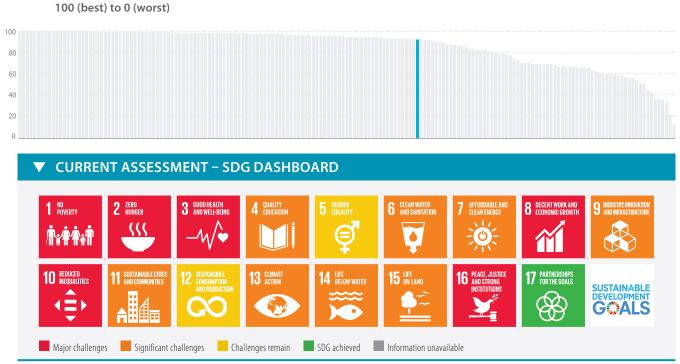
# **SOMALIA**

SDG1 – No Poverty		e Year F	_		•		Year Ra		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		5 2020			Population using the internet (%)		2017		<b>→</b>
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	78.0	2020	) •	<b>→</b>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	2.5	2017	•	<b>→</b>
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.8	2018	•	7
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		A NA			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		3 2009		<b>→</b>	universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2020		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2009			Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		3 2016		_	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)  *		2017		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		A NA	_	•			20	Ť	_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		5 2017		4	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	NA	NA	•	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.1	1 2015	) •	<b>→</b>		INA	INA		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	829	9 2017	<i>]</i> •	<b>→</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	32.0	2017	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	37.5	5 2018	3 •	, <b>→</b>		75.4	2017		•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	121.5	5 2018	3 •	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	262.0	2018	3 •	$\rightarrow$	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	02.0	2016		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2018	3 •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.8	3 2016	6	٠. ا	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2016		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.0	2010	, –	~	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA		•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	213	3 2016	6		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		1 2016		•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2010		
Life expectancy at birth (years)		4 2016	j •	$\rightarrow$	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.0	2010	•	•
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	100.1	2017	/ •	<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		4 2006			Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0	2017	•	1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2 2018		<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0	2015	•	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	25.0	2017	/ •	->	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	0.0	2018	•	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.7	7 2016	<i>5</i> •	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2018	•	<b>→</b>
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	A NA	A •	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2019		<b>→</b>
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	A NA	A •	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2014		1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	A NA	Α •		Fish caught by trawling (%)		2014		<b>→</b>
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females * aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	48.3	3 2017	7 •	7	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		4
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	A NA	Α •	•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		7
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	25.8	3 2019	9 •	-					
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		4 2020		1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	U.U	2010		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	52.4	4 2017	7	7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
Population using at least basic unitating water services (%)		3 2017			4 11 /				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		5 2005			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** *	13	201E		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2003			Homicides (per 100,000 population)  * Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2015		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)		2013				NA	NA		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	0.0	20.2			Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	85.4	2016	•	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	32 C	9 2017	7	-	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		3 2017			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2018	•	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	۷.۷	2010			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019	•	<b>→</b>
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA	A NA		•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2016		•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		2019		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	NA	A NA	A •		per 100,000 population)	0.0	2017	_	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		5 2018			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	57.2	2019	•	7
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		7 2014		•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA	NA	9	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	11/	4 2019	0		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	INA	INA		
				7	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA		•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	U.U	2010	) •	T	_ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.0	2018		
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				

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









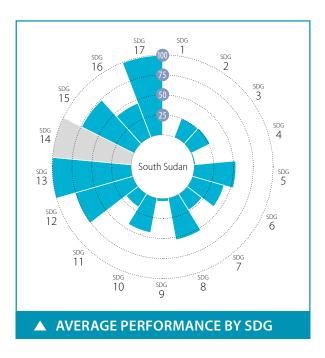
# **SOUTH AFRICA**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tre		Value Year Rat	ting Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	24.5 2020 • 🚽		JO.2 2017 ·	• 1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	34.1 2020 • 🚽	_	77.5 2018	• 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	3.2 2018	• 1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.2 2017 • 1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.4 2016 • 7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	53.6 2020	• •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.5 2016 • 1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2 2018	• →
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	28.3 2016 • 🕨	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.8 2016	• 7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017 • -	CDC40 D L LL LIV	0.0 2010	- /-
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.6 2017 • 1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	67.3 2014	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.5 2015 • 7		07.3 2014	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	119 2017 🍨 🧦	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	25.1 2017	• 7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.7 2018 • 1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.3 2017	• 4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	33.8 2018 • 1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		• <del>1</del>
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	520.0 2018 • 1		37.1 2010	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	4.9 2018 • 1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1 2 2011 4	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	26.2 2016 • 7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.3 2011	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.7 2016	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	87 2016 • •	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	43.1 2012	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	25.0.2016	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.9 2012	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	25.9 2016 • <b>4</b> 63.6 2016 • <b>7</b>		24.4 2010	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)			3.0 2010	-
	67.9 2017 • <del>-</del>	SDG15 Cilliate Action		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	70 2018	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	9.1 2017	7
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	69.0 2017	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.5 2015	• 1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9 2018	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1690.1 2018	
	4.9 2010	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
SDG4 – Quality Education	07.0.2017	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.9 2018	• 1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	87.0 2017 • 1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	55.6 2019	• →
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	80.8 2016	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	33.6 2014	- :
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	95.3 2017 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	26.6 2014	
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	77.9 2016 🔸 🚽	SDG15 – Life on Land		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	95.2 2018 • 🚽	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		• →
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	77.9 2019 • 1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		• →
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	46.6 2020 • 1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2019	• 4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	10.0 2020	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1 2018	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.7 2017 • 1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.8 2018	• •
		(per million population)		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)  Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater recourses)		SDGTO Teace, sustice and strong institutions		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	44.4 2015	Horniciaes (per 100,000 population)	35.9 2017	• 🛧
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	21.7 2018 • • • 5.8 2013 • • <b>1</b>	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	27.0 2018	• 1
	5.6 2015	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	31.5 2018	• 💠
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		city or area where they live (%)	4.1 2010 4	
Population with access to electricity (%)	84.4 2017	<ul> <li>Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)</li> <li>Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)</li> </ul>	4.1 2019	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	84.8 2016 • 1	, ,	88.6 2018	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.8 2017 • 7	Children involved in thild labor (00 of a production and 5 to 14)	44 2019	• •
		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA •	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.1 2019	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.3 2018	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	22.2 2019	• 4
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)			22.2 2013	
2 1 1 1 7	2.8 2018 • •	SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	69.2 2017	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals  Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.3.2016	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	69.2 2017 • •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.3 2016	• ↑
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	69.2 2017 • <b>J</b> 28.2 2019 • <b>J</b>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	10.3 2016 • 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)	69.2 2017 • •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		• ↑ • •

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

▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 43.7 53.1 SDG Global rank 165 (OF 166)



100 (best) to 0 (worst) 100 60 20 ▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD





# **SOUTH SUDAN**

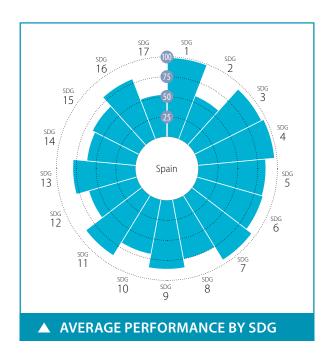
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tren	•	Value Year Rating Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	78.3 2020 • 🕨	.1 2	8.0 2017 • →
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	94.0 2020 • 🔻	_	6.0 2018 • →
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA NA •
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA NA •		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.1 2010 • -	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2020
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.7 2010 • 7	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018 • →
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	NA NA •	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *	0.0 2017
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017 • 1	SDG10 - Poducod Inoqualities	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4 2017 • 7	Gini coefficient adjusted for ton income	48.0 2009
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	NA NA •		40.0 2009
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	1150 2017 • 🔻	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	45.6 2017 • 🔱
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	40.0 2018 • -	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	7.8 2017 • 🗸
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	98.6 2018 • 🚽	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	17.7 2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	146.0 2018 • 🔫		17.7 2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.6 2018 • 🚽		2.0.2012
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	19.8 2016 • 🚽	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	2.9 2013 • • NA NA • •
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	165 2016 • •	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	0.2 2012
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.9 2016 • ↓	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.1 20.2
Life expectancy at birth (years)	58.6 2016 • <del>-</del>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)     Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	50.0 2010
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	62.0 2017		0.0 2010
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	19.4 2010	SDG13 – Climate Action	
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	49 2018	chergy-related CO2 emissions (tCO2/Capita)	0.2 2017
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	31.0 2017	coz emissions embodica immports (teoz/capita)	0.0 2015
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	2.8 2017	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA NA •
	2.0 2017	- SDG 14 - Life Below Water	
SDG4 – Quality Education	25.2.2015	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA •
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	35.2 2015	Ocean Health Index. Clean Waters score (Worst 0-100 best)	NA NA •
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	18.0 2011 • • • 47.9 2018 • • •	rish caught from overexploited of collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA •
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	47.9 2018 • •	_ Tisir caught by trawning (70)	NA NA •
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018 • •
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	5.6 2010 • 🚽	SDG15 – Life on Land	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	75.5 2018 • 🚽	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.6 2018 • 👈
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	96.8 2019	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.6 2018 • 🛧
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20 5 2020 -	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2019 • 🛧
	28.5 2020 • →	- Permanent delorestation (% or forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2018 • •
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	407.0047.	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 2018
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	40.7 2017	(per million population)	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	11.3 2017	SDG TO T Cace, sustice and strong institutions	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.2 2010	Horniciaes (per 100,000 population)	13.9 2012 • •
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	onsentenced detainees (70 or phson population)	28.9 2015 • •
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	0.1 2013 • 1	= 1 electricage of population who leef safe walking alone at highern the	42.1 2017 • •
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		city or area where they live (%)	
Population with access to electricity (%)	25.4 2017 • 7		NA NA •
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.6 2016 • 🚽		35.4 2018
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	3.0 2017 • 7	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	12 2019 • ↓
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA • •
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 2019
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	NA NA •	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	45.7 2019 • 🕹
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) *	NA NA •		TJ./ ZUI7 🛡 🔱
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	8.6 2017 • •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	NIA NIA
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	12.2.2010	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA NA • •
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	12.2 2019	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA • •
ratar work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2010 • 1	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA • •
		Corporate Tay Haven Score (hest 0=100 worst)  *	0.0.2019

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

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)

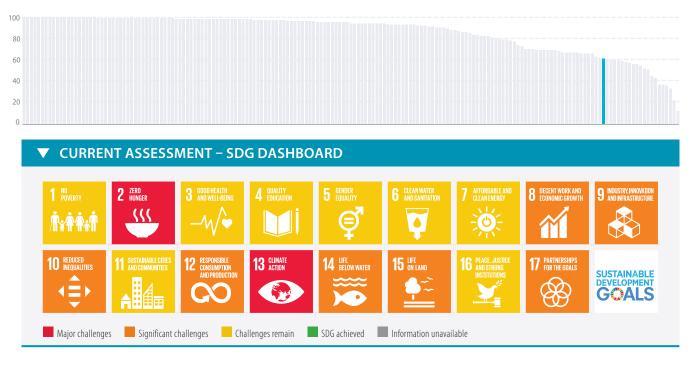
0.0 2019 •

# ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 78.1 77.3 SDG Global rank 22 (OF 166)



### **▼** SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





### **SPAIN**

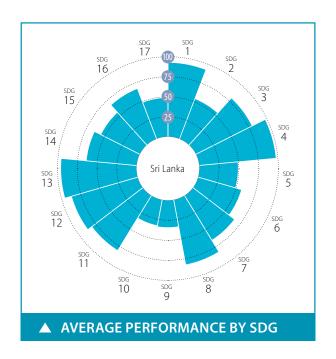
SDG1 – No Poverty		Year F			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		e Year		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2020		- 1	Population using the internet (%)		2018		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)		2020			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	98.5	2018	3	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  SDG2 – Zero Hunger	14.8	2017	•	7	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.8	2018	3	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2017	•	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	55.5	2020	•	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) *		2016		1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.2	2018	2	4
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	2016	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2017		j
Prevalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		+	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2018		7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		1	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	5.8	2017	7	-
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	21.2	2019	•	1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best) Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)		2015		•	Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science and engineering)	27.1	2015	5	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4	2017	•	1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	38.6	2015	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2018		1	Palma ratio	1.3	2017	7	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2018		1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	10.2	2017	7 🛑	4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2018		T	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2018		T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	0.7	2017	7	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	9.9	2016	•	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2017		1
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10	2016	•		Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2019		- 1
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016		1	Population with rent overburden (%)	12.9	2017	•	<u> </u>
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2017		1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		NA			Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012		•
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017		1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2010		•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2019		1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2010		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2016		1	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2018	3 -	•
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)  Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)		2017		7	SDG13 – Climate Action				
· · · · ·	ZZ.1	2017			Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		•
SDG4 – Quality Education		2047			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		<b>→</b>
Net primary enrollment rate (%)  * Net primary enrollment rate (%)  * Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2017		T	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2018		•
Lower secondary completion rate (%) * Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2017		•	Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )	12.5	2016	) •	_
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		2017		4	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)		2017		4	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		1
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)**		2018		į	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2019		- 1
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	10.0	2018	•	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling (%)		2014		<b>1</b>
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	21.3	2018	•	4	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		•
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	37.3	2018	•	1		0.0	2010	, –	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	E6 6	201		•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	045	2017		•	Mean area that is protected in ferestinal sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		T
(% of remaies aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)				·I.	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		Ť
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		2018		$\rightarrow$	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2018		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2019		T	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020		T	(per million population)	3.6	2018	3 •	•
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)		2014			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	143.2	2010	_	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2017	7	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	14.4	2018	3	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2017			Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	77.5	2019		4
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017		•	city or area where they live (%)				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2015			Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		2019		•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)		2018		•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0			
Population using safely managed water services (%)		2013		<b>T</b>	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019		T
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)		2017		4	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2016	)	
	, 0.0	2017	_		per 100,000 population)	1.9	2019	•	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	100.0	2017			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	22.0	2019	•	1
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2017		<b>T</b>	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	126.9			4
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.0	2017	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.6	2016	5	4
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	14.6	2018	•	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				_
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2	2017	•	7
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.3	2018	•		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		N/		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018		•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019		•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a				•	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		2020		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	93.8	2017		T	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	14.7	2016	5	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.8	2010	•	1					
Employment-to-population ratio (%) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)		2019	•	1					

<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point \*\*For Spain, the reading score for 2015 was carried forward to 2018.



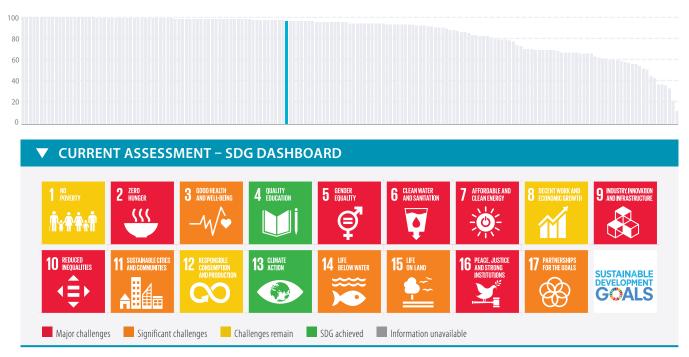
### **SRI LANKA**

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 66.9 67.2 SDG Global rank 94 (OF 166)



### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





## **SRI LANKA**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend		Value Year Rating Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.3 2020	Population using the internet (%)	34.1 2017
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	8.0 2020 • ↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	65.0 2018 • 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	9.0 2017 • 🛧	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5 2018 • 1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.3 2016	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	28.5 2020
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.1 2016	universities (worst 0–100 best)	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.2 2016	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2018 • 🔫
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017 • •	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 2015
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.1 2017	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.9 2015	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	51.4 2016
	0.5 2015	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being  Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	26 2017	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	11 1 2017
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	36 2017 • ↑	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	11.1 2017 • 1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.5 2018	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	73.8 2017 • 🗸
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7.4 2018 • ↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	67.3 2018 • 🗸
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	04.0 2010	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2018 • ↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.9 2016
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.4 2016 • →	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	4.5 2016
		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	11.5 2012
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	80 2016 • •	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.8 2012
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	14.9 2016 • ↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	4.3 2010
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.3 2016 • <b>↑</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.0 2010
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	20.9 2017		1.0 2010 -
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0 2014	SDG13 – Climate Action	2017
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.3 2017
	99 2018 • <b>↑</b> 66.0 2017 • <b>↑</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3 2015
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2017 •
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4 2018 • ↓	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.4 2018 • 🔫
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.1 2018	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	58.1 2019 • 🧦
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	96.4 2017	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	20.9 2014 • 1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.8 2018 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	35.8 2014 • 🗸
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018 •
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	74.3 2016 • 🞵	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.7 2018
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	90.5 2018 • →	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.6 2018
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	48.4 2019 • →		
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	5.3 2020 • →	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2019
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1 2018
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	89.4 2017 • 🗾	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018
Population using at least basic unfilling water services (%)	95.8 2017		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	90.8 2005	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	2.3.2017
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.3 2017
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	5.1 2013	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	53.4 2018
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	3.1 2015	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	63.8 2018 • 🗸
Population with access to electricity (%)	97.5 2017 • 🛧	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.9 2019 • •
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	26.3 2016 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	97.2 2018
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.5 2017 • →	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	38 2019 • <del>-</del>
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.3 2018	per 100,000 population)	* 0.0 2019 • •
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.1 2018	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	39.6 2019 🔸 🐧
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 2017	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	F 1 2016
		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.1 2016 • 1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	4.2 2019 • <b>↑</b> 0.2 2010 • <b>↑</b>	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)	13.3 2018 • 🔫
		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	* 0.0 2019 • •

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

SDG 17

75

50 25

St. Kitts

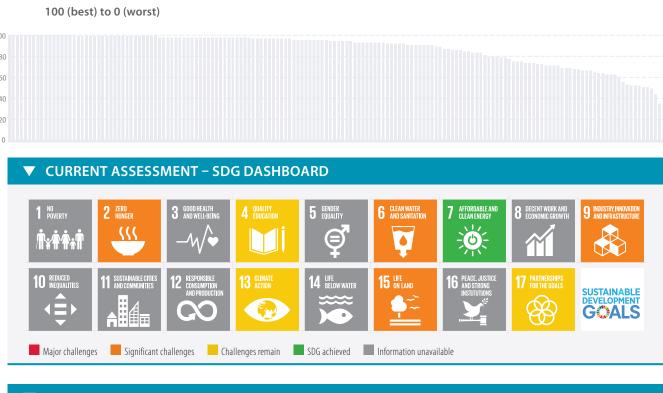
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SDG 8

SDG 5

sdg 6

## **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** SDG 16 SDG 15 Index score Regional average score SDG 14 70.4 na SDG 13 SDG 12 SDG Global rank NA (OF 166) SDG 10 ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX **▲ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG** 100 (best) to 0 (worst) 100 60





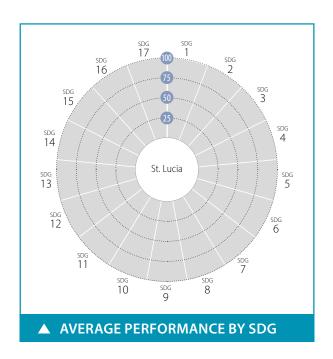
## ST. KITTS AND NEVIS

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year R				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		ie Yea		ting	Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		. NA				Population using the internet (%)		7 201			T
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	NA	NA	. •	-	•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	69.9	9 201	17		*
SDG2 – Zero Hunger						Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	A N	NA (	•	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) *		2017				The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 *					
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **  **		2016			•	universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	0 202	20 🥊	•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) *		2016				Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.5	5 201	18 (	•	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		- 1	6	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA			•	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017			7			-		_	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA				•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	NA	4	NA •	9	-
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.2	2015	•	7	<b>&gt;</b>	, ,	INF	i Iv	IA -		-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being						SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA					Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	NA	A N	NA •	•	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.9	2018	3	1	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	۸۱	NA •	•	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2018		- 1	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA		NA •		-
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	j •	1	1		INF	i Iv	IA -		-
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3	2018	3 🛑	4	<b>&gt;</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		20			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	NA	NA	A •			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2 201		•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	I We s	Dir.	_	_	_	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		1 201		•	-
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	NA	NA	4			Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA		NA •	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)						SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA		NA •	•	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	NA				•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA		NA •		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	NA					Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	1 N	NA •	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)					•	SDG13 – Climate Action					
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0					Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.6	6 201	17 🦸	•	-
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		1	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	ΝA	A N	NA (	•	•
$\label{thm:coverage} Universal\ health\ coverage\ (UHC)\ index\ of\ service\ coverage\ (worst\ 0-100\ best)$						CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	0.0	0 201	18 (	•	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	i •	•	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water					
SDG4 – Quality Education						Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.5	5 201	118 (	•	ب
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	93.8	2016	<u>.</u>	1	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		6 201		•	-
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	111.2	2016	٠ ز	•		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA			•	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA		•		Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA			•	
SDG5 – Gender Equality						Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA		NA •		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	NA	NA	4	•	•	SDG15 – Life on Land					
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA	A •			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2 201			7
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA		A •		•	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		NA •	•	-
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020			7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		7 201		•	1
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	20.0	ZUZL	_		*	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	0 201	18	•	-
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	20.0	2017		1		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	NA	A N	NA •	•	(
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	04.6	2013		-		(per million population)			*		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2013				SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2010				Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2 201		•	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	30.5	5 201	18 🦸	•	•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	NA	NA				Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	NÆ	A N	NA (	•	(
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					~	city or area where they live (%)					
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0			1	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA		NA •	•	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2016	, •	1	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA		NA •		
$\mbox{CO}_2$ emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO $_2$ /TWh)	NA	NA	•	•		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA	A N A N	NA •	•	4
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			_		_	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD *	* 0(	~ 20	10 /		-
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.2	2018	ર •			per 100,000 population)	U.U	0 201	19 -	•	,
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		NA				Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	NΑ	A N	VA 🕜	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a				Ì	á	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	_				Ī
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	4	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.7	7 201	15 (	•	
				-		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional					
	NA	. NA	. •		_	THE THOR OR WITH THE PROPERTY OF A CONTROL OF THE PARTY O	NIA	Λ N:	ALA mo		
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)					7	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	٠, ١	NA •		
				4	<b>D</b>		NA		NA •	•	

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

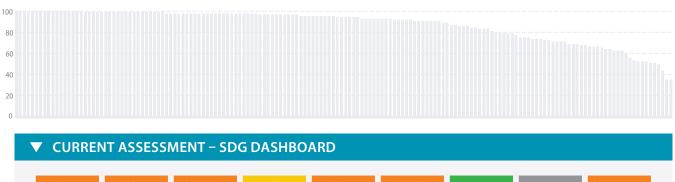
## ST. LUCIA

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 70.4 na SDG Global rank NA (OF 166)



### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



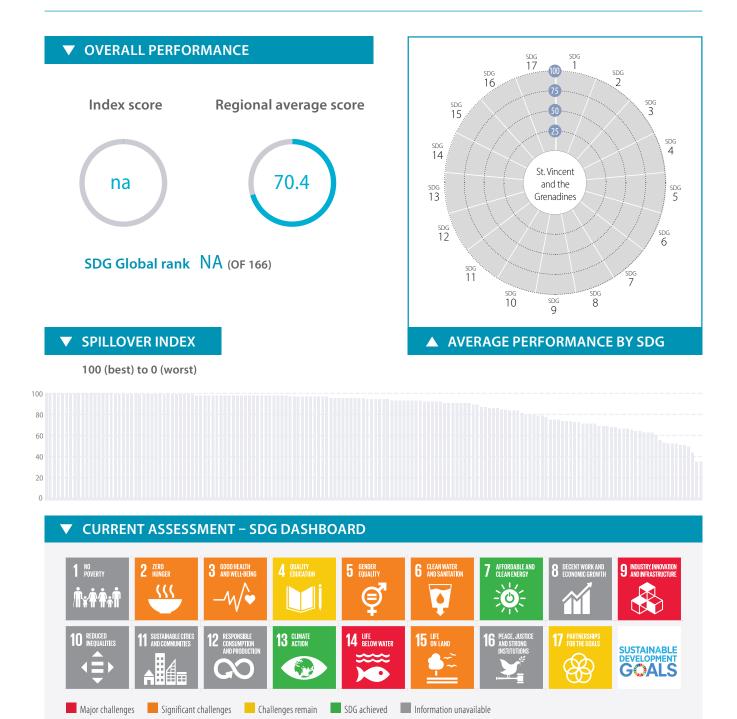




SDG1 – No Poverty	Value				**	Value Y		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2020		1	Population using the internet (%)	50.8 20		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	10.4	2020	•	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	42.5 20	018	• 7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA •	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA			,			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.5	2012	•	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 20	020 🦪	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2012		1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 20	018	• -
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.7	2016	•	<b>1</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		NA •	. (
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017	•	7		14/1	101	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		NA		•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	51.3 20	016 (	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.3	2015	•	<u> </u>		31.3 20	310	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	117	2017	•	<b>→</b>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	22.4 20	017	• ;
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.4	2018	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0 20	∩17 <b>《</b>	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.6	2018	•	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		NA •	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.2	2018	•	1		INA	IVA	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	62.2	015 4	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	18.8	2016	•	<b>→</b>	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	6.3 20		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)					Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.3 20		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	30	2016	•		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		107	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	35.4	2016		T	- ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '		14/1	
	75.6			7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		NA •	
Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	40.5			7		NA	IVA	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.7				SDG13 – Climate Action	2.4.2	047	
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2012		7	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.4 20		-
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	68.0			<b>1</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		NA •	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		NA			CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 20	016	
	11/7	14/1	_		SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education	05.4	2010			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.5 20		-
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.4			T	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	52.8 20		
Lower secondary completion rate (%) Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	86.2	2018 NA		•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA •	
	INA	IVA			Fish caught by trawling (%)		NA •	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA •	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	72.4	2012	•	7	SDG15 – Life on Land			
	107.3	2018		•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.0 20	018	-
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	80.2			<b>A</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA •	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.7			1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 20		
	10.7	2020	Ť		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1 20	018	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	00.2	2017			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	NA	NA •	0 (
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.2			T	(per million population)			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	88.4				SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2005		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	29.6 20		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	51.8 20	018	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	NA	NA			Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	NA	NA •	0 (
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					city or area where they live (%)	NIA	NIA 4	
Population with access to electricity (%)	98.8			T	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		NA •	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	97.2	2016	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	92.0 20		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA	NA	•	•	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	55 20 3.9 20		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD *	0.0 20	019 🜓	• (
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.2	2018	•		per 100,000 population)			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	NA	NA •	0 (
	NA	NA	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.0 20	016 📢	
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	2019	•	7	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	N.1.4	NIA -	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	20.7	2019 NA		7	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA •	<b>D</b>

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

## ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES





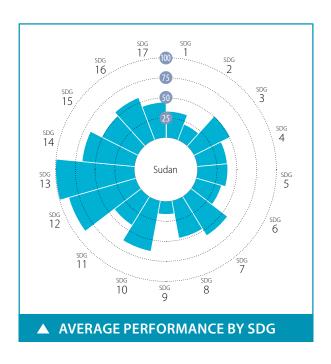
## ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year F		_		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year F		-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) *		NA				Population using the internet (%)		2018		•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%) *	* NA	NA	Α •	· •	<i>b</i>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	53.9	2018	j •	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger						Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	NA	NA		•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.7	2017	/ •	1	1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	NA	Α •	/ €		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2020	) •	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	NA	Α •	•		Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	5	-
Prevalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)	23.7	2016	j •	1	r	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	/ •	•	<b>&gt;</b>	- · ·	U. I	2002		_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	26.1	2017	/ •	1	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		214		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.9	2015	•	, =	<b>&gt;</b>	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	NA	. NA	4	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	68	2017	/ •	1 1	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	22.2	2017	7	-
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.7	2018	8	, 4	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)				
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2018		, 4	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA			•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2018		- 1	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	4	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.9	2018	3 •	, 4	<b>→</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22.2	2017				Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.5	2015	, •	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.2	2016	, 🖢	*	b	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	8.3	2016	, •	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	48	2016	6 •			Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	40	2010				SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	, •	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2013				Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	4	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016		7	<b>&gt;</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	4	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2017		7	7	SDG13 – Climate Action	_			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.0	2014	4 •	•	•	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.0	2017	/ •	1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018			1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		NA		•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	71.0	2017	/ •	1	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2017		•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	Α •	, «	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education	_	_		_	-	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.3	2018	8	-
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	93.6	2017	7 •	1	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2019		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2018		, 1	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		. NA		•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		NA			•	Fish caught by trawling (%)		2012		
SDG5 – Gender Equality						Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		NA		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females *							Po.	1 4.		
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	81.0	2017	•	1	1	SDG15 – Life on Land  Maan area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.8	2015	-	-
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA	Α •	, «	•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018 NA		7
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2019			1		NA n.s			1.
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020		ت ر	<b>→</b>	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		*
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		<u> </u>			<u>-</u>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	U.U	2018		-
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.1	2017	7		4	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA		•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017			<u> </u>					
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2017			•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	26.5	2016		9
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2013			•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2016		4
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)		2018 NA				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	24.3	2018	,	T
	1365	150 4			-	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	. NA		•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	* 22 0	201-	- •		4	city or area where they live (%)  Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)				9
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0						NA NA			9
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	96.0	2016	<b>پ</b> ر	1	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)  Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)				1
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA	. NA				Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	2019 NA		•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					_	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD *	0.0	2019	n .	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.6	2018	8 •			per 100,000 population)	0.0	2012	_	_
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		NA NA				Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	NA	. NA		•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a						SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	_	_		_
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	Α •	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.5	2016	ń •	•
	19.0	2019	9	ت ر	<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				-
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	10.5		4		•	Tol flight income and an older and a second	NA	. NA	4 ·	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		NA	A •	6		public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	1471			

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

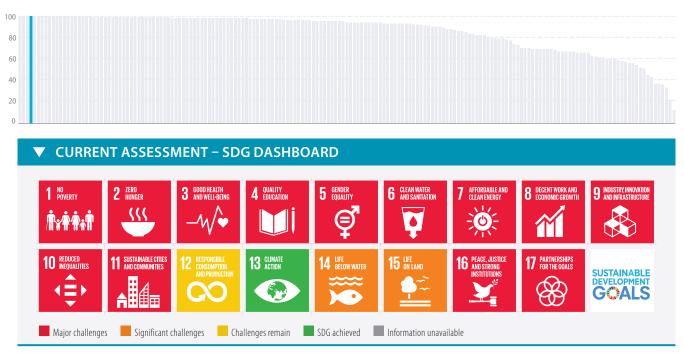


# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 49.6 53.1 SDG Global rank 159 (OF 166)



### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)







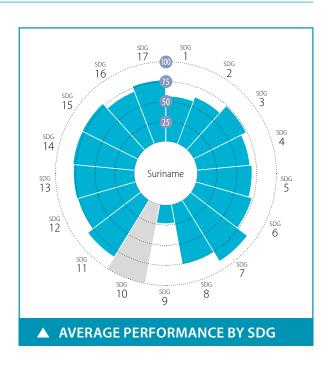
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rating Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	24.6 2020 • 🔸	Population using the internet (%)	30.9 2017 • 7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	53.1 2020 • 🕹	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	32.4 2018 • →
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.2 2018 • 🛧
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	20.1 2017 • →	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  The Times Higher Education Universities Papking: Average score of top 3	Ť
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	38.2 2014 • →	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2020 • •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.3 2014 • 7	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018 • →
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	NA NA •	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2005
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2011	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	0.3 2002
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.7 2017 • •	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	40.3 2009
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	NA NA •		40.3 2007
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	295 2017 • 🞵	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m <sup>3</sup> )	55.4 2017 • 🔱
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.6 2018 • →	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	68.6 2017 • <del>→</del>
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	60.5 2018	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	33.3 2014
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	71.0 2018 • ↑		JJ.J ZUIT -
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2018 • ↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5.2015
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	26.0 2016 • →	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.5 2015 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	0.0 2012
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	185 2016 • •	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.0 2012
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	25.7 2016 • •	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	57.0 2010
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.1 2016	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.0 2010
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	64.0 2017		U.U 2010 -
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	77.5 2014	SDG13 – Climate Action  Engrav related COs emissions (t/Cos/cosits)	2 4 2017
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88 2018	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.4 2017
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	44.0 2017	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0 2015
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.1 2014	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2017 • •
SDG4 – Quality Education	111 2011	SDG14 – Life Below Water  Man area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (04)	-7.5.0010 A A
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	60.0 2017 • →	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.5 2018
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	57.5 2017	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	45.0 2019 • •
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	73.0 2018	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	39.2 2014
	73.0 2010 -	Fish caught by trawling (%)  Marine hindiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	2.0 2014
SDG5 – Gender Equality  Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females)		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA NA •
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	30.1 2014 • →	SDG15 – Life on Land	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	76.2 2018 • 7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.0 2018
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	34.8 2019 • <b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0 2018
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	30.5 2018	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2019
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2018
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	60.3 2017 • →	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA NA • •
Population using at least basic unifixing water services (%)	36.6 2017 ● <b>→</b>		
	118.7 2010	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100 000 population)	F 2 2000 A
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	5.2 2008
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	0.0 2013	Unsentenced detainees (% or prison population)  Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	20.4 2015 • •
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	0.0 20.0	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	71.3 2014 • •
Population with access to electricity (%)	56.5 2017 • ↑	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA NA • •
Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	41.3 2016	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	67.3 2018
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	16 2019 • →
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.2 2017 • →	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	24.9 2016
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD *	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.7 2018	per 100,000 population)	* 0.0 2019 • •
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	12.0 2018	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	72.5 2019 • →
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	15.3 2014 • •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.8 2009 • •
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	16.5 2019 • →	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2010 • ↑	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	9.5 2016 • 🕹
		other countries. Government revenue excluding grants (70 or GDT)	J.J 2010 •

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



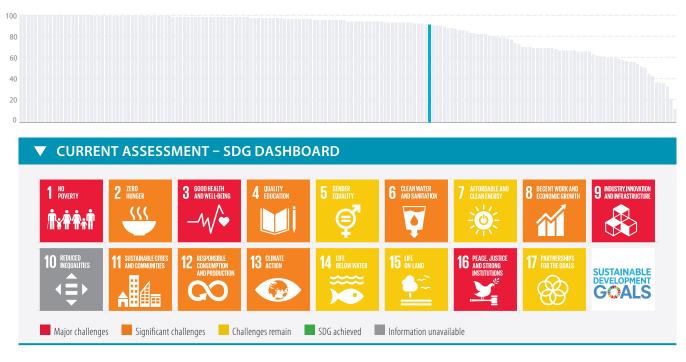
## **SURINAME**

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 68.4 70.4 SDG Global rank 86 (OF 166)



### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





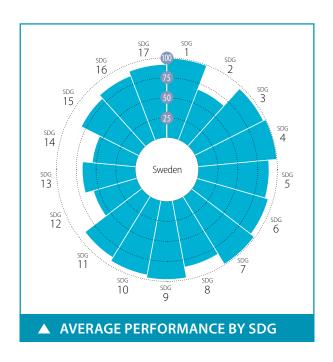
## **SURINAME**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year		g Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	20.4 2020 • 🔸	Population using the internet (%)	48.9 2017	7	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	30.3 2020 • 🔱	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	42.1 2018	3 •	4
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA NA		•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	8.5 2017 • →	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3,			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.8 2010 • ↑	universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2020	) •	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.0 2010	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018	3	$\rightarrow$
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.4 2016 • 🔸	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA NA		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017 • 🛧	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.5 2017 • ↑	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	NA NA		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.7 2015 • →		INA INA	1	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	120 2017 • →	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	24.8 2017	7	$\rightarrow$
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.0 2018 • ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	87.8 2017	7	_
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	18.9 2018 • 🛧	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	73.3 2012		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	38.0 2018 • →		73.3 2012	2	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.5 2018 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.7 2016 • 7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6 2010		•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.7 2010	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.6 2016		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	57 2016	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	206.8 2012		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.2 2012		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	14.5 2016	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	22.7 2010		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.8 2016 • →	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.6 2010	) •	_
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	61.7 2017 • →	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	80.0 2015	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.2 2017	7	<b>→</b>
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95 2018	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.0 2015	•	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	71.0 2017 • ↑	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA NA	•	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3 2012	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.2 2018	3	1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	86.0 2018 • 🔸	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	78.8 2019	•	1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	45.2 2018 • 🔸	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	30.0 2014	1 -	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.6 2018	Fish caught by trawling (%)	22.5 2014	1 •	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	3 •	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	73.2 2010 • 🛪	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.2 2018	2	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.8 2018 • 7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.4 2018		T
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	61.5 2019 • 🔱	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 2019		•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	31.4 2020 • 🛧	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1 2018		T
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			0.1 2010	) <u> </u>	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.4 2017 • 🛧	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3 2018	3	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	84.5 2017 • →	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.0 2005	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.5 2017	7	_
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	221.0 2015		7
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	8.2 2013 • •	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	221.0 2013	)	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		city or area where they live (%)	60.2 2012	2 •	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	96.8 2017 • 🛧	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA NA		•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	89.6 2016 • •	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.3 2018	3	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	44 2019		1
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.1 2017 • →	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	4.1 2016	5	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	* 00 2014		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.3 2018	per 100,000 population)	* 0.0 2019	•	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.3 2018	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	16.4 2019	•	1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA NA • •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA NA	•	•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	7.3 2019 • →	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.5 2010 • 🛧	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	, -	•
. 4 . 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	* 25.7 2012	2 •	

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

## **SWEDEN**

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 84.7 SDG Global rank 1 (OF 166)



### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

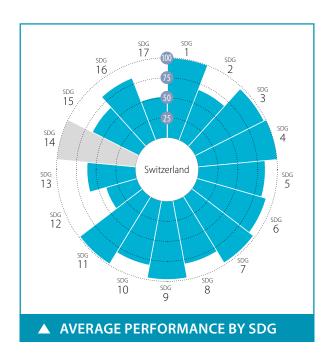




SDG1 – No Poverty				g Trend		Value Year		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)			0	•	Population using the internet (%)	92.1 2018		- :
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)			0	•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	127.0 2018	8 •	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	9.3	201	7	T	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.2 2018	8	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	2.5	201	7	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	66.3 2020	n 🕳	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)			7 <b>•</b> 6 <b>•</b>	<b>A</b>	universities (worst 0–100 best)			
Prevalence of starting in children under 5 years of age (%)			6	<b>1</b>	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2.0 2018		T
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)			6		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.3 2013 14.8 2018		T
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)			7	•	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	74.0 201		1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.0	201	7	1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	6.3 2019		4
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.5	201	5 🛑	1	Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science			•
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	68.6	201	5 🛑		and engineering)	30.0 201	5 -	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)			7	1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	29.8 201		1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)			8	1	Palma ratio	1.0 201		•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		201	8 •	<b>1</b>	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	11.3 201	/ -	4
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)			A •		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	6.2 201	7	1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	9.1	201	D •	Т	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )  Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0 201	7	·
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	7	201	6		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62.6 2019		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)			6	•	Population with rent overburden (%)	9.9 201		- 1
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) Life expectancy at birth (years)			6	<b>T</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			_
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)			7	<b>1</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	21.5 2016	6 •	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)			Α •		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	63.3 2012		•
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)			8	1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	18.4 2012		•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	86.0	201	7 •	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	36.1 2010	0 •	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.4	201	9 •	个	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	13.3 2010	0 •	•
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)			6		Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7 2018	8	•
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)			7	T	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	10.4	201	7	7	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.3 201	7 •	7
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.7 201		7
	100.0			T	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2019		•
Lower secondary completion rate (%) Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0		A •	•	Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )	43.8 2016	0 -	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)			7	4	SDG14 – Life Below Water	504 004		
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	47.5			本	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.1 2018		T
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	502.3	201	8	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	63.4 2019 41.3 2014		Ť
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	12.7	201	8 •	1	Fish caught by trawling (%)	79.3 2014		•
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)			8 •	1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018		•
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	30.4	201	8 –	<u>T</u>	SDG15 – Life on Land			
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.4 2018	8	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	80.0	201	7	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	61.9 2018	8	1
(% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions) Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.6			4	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 2019	9	1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)			9	本	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2018	8 •	•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)			0	本	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1.6 2018	8 •	•
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	7.1	201	8	1	(per million population)			
Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	49.2	201	0	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	1 1 201	7	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	1.1 2013 26.9 2018		T
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	201	7 •		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)			7 •		city or area where they live (%)	76.7 2019	9	Т
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)			0		Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.5 2019	9 •	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0				Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2018		•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%)			3 <b>•</b> 7 <b>•</b>		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	85.0 2019		
Population using safely managed water services (%)  Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)			7	- 1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0.0 201	6 •	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	уу.т	201	1		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	1.8 2019	9 •	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	201	7	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	8.3 2019	9 •	1
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			<b>1</b>	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	57.6 201	7 •	1
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)			7		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	16.8 2016	6	1
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	37.8	201	8 •	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	1.0 201	7	4
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)			-
Adjusted GDP growth (%)			8 •		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.6	201	8 •	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	56.0 2019 45.7 2020		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	99.7	201	7	1	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	10.3 2016		-
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)			0 •	4	The state of the s	10.3 2010	J	_
Employment-to-population ratio (%)			9	4				
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)			8					
Touti Hot in employment, education of training (NEET)								

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

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 79.4 SDG Global rank 15 (OF 166)



### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

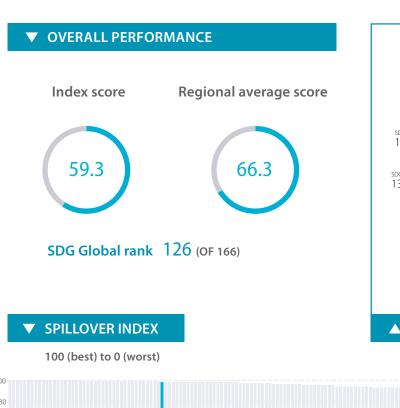
100 (best) to 0 (worst)

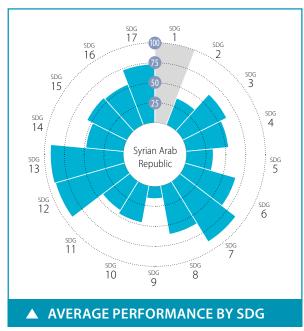


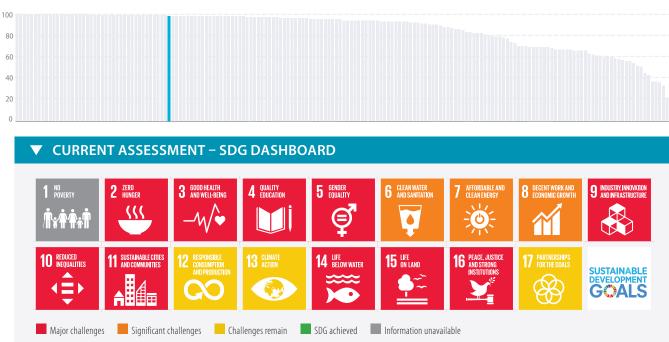


SDG1 – No Poverty			ar Ratin	-		ry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)			20 •	- 1	Population using tl			2017		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)			20 •			subscriptions (per 100 population)	99.4	2018	8	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	9.1	20	15 •			nce Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	4.0	2018	8	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					infrastructure (wo The Times Higher F	iducation Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	20	17 🗨	1	universities (wors		75.5	2020	0	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)			16 •	1		nical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2.5	2018	8	1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	• 0.7	7 20	16 •	•		earch and development (% of GDP)		2015		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	19.5	20	16 🔍	4		000 employed population)	9.2	2017	7	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	20	17 🔸	$\rightarrow$		ilies filed (per million population)	151.9	2017	7	4
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)			17 •		Gap in internet acc	ess by income (percentage points)	26.7	2014	4	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)			15 🔵		Women in science	and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science	21.6	2015	5	
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	64.2	2 20	15 🔵	•	and engineering)		21.0	201.	) •	_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG10 – Redu	ced Inequalities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	5	20	17 🗨	1	Gini coefficient adj	usted for top income	34.3	2015	5 •	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)			18 •	•	Palma ratio		1.1	2015	5 🔸	$\rightarrow$
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.1	20	18 •	1	Elderly poverty rate	e (% of population aged 66 or over)	19.5	2015	5 •	$\rightarrow$
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		1 20		1	SDG11 – Susta	inable Cities and Communities				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	۱ ۱	IA			entration of particulate matter of less than	40.0	204	-	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	8.6	5 20	16 •	1		meter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	10.3	2017	/ -	T
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	0.0			•		d water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017	7	1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	10	20	16 •	•		ublic transport (%)	83.3	2019	9 •	1
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	2.7	7 20	16 •	<b></b>	Population with re		6.7	2016	6	个
Life expectancy at birth (years)			16		•	onsible Consumption and Production				
Life expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)			17	•	Electronic waste (k		77 T	2016	б 👝	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)			06			g/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)			18			podied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)			17			nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2012		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)			19			s embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2010		•
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)			16			icipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2018		
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)			17		•		0.5	2010	0	_
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)			17 •		SDG13 – Clima		2.0	204		
	12.1	20	1,			emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		$\rightarrow$
SDG4 – Quality Education	4 00 0				_	podied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		7
Net primary enrollment rate (%)			17	T	_	podied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2019		•
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	99.9			T	Effective carbon ra		28.6	2016	b •	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)			NA •	•	SDG14 – Life B					
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)			17	T	Mean area that is p	rotected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	4	
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)			18	T	Ocean Health Inde	x: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	N.A	4	•
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)			18 • 18 •	1	Fish caught from o	verexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	4	•
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)				*	Fish caught by trav	vling (%)	NA	N.A	۹ •	•
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds) Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	20.2		18 <b>-</b> 18 <b>-</b>	•	Marine biodiversity	threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	8 🛑	•
·	31.2	2 20	10 😈		SDG15 – Life o	n Land				
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Mean area that is p	rotected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.2	2018	8 •	$\rightarrow$
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	* 86.4	1 20	17 •	1		rotected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018	8	1
(% or remaies aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)					Red List Index of sp	pecies survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2019	9	1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)			18		Permanent defores	tation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2018	8	•
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)			19	T	Terrestrial and fresh	nwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	го	2010	0 🖱	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)			20	T	(per million popu	lation)	5.8	2018	0	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	14.8 NA		16		SDG16 – Peace	e, Justice and Strong Institutions				
3	IVM	\ I	IA •	_	Homicides (per 10	_	0.5	2017	7	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation						inees (% of prison population)		2018		j
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)			17 •			ulation who feel safe walking alone at night in the				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)			17 •	•	city or area where	they live (%)	8/.6	2019	9	T
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)			10		Property Rights (w	orst 1–7 best)		2019		•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)			18 •	•	Birth registrations v	with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2018	8	•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)			13		Corruption Percept	ion Index (worst 0–100 best)	85.0	2019	9 •	1
Population using safely managed water services (%)			17 •	- 1		n child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	w 0.0	2016	6	•
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	99.5	20	17 •	<u> </u>		onventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	3.1	2019	9 🕳	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					per 100,000 popu					
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	20	17 •	1		ex (best 0–100 worst)		2019		T
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	20	16 •	个	Persons held in pri	son (per 100,000 population)	77.4	2017	7	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total					SDG17 - Partn	erships for the Goals				
electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.6	<i>Z</i> U	17 •	T		ding on health and education (% of GDP)	12.8	2016	6	1
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	21.5	20	18 •	1		nd all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		2017		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth						cluding official development assistance (% of GNI)	U.5	ZU 17	/ -	Ψ
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1 1	20	18 🔸			overnment revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	N.A	4	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)			18			en Score (best 0–100 worst)	83.3	2019	9 •	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					,	core (best 0–100 worst)	74.1	2020	0	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	98.4	1 20	17 •	T	Shifted profits of m	ultinationals (US\$ billion)	-73.2	2016	6	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	2.8	3 20	10 •	1						
Employment-to-population ratio (%)			19 •	1						
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)			18 •							
rodar not in employment, eddeddor or training (14221)	Ω 1									

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









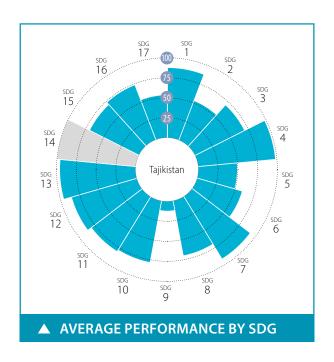
## SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year Ra			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	NA				Population using the internet (%)		2017		7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	NA	NA	•		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	16.5	2018	•	<b>→</b>
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2018		1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA			,				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.5	2009	•	<b>→</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2020	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.5	2009	•	4	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018		4
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	27.8	2016	•	Ψ	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2015		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2007	•			0.0	2013		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.6	2017	•	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	46.5	2004		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.7	2015	•	<b>→</b>	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	40.5	2004	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	31	2017	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m <sup>3</sup> )	43.8	2017	•	4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.8	2018	•	1		747	2017	,	٠,
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.7	2018	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)				•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	19.0	2018	•	<b>→</b>	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	15.5	2015	•	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2018	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.0	2016		_	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2	2009	) —	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.0	2010	_	7	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	75	2016	•	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.0	2012	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016		Ψ	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	10.4	2010	•	
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016		7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5	2010	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2017	•	7	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.2	2009	•		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.6	2017		4
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2	2015	•	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	60.0	2017	•	<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA		•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.5	2015	•	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2018	•	<b>→</b>
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	68.0	2013	•		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	37.6	2019	•	<b>→</b>
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	53.8	2013	•		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	92.5	2004	•		Fish caught by trawling (%)	22.0	2014		<b>1</b>
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	53.3	2009	•	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2018		_
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	82.1	2018	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		7
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	16.8	2019	•	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	12.4	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2018		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.2	2010	, –	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.2	2017	•	1	(per million population)	0.1	2018	•	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017		÷	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2005		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.2	2010	۱ _	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)		2013		<b>1</b>	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	50.5	2006	•	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				•	city or area where they live (%)	32.2	2015	•	
Population with access to electricity (%)	80.6	2017		4	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA		•
Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2017		<b>1</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2018		•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	55.0	2010		T	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019		1
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.3	2017	•	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2016		•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD)				
	NΙΛ	NA	•		per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	•	
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  *	NA NA				Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	71.8	2019	•	7
7 1 1 1 7	1 1/7	14/-1			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
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	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.7	2009	) 🛑	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	8.4	2019	•	<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				3
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2010		4	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA		•
	0.1	_010	_	•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA		
								_	_

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

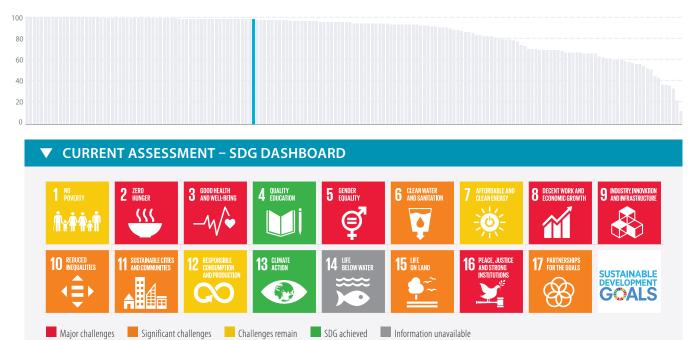
## **TAJIKISTAN**

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 69.4 70.9 SDG Global rank 78 (OF 166)



### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	**	Value Year Rating Tr	renr
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	1.5 2020 • ↑	1 3 17	22.0 2017 • -	<b>→</b>
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	11.6 2020 • 🛧		22.8 2017 •	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.2 2018	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA NA •			•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	26.8 2012 • →	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2020 •	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.9 2012 • →	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018	4
Prevalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)	14.2 2016 • 🔱	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0 2018	7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017 • 🛧	<u> </u>	U.1 2017 💆 -	7
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.5 2017 • 🛧		- 2 2015	-
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.7 2015 • →	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	35.3 2015	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	17 2017 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	46.2 2017 • -	<b>→</b>
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.0 2018 • 🛧	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	34.8 2018 • 🛧	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	90.8 2017	7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	84.0 2018 • →	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	84.7 2018	1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2018 • ↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	2.0 2013	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	25.3 2016 • →	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA NA •	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	129 2016 • •	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	17.2 2012 •	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.1 2012	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	18.1 2016 • →		9.3 2010	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	70.8 2016 • →		0.5 2010 •	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	57.1 2017 • 🔱	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94.8 2017 • ↑	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.4 2017	1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96 2018 • 🛧		0.2 2015	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	68.0 2017 • ↑	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA NA •	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.5 2018 • 🛧			
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA •	•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.3 2017 • 🛧	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA •	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	96.2 2017 • 🛧	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA •	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9 2014 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA NA •	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females		CDC15 Life and and	0.0 -	
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	44.8 2017 • →	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.8 2018 • -	4
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	90.2 2018 • →			マラ
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	46.2 2019 • 🔱	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 2019	*
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	23.8 2020		* 0.0 2018	9
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		— Permanent delorestation (% or lorest area, 5-year average) "	U.U ZU10 🕶	-
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	81.2 2017 • 🛧	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.0 2017 • ↑			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	73.9 2005	SDGTO T cuccy sustice and strong institutions	1.6 2011	9
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.3 2018	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	1.6 2011	0
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	5.1 2013		15.0 2009	
	J.1 2013	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	88.1 2018	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	99.3 2017 • 1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.6 2019	
Population with access to electricity (%)	•		95.8 2018	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	80.4 2016 • 🛧	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	25 2019	7
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.3 2017 • 🛧			4
		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	10.0 2016	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD * per 100,000 population)	* 0.0 2019 •	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.3 2018	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	54.0 2019	7
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.5 2018		J4.0 Z017	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	47.0 2017 • ↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.2 2015	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	11.0 2019 • →	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA NA •	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2010 • 🛧	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	INA INA -	
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)  *	13.5 2004 • (** 0.0 2019 • (**	
		Corporate lax maveri score (best 0—100 worst)	U.U ZU12 -	_

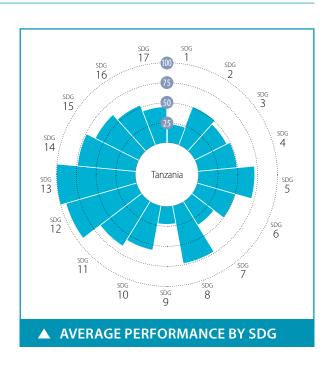
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

# Index score Regional average score 56.6 53.1 SDG Global rank 131 (OF 166)





13 CLIMATE ACTION

Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tren	d SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rating Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	38.6 2020 • 🔫	Population using the internet (%)	25.0 2017 • 🛧
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	70.6 2020 🔸 🔫	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	9.1 2018 • 🔱
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	207.0047.	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8 2016 • •
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	30.7 2017 • ->	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	34.4 2015	universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.4 2020 • •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.5 2015	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018 • 👈
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.4 2016	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5 2013 • •
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.5 2017	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	43.0 2011
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.8 2015 • ->	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	524 2017 • 🗡	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	29.1 2017 • 🔱
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.3 2018 • 🗡	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	58.8 2017 • 🕹
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	53.0 2018 • 7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62.9 2019 • 1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	253.0 2018	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.4 2018 • 🛧	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.3 2012
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	17.9 2016 🔸 🔫	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.8 2016
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	2.8 2012
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	139 2016 • •	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3 2012
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.2 2016 • 7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	10.6 2010
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.9 2016	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4 2010
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)			0.4 2010
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	63.7 2016	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.2.2017
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98 2018 • 1	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2 2017
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	43.0 2017	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0 2015
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.6 2019	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1.9 2018 • •
	5.0 2017	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
SDG4 – Quality Education	01 2 2010	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	55.7 2018 • 1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	81.3 2018 • <b>↓</b> 29.6 2018 • <b>↓</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	50.5 2019 • →
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	85.8 2015	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	17.0 2014
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	05.0 2015	Fish caught by trawling (%)	2.8 2014 • 1
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018 • •
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	54.0 2016 • 7	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	64.0 2018 • 1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	87.5 2018 🔸 🗡	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.1 2018
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	90.9 2019 • 🛧	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2019
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	36.9 2020 • 🗾	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3 2018
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	56.7 2017 • 🗾	(per million population)	0.0 2018 • •
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	29.9 2017 • 🔫	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	13.0 2000 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.2 2016 • 🛧
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.4 2018 • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	48.6 2015
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	0.6 2013 • 🛧		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		city or area where they live (%)	70.7 2019 • <b>1</b>
Population with access to electricity (%)	32.8 2017 • 7	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.2 2019
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	2.2 2016 • ->	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	26.4 2018 • •
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	4.2.2047	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	37 2019 • 🗾
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.3 2017 • 1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	28.8 2016 • •
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	° 0.0 2019 • •
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.0 2018	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2017
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.2 2018	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	36.3 2019 🔸 🕹
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	46.8 2017 • 7	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	46 2014
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.6 2014
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	2.0 2019 • <b>T</b> 0.1 2010 • <b>↑</b>	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)	13.7 2018 • 🔫

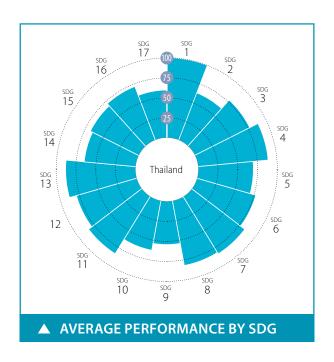
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)

46.1 2019 •

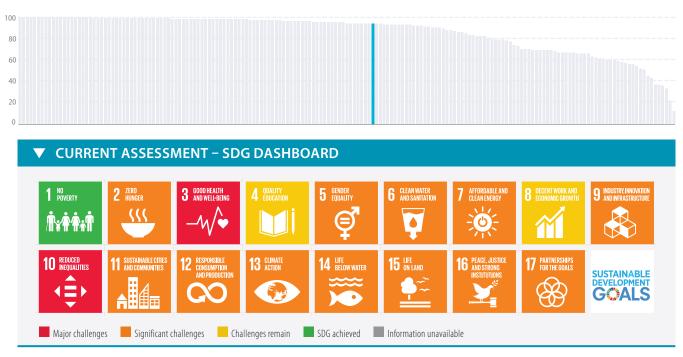
## **THAILAND**

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 74.5 67.2 SDG Global rank 41 (OF 166)



### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



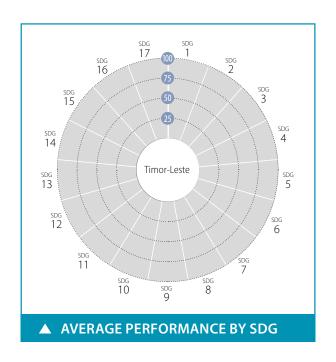


## **THAILAND**

SDG1 – No Poverty		ear Rating			Value Year R		Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		020 •	- 1	Population using the internet (%)	56.8 2018		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.0 20	020 •		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	104.7 2018	, •	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.1 2018	3	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	7.8 20			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.5 20			universities (worst 0–100 best)	29.6 2020	) •	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		016 -		Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2 2018	3 •	<b>→</b>
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	10.0 20	ı16 •	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.8 2016		4
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 20	17 •			0.0		_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.2 20		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	40.9 2017	7	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.9 20	ı15   •	1		40.9 2017		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	37 20	J17 •	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	26.3 2017	/ •	7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.0 20	J18 •	1		86.8 2017	7	•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.1 20	J18 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)			T
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	153.0 20	J18 •	$\rightarrow$	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	75.7 2019		T
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 20	J18 •	<b>↑</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	1/5 70	014	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	2.1 2015		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	14.5 20	016	T	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.4 2016	, •	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	61 20	016		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	28.4 2012	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	01 20	10 -		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.3 2012	1 •	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	32.7 20	J16 •	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	23.8 2010	) •	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.5 20	116	7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.8 2010	) •	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	44.9 20	ال 17	7	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.1 20	J16 •	1	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.6 2017	7	<b>→</b>
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96 20	J18 •	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.6 2015		1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	80.0 20	J17 •	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1.7 2018		•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0 20	J19 •	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.4 2018	2	1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.1 20	.109		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	60.2 2019		4
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	78.4 20		+	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	55.6 2014		1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.1 20		•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)  Fish caught by trawling (%)	17.7 2014		1
SDG5 – Gender Equality		10		Hish caught by trawling (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	4			SDG15 – Life on Land	0.1 2		
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	89.2 20	16 •	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.3 2018	5	4
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	93.8 20	018 🔸	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.6 2018	-	1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	78.0 20	J19 •	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2019		J.
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.8 20	020 •	71	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.8 2019		-
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	U.Z ZUIC		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9 20	.)17	1	(per million population)	1.0 2018	3 •	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.8 20		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	23.0 20				2.2.2016		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.0 20			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.2 2016		T
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	3.9 20		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	17.2 2018		T
	J.7 ZV	15		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	63.9 2019	) •	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	1000 20	017	•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.3 2019		
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 20			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.5 2018		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	74.4 20	/16 💆	<b>→</b>	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	36 2019		7
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.4 20	017 •	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	8.3 2016		•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.1 20	11Q •		per 100,000 population)	0.0 2019		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		018		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	44.1 2019	) •	$\rightarrow$
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	0.7 20	10 -		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	81.6 20	J17 •	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.8 2013	} •	•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	0.8 20	.)19	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			-
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3 20		<b>1</b>	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	, •	•
Tatal Work Telated decidence embodies	0.5	10 -		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.5 2018	3 •	1
				33	* 0.0 2019		

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

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 67.2 na SDG Global rank NA (OF 166)



### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





Notes: The full title of Goal 2"Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

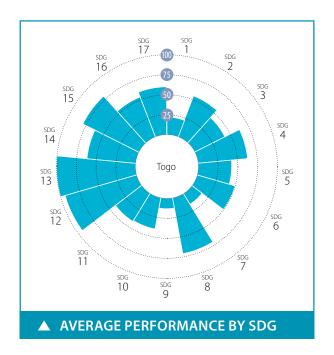
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value \	Year Ra	ating <sup>·</sup>	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value \	Year Ra	iting	Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	28.1 2	2020	•	7	Population using the internet (%)	27.5 2	2017	•	7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	69.2 2	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	31.6 2	2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			_		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	24.9 2			<b>→</b>					
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	50.2 2			<b>→</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2	2020	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.0 2			7	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2	n18	•	-
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		NA	•	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		1		130.5	IW s	_	_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	2007	201/		- 4
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.9 2	2015	•	<b>→</b>		30.9 2	.014	•	0
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Applied mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	142 2			1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	19.3 2	2017	•	7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.4 2	2018	•	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	82.7 2	n17		4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	45.8 2			7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)	82.7 2 NA		•	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	498.0 2	2018 ′	•	<b>→</b>		INA	IVA		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA (	•	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	242		-	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	19.9 2	2016	•	<b>1</b>	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 2		•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	12.2 .	010	_	-	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	3.0 2		•	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	140 2	2016	•	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		NA	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		1 4/ 1	•	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.7 2			1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		1471	•	(
Life expectancy at birth (years)	68.6 2			<b>→</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	-
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	33.8 2			1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	56.7 2			•	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.4 2		•	
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		T	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		NA	•	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	52.0 2			7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA		1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA (	•	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	18.8 2	2018	•	•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2018		7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	53.3 2	2019	•	ì
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	90.9 2			1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	10.0 2	2014	•	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	83.5 2	2018	•		Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	•	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	•	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	37.4 2	2016	•	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land	2262	210	_	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	67.9 2	2018	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.6 2		•	•
Ratio of female-to-male linear years of education received (%)	47.4 2			1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	38.5 2			<b>₩</b>	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2		•	
	JU.2	UZU	_		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1 2	1018	•	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	78.3 2	2017		<b>A</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	NA	NA	•	
	78.3 2 53.5 2			1	(per million population)				4
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				<b>→</b>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	20.2	_	_	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2005		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2015	•	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)		2018 • NA •			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	23.8 2	1018	•	
	INA	IVA .			Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	NA	•	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	Q0.4.7	2017		1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA	•	
Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2017		<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	60.4 2		•	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per				7	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019	•	ì
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA	NA (	•	•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2016		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD *				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-8.5 2	2018	•	•	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2	.019	•	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018		•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.9 2	2019	•	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA (	•		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.6 2	2016	•	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	4.5 2	2019	•	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			-	
F					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA (			public illustrate, including official development assistance (70 of Gra)				

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

**GOALS** 



# **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 53.1 52.7 SDG Global rank 147 (OF 166)



### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





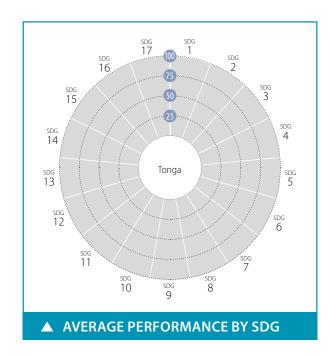
Notes: The full title of Goal 2"Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)		ing Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ratin	ng Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	41.0 2020		Population using the internet (%)	12.4 2017 •	· →
	65.5 2020	• →	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	32.0 2018	<u>'</u>
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2 2018	7
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	16.1 2017	7			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.5 2014		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2020	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.7 2014	T.	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018	) <b>→</b>
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.4 2016		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2014	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017	• ↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.1 2017	• •	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	48.9 2015	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.9 2015	• →	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	10.9 2013	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	396 2017		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	35.7 2017 •	• 🛧
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.9 2018		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	44.7 2017	<b>T</b>
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	69.8 2018		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	32.4 2019	•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	36.0 2018		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.7 2018	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9 2014	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.6 2016	• →	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.9 2014	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	19.0 2012	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	250 2016		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6 2012	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.2 2016	• →	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	9.9 2010	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	60.6 2016		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6 2010	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	89.1 2017	• →	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.0 =+++	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	44.6 2014		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3 2017	•
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85 2018	• <b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0 2015	<b>.</b>
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		<b>7</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2017	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.2 2019	9 71		0.0 2017	
SDG4 – Quality Education			SDG14 – Life Below Water  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA •	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	90.7 2018	• <b>→</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	21.4 2019	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	47.9 2018	9 7	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA •	7
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	84.3 2015		Fish caught by trawling (%)	15.4 2014	
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females			SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0 2010	
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	37.4 2014	• →	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.0 2018	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	50.0 2018	• ↓	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA •	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	95.6 2019	• 1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2019	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	18.7 2020	• →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.7 2018	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.7 2010	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	65.1 2017	• →	(per million population)	0.0 2018	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	16.1 2017	• →	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.6 2000	• •	Homicides (per 100,000 population) *	9.0 2015	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	64.6 2018	ı T
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	0.4 2013	• 1	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the		Ť
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			city or area where they live (%)	50.6 2019	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	48.0 2017	• →	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA NA •	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	6.7 2016	• →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	78.1 2018 •	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	0.0.2017.4		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	29 2019 •	• 🛧
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	8.9 2017	• ↑	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	27.9 2016 •	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD *	0.0 2019	
	-4.6 2018	•	per 100,000 population)		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	6.8 2018	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.7 2019 •	1
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
-	45.3 2017	• ↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.4 2016	7
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	45.3 2017 <b>4</b> 5.3 2019 <b>4</b> 5.3 2019		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)  For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		7
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		• 1		6.4 2016 • NA NA •	7

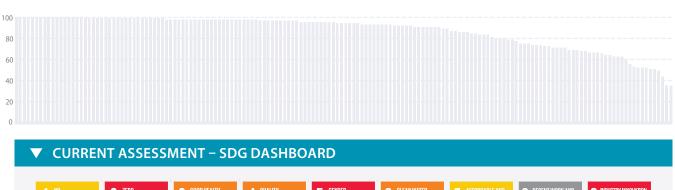
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

# **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 49.6 na SDG Global rank NA (OF 166)



### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)







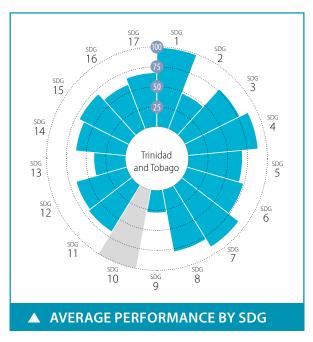


SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	Value	Year R 2020		Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)		Year 2017		g Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)  Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)		2020		<b>1</b>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				- 1
	4.2	2020		1	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	۱.دن	2018	3 -	Τ
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	NIA	A I A	-		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	N.A	4	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		NA 2012			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 *	0.6	2024		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2012		7	universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2020	) —	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	48.2 2	2012		1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	8 •	<b>→</b>
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	N.A	4	•
•		NA NA		•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)		2015		J.	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	40.1	2015	5	
	1.0 2	2013		•	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	ΕЭ	2017		•	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	100	201	7 🔷	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2017		T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	10.8	3 2017	/ •	Т
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2018		T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017	7 •	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	15.6 2			T	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	N.A	Α •	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	10.0 2				SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.9	2012	2	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.3	2016	•	<b>→</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA			
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	73 2	2016	•		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.8 2	2016	•	T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.4 2			<b>→</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA		Α •	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	14.7			<b>1</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.5 2			•	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.5	2017	7	•
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		<b>1</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		NA		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	58.0 2			<b>→</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)  *		2018		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	•	•		0.0	2010	, •	
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG14 – Life Below Water	F (	2010	0 🔵	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	85.9 2	2015	•		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		7
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	78.7			•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2019		T
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.4 2				Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		3 2014		•
SDG5 – Gender Equality	,,,,,	2010			Fish caught by trawling (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA NA		A •	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females						IVA	. 11/	1	
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	47.9 2	2012	•	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land	0.7	2044	0 •	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.9 2	2018	•	<b>1</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018		7
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	61.0 2	2019	•	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	7.4	2020	•	7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA	N.A	, •	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	2017	•	<b>1</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	N.A	Α •	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	93.4	2047		<u>.</u>					
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		NA			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	1.0	2011	2	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2012		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)		NA			, , , , , , ,	7.4	2015	) •	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	101				Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	N.A	4	
Population with access to electricity (%)	98.0 2	2017		<b></b>	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	ΝA	N.A	Α	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)					Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2018		
	59.2	2010	•	7	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		NA		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA	NA		•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		NA NA		
7 1 2 2 2					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD)	14/7	1 1/	1	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	2.7	2010			per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	9 •	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.7 2				Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	25.4	2019	9	1
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	•		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	63	3 2004	4 👝	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	11	2019	•	<b>1</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.5	2004	, –	-
onemproyment rate (70 or total labor loice)					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	N.A	4	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NΙΔ								
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	25.6	2017	7 🛑	1

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

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 65.8 70.4 SDG Global rank 98 (OF 166)

▼ SPILLOVER INDEX



100 (best) to 0 (worst) 100 60 40 20 ▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD 1 NO POVERTY 2 ZERO HUNGER



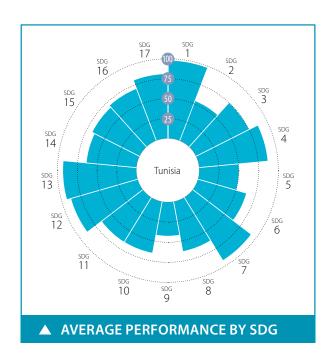


## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Ye		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.3 2020	Population using the internet (%)	77.3 20		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	1.3 2020 • ↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	40.7 20	18	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4 20	18	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.5 2017 • ↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.0 2011	universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 20	20 •	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.3 2011	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2 20	18	) ->
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	18.6 2016 • •	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 20	16	<b>,</b> ->
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017 • →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4 2017 • →	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	NA 1	NA <b>(</b>	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.3 2015 • 🔱		147(	0,1	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	67 2017 • 🛧	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) ( $\mu$ g/m <sup>3</sup> )	24.1 20	17	· <b>→</b>
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.7 2018 • 🛧	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA 1	NA <b>(</b>	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	18.3 2018 • 🛧	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	56.2 20		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	21.0 2018 • →		30.2 20	17	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA NA • •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	2 7 20	10	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.3 2016	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	2.7 20		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.5 2010	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.8 20		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	39 2016	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	64.7 20		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	12.1.2016	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.1 20		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.1 2016	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	14.0 20		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.8 2016 • →	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.7 20	10	, •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	30.1 2017	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0 2015	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	30.4 20	17 •	7
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90 2018 • ↑	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.3 20	15 •	, <del>)</del>
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	74.0 2017	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	17806.5 20	15	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2 2017	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.7 20	18 •	, ->
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.3 2010	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	62.3 20	19 🛑	• 4
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	80.9 2010	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	26.8 20	14	• 4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.6 2010 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	23.0 20	14	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 20	18 •	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	58.2 2011 • →	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.7 20	118 -	-
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.8 2018 • ↑	Mean area that is protected in terestinal sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA •	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	70.9 2019 • 🛧	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 20		1.
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	31.0 2020 • 🕹	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.8 20		•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.1 20	10	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.2 2017 • 🛧	(per million population)	0.6 20	18	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	93.4 2017 • →	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	20.3 2010	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	30.9 20	15 🥔	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.2 2018	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	59.7 20		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	13.7 2013 • ↑	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	39.7 20	10	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	•	city or area where they live (%)	51.7 20	17	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2017 • ↑	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.3 20	19 💣	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.5 20		
,	99.3 2016 • ↑	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	40 20		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.7 2017 • 🛧	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0.7 20		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
	F 0 2010 <b>0</b>	per 100,000 population)	* 0.0 20	19 •	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	-5.9 2018 • • 3.0 2018 • •	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	24.7 20	19 💣	<b>1</b>
	3.0 2010	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	80.8 2017 • •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.1 20	03	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					
	2.7 2019 • 🛧	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA N	VA =	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	2.7 2019 • ↑ 0.6 2010 • ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	1 AN	NA •	•

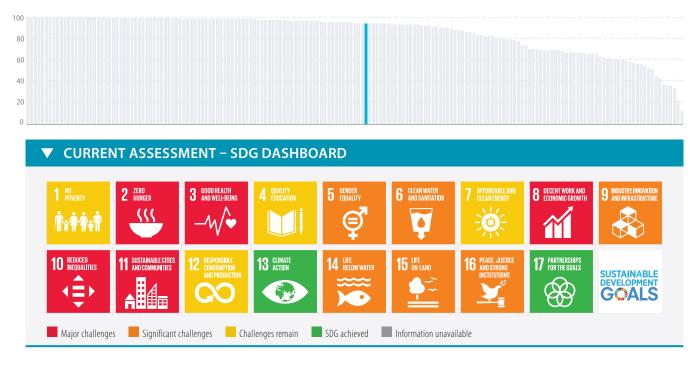
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

# **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 66.3 SDG Global rank 63 (OF 166)



### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

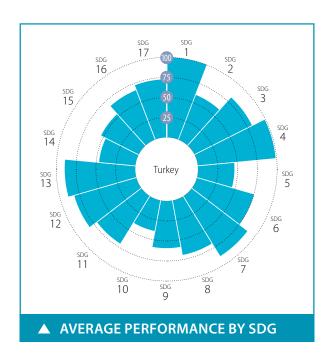




SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin		•	Value Year R		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.2 2020 •		Population using the internet (%)	64.2 2018		- 1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	2.2 2020 •	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	76.1 2018		1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.1 2018	3	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.3 2017 •		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  The Times Higher Education Universities Papking: Average score of top 2			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.1 2012		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.4 2020	) 🛑	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.8 2012	1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.5 2018	2 🛑	7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.9 2016 •	) <b>+</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6 2016		1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017 •			U.U	_	*
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.5 2017		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	40.0 2015	•	9
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.0 2015	1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	40.0 2015		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	43 2017 •	/ 个	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	37.7 2017	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.5 2018 •	• 1		00.0.2017	7	•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	17.0 2018 •	/ 个	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0 2017		T)
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	35.0 2018	/ 7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	42.6 2019		· →
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2018 •	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	- 2 221/		2
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	16.1 2016	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9 2014		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.1 2010	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.6 2016		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	56 2016	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	21.1 2012		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.5 2012		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.8 2016	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	13.7 2010		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.0 2016	7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.3 2010	<i>y</i> •	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	7.8 2017	•	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	73.6 2012		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.8 2017		1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96 2018	<u>T</u>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.5 2015		•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70.0 2017	7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2017	•	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3 2019 •	<i>j.</i> •	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.1 2018	j –	<b>→</b>
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.8 2013	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	49.1 2019	) •	$\rightarrow$
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	77.4 2018	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	5.1 2014	•	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.2 2014 •		Fish caught by trawling (%)	28.1 2014	į •	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	73.2 2012	1	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.2 2018	a	-
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	81.0 2018 •	<i>,</i> →	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.4 2018		-
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	34.3 2019	. 4	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 2019		•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.9 2020 •	. 4	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.5 2018		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	U.J 2016		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.3 2017	1	(per million population)	0.3 2018		•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	90.9 2017					
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	121.1 2015	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.0 2012	1 .	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	43.0 2018		Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)			-
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	10.1 2013		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	57.9 2018		- J
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			city or area where they live (%)	57.9 2019		*
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2017 •	/ 个	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.3 2019	) •	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.1 2016 •	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.9 2018	5	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	43 2019	) •	7
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.4 2017	7	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	2.1 2016	• ر	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	2.2.2010		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	* 0.0 2019	) •	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1 000 population)	-3.2 2018		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.6 2019	1	1
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.2 2018 •			22.2		-
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	36.9 2017 •	7	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.6 2015	j •	1
	16.0 2010	<b>.</b> .	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA NA		
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	16.0 2019			······· IVM	A Steam	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3 2010	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	INA INA		

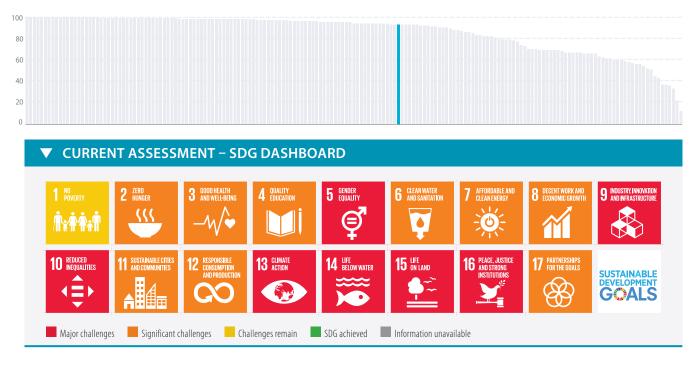
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

# **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 70.3 SDG Global rank 70 (OF 166)



### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



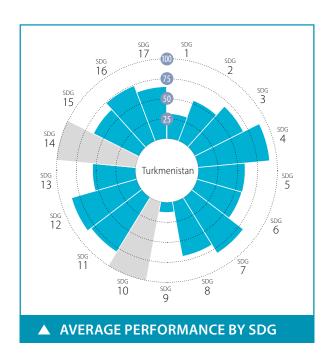


SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tren	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rating Tree
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.0 2020 • 🛧	Population using the internet (%)	71.0 2018 • 1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.3 2020 • 🛧	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	74.2 2018 🔸 1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	17.2 2015 • 🔱	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	3.2 2018 • 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2017 • 🛧	universities (worst 0–100 best)	39.4 2020 • •
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.5 2013 • 🛧	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.4 2018 • 🕨
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.7 2013	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.0 2017 • 7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	32.1 2016 • 🔱	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	4.0 2017 • 7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	0.7 2017 • 🚽
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.3 2017	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	NA NA •
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best) Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	0.6 2015 • → NA NA • •	Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science	30.7 2015
	NA NA •	and engineering)	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	17 2017	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	10.0.0016
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17 2017 • ↑ 5.5 2018 • ↑	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	49.0 2016
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.6 2018	Palma ratio Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	1.9 2015 • <b>1</b> 7.0 2015 • <b>1</b>
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	16.0 2018		17.0 2013
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA NA •	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µq/m³)	44.3 2017 • 🔻
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.1 2016 • ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.6 2017 • 1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	47 2016	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57.8 2018
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		Population with rent overburden (%)	NA NA •
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) Life expectancy at birth (years)	12.3 2016 • <b>↓</b> 76.4 2016 • <b>↑</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	= -
Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	26.6 2017 • <b>↑</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.9 2016
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.4 2014	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	28.7 2012
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0 2018 • 1	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.7 2012
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	74.0 2017 • 1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	25.5 2010
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.2 2018 • 🕹	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.7 2010
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.9 2016 • •	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0 2018
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	13.1 2017 • 🛧	SDG13 – Climate Action	
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	26.5 2016 • 7	- Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.4 2017 • 🕨
SDG4 – Quality Education		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.5 2015
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.0 2017 • 1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3.0 2018
Lower secondary completion rate (%) *	99.0 2017 • 🛧	Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )	8.1 2016 • •
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8 2017 • •	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	67.6 2017 • 🔸	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.1 2018 • 🚽
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	33.3 2018 • ↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	50.5 2019 • 🕨
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	462.7 2018	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	61.6 2014 • 🕨
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	11.0 2018	Fish caught by trawling (%)	33.8 2014 • 7
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds) Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	25.2 2018 • ↑ 48.2 2018 • ↑	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018 • •
	40.2 2010	SDG15 – Life on Land	
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	2.5 2018 • 🚽
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	59.7 2013 • →	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.4 2018 • 🚽
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	82.1 2018 • →	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2019 🔸 🚽
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	46.2 2019 • →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2018
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	17.3 2020 • →	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.7 2018
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	6.9 2014	(per million population)	
Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	237.5 2015 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	12 2012 -
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.3 2012
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.9 2017 • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	30.6 2018 • 🔻
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.3 2017 • •	city or area where they live (%)	56.8 2018 🔍 🤚
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	42.9 2015 • •	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.3 2019
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	30.4 2018 • •	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.8 2018
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	13.2 2013 • 🛧	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	39.0 2019 • 🕨
Population using safely managed water services (%)	NA NA •	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	5.9 2016
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	65.2 2017 • →	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.3 2019
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		per 100,000 population)	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2017 • 🛧	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	52.8 2019
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	NA NA •	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	322.0 2017 • ↓
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total	1.3 2017 • ->	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)			* 7.0 2015 • <b>↓</b>
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	13.1 2018 • ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA NA •
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	4 5 5 5 5 5	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	30.7 2018 • 1
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.5 2018		* 0.0 2019 •
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.5 2018	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	59.5 2020
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	68.6 2017 • 🛧	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	3.9 2016
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2 2010 • 1		
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	50.3 2019		
	/		
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	26.5 2018 • 7		

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

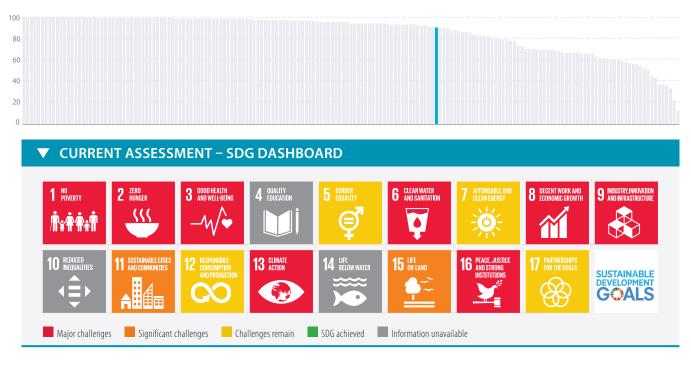
## **TURKMENISTAN**

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 63.0 70.9 SDG Global rank 114 (OF 166)



### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





# **TURKMENISTAN**

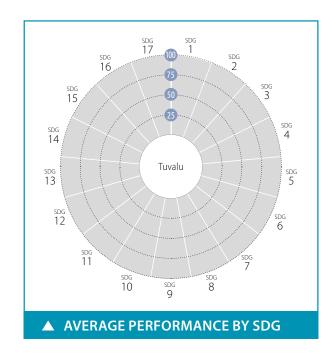
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Ratin	ng Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	26.6 2020 • 🛧	Population using the internet (%)	21.3	2017	7	7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	54.1 2020 • 🞵	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	15.3	2017	7	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.2	2018	3	7
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.4 2017 • 🛧	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.5 2015 • 🛧	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2020	) •	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.2 2015 • 🛧	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018		_
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	18.6 2016 • 🔱	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA			
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017 • ->		11/7	14/		_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.1 2017 • →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	NIA	NIA		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.7 2015 • 🕹	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	IVA	NA	. •	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7 2017 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) ( $\mu$ g/m <sup>3</sup> )	21.8	2017	7	$\rightarrow$
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.0 2018 • 7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	77.8	2017	7	. I.
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	45.8 2018 • 🗡	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	71.0			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	46.0 2018 • →		71.0	2015	, –	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA NA • •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.5	2017		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	29.5 2016 • →	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2013		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA 20.6			
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	79 2016 • •	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	29.6	2012		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	14.5 2016 • 🛧	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	68.2 2016 • →	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	30.1	2010		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	24.4 2017 • ↑		2.4	2010		_
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0 2016	SDG13 – Climate Action		204-		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99 2018 • ↑	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70.0 2017	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015		T
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.5 2019	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	\ •	
SDG4 – Quality Education	3.3 2017	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA NA • •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA			
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA NA •	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA			•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8 2014	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA			
	33.0 2011	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA			
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	3 •	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	75.6 2016 • 🞵	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA NA •	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.4			<b>→</b>
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	67.4 2019 • →	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	13.1			→ •
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	25.0 2020 • ↓	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019		T
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	<del></del>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2018	3	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.8 2017 • 🛧	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	8	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.7 2017 • •					
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	143.6 2005	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)	12	2006		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	9.8 2018	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	14.0			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	13.2 2013 • ↑	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	14.0	2012		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	•	city or area where they live (%)	92.5	2019	•	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2017 • ↑	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.3 2016	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.6	2018	3	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	33.5 Z010 <b>C</b>	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019		<b>→</b>
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	3.3 2017 • 🞵	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0.3	2016	5	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		2016		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	1.1 2018	per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	, •	_
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	11.2 2018	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	85.4	2019	•	<b>4</b>
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	40.6 2017 • •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.3	2012	0	•
and the second s	2.0.2010	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	3.9 2019 • <b>T</b>		V I V	VIV		-
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.4 2010 • ↑	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	. •	•

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



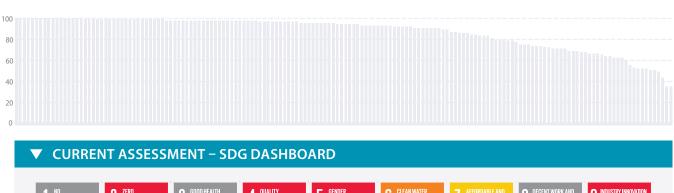
# **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 49.6 na

SDG Global rank NA (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)







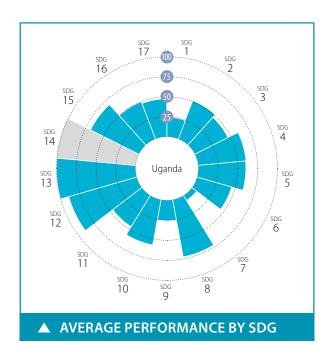


SDG1 – No Poverty		e Year f					Year R	_	Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	NA		4		.1		2017		T
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	NA	. NA	4	•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	0.0	2017	•	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	4	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA				The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 *				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2007			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2020	j 🔵	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		3 2007			Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2018	₹ ●	+
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		5 2016		- 1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		NA		•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	137		_	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	204	2010	1 .	9
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.3	3 2015	•	1		<b>3</b> ∀.⁺т	2010		6
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA	A NA	4	•	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	NA	NA		•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		7 2018		- 1		99.0	2017	7	4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		4 2018		- :	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)	99.0 NA			9
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	270.0	2018	3 •	1		IVA	TV/v		-
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	A NA	4	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	16	2016		-
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	NA	A NA	Α •	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2016		9
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	150.	150	_		Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016	_	0
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	NA	A NA	4		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	NA			0
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			-
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	NA				Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA			0
Life expectancy at birth (years)	NA				Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	. •	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)					SDG13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2007			Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017	•	1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		3 2018		•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA	NA	, •	•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)			A •		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	0.0	2017	•	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	. NA	4	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2 2016		+		52.4	2019		7
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		1 2016		•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	3.8	2014		1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	, NA	4	•	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA			
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA			•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	41.0	2007	7	•	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•	1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	A NA	4		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				•
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA	A NA	4	•	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)  Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	NA 0.8			1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		3 2020		. 4			2019 NA		-
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA	NA		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.3	3 2017	7	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		1 2017			N 1 1 2				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		1 2017 A NA		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100 000 population)	196	2012		-
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		1 2018		•			2012		4
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	NA		8 <b>-</b>		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)  Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at pight in the	0.0	2015		,
		•			Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	NA		•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	100 (	2017	-	4	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA		-
Population with access to electricity (%)  Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)					1 7 -		2018		-
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	50.4	4 2016	) •	7	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	49.9 NA			-
${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA	A NA	, •	•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA			•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD *	0.0	2019	)	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		7 2018		•	per 100,000 population)  Press Freedom Index (hest 0=100 worst)				4
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	A NA	4	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	NA	NA	•	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	A NA	A •	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	- (
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	NA	A NA	4	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	МΙД	NΙΔ		-
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA.	4	•	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA		,
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA 0.0	NA 2019		•
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	U.U	2012	_	_

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

## **UGANDA**

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 53.5 53.1 SDG Global rank 142 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





Notes: The full title of Goal 2"Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

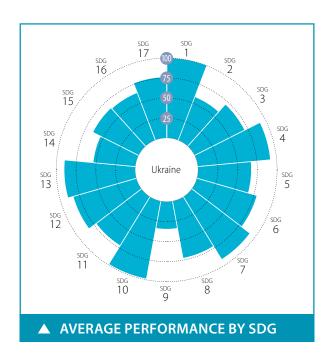
## **UGANDA**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend		Value Year Rating Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	37.0 2020 • →	Population using the internet (%)	23.7 2017 • 7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	64.3 2020 • →	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	33.6 2018 • ↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	11.0.2017	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2 2018 • •
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	41.0 2017 • •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	28.9 2016 • →	universities (worst 0–100 best)	31.8 2020 • •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.6 2016	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018 • →
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.3 2016 • ↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2 2014 • •
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	2.1 2017	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	42.7 2016
	0.8 2015 • →	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	375 2017 • →	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	50.5 2017 • 🔱
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.9 2018 • 🗡	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	53.3 2017 • 🕹
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	46.4 2018	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	46.2 2018 • 🕹
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	200.0 2018 • →	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.4 2018 • ↑	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.8 2011
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.9 2016 • →	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.6 2016
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	5.6 2012
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	156 2016 • •	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5 2012
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.0 2016 • ↓	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	16.4 2010
Life expectancy at birth (years)	62.5 2016	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3 2010
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	118.8 2017 • →		0.5 2010
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	74.2 2016	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.1.2017
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86 2018	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2017
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	45.0 2017 • <del>•</del>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2015
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.2.2040 -	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2018
SDG4 – Quality Education	4.3 2018 • →	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	95.5 2013	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA •
Net primary enrollment rate (%) Lower secondary completion rate (%)	26.4 2017 • <b>J</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA •
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	89.4 2018	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA •
	09.4 2010	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA NA •
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	53.5 2018 • ↑	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	75.7 2018 • <b>↑</b>
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	64.9 2018 • 🔱	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.7 2018
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	89.7 2019 • 🛧	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2019
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	34.9 2020 🔸 🕹	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.6 2018
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 2010
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	49.1 2017 • →	(per million population)	0.2 2018
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	18.5 2017 • →	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.8 2010	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11.0 2017 • →
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.4 2018	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	51.2 2018
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	0.6 2013 • 1	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	J1.2 2010 • /
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	•	city or area where they live (%)	52.3 2018 • 🕹
Population with access to electricity (%)	22.0 2017 • →	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.1 2019
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.8 2016 • ↓	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	32.2 2018 • •
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	NA NA •	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	28 2019 • →
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	16.3 2016 • •
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2019 • •
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.6 2018 • •	per 100,000 population)	20.4.2010
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.6 2018	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	39.4 2019 • 🔱
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	59.2 2017 • 🛧	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.6 2016 • →
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	1.8 2019 • 🛧	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2010 • ↑	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •
-22 Sacea accidents embodica irrimports (per 100,000 population)	3 23.0	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	15.0 2018 • →
		33	•

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

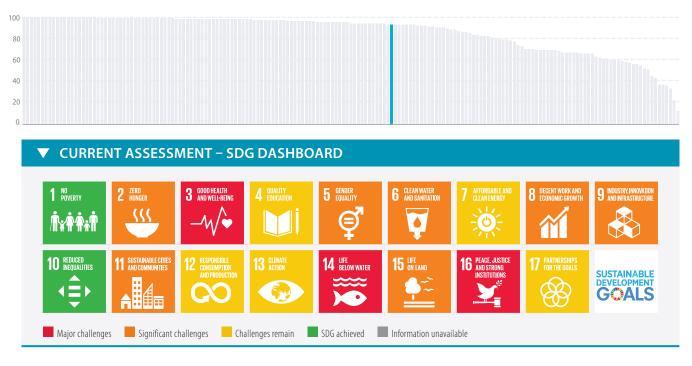
## **UKRAINE**

# **▼** OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 74.2 70.9 SDG Global rank 47 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



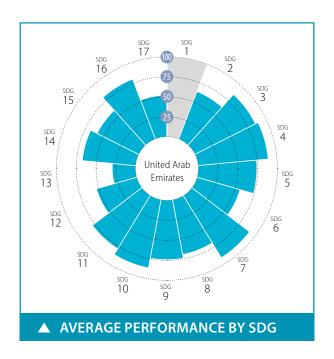


## **UKRAINE**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating			Value Year Ratir	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)			Population using the internet (%)	62.6 2018	• 1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.2 2020 •	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	47.2 2018	• 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.2 2018	• 4
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.5 2017 •		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)  The Times Higher Education Universities Panking: Average score of top 2		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.9 2000 •		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	19.3 2020	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.2 2000		Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2 2018	9 7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	24.1 2016	•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4 2017	• •
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017		[- <del></del>	V1 =-	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.3 2017		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	28.0 2016	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.4 2015	1		28.0 2010	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Appual many conceptration of particulate matter of less than		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	19 2017 •	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	20.3 2017	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.2 2018 •		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	81.5 2017	- J
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.7 2018 •	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	53.1 2019	<u> </u>
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	80.0 2018 •			33.1 2017	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3 2018 •	R	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1 4 2016 /	- 0
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	24.7 2016	<b>1</b>	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4 2016	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	2707		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.5 2016	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	71 2016 •	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	32.3 2012	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		.1.	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.9 2012	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.7 2016	<b>Ψ</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	23.5 2010	
Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	72.5 2016	<b>7</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.6 2010	
	23.7 2017	•	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.9 2014	•	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.9 2017	<b>T</b>
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	50 2018	T	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.5 2015	• 1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		T	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	24.7 2018	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.7 2019	<u>T</u>	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
SDG4 – Quality Education	= 2214		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.9 2018	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	91.7 2014		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	58.9 2019	• 4
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	94.4 2014		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	21.5 2014	- :
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	100.0 2012 •		Fish caught by trawling (%)	90.0 2014	
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	• •
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	68.0 2012 •	7	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.8 2018	• →
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.0 2018 •	· 1	Mean area that is protected in terestina sites important to biodiversity (%)	17.5 2018	• →
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	74.2 2019 •	<b>个个</b>	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2019	• 1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.8 2020 •	R	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.9 2019	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.8 2017	$\rightarrow$	(per million population)	0.3 2018	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	96.2 2017		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	12.8 2015	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.2 2017	• →
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	14.1 2018		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	33.8 2018	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	6.2 2013		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			city or area where they live (%)	52.6 2019	Т
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2017	• 1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.3 2019	• •
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	95.7 2016	<b>小</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.8 2018	• •
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	30 2019	
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.2 2017	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	2.4 2016	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.6 2019	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.3 2018	•	per 100,000 population)		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.4 2018	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	32.5 2019	• 7
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	62.9 2017		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.9 2016	_ 1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	8.9 2019	>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		*
		•	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2 2010	T	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	32.1 2018	<b>^</b> 1
			Other countries, dovernment revenue excluding grants (70 or 951)	32.1 ZUIU -	

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

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 66.3 70.3 SDG Global rank 71 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



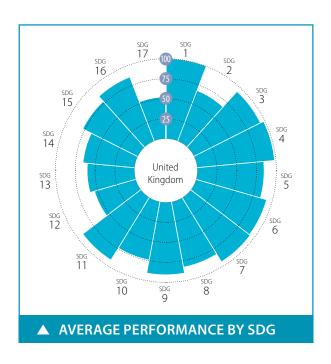


## **UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**

SDG1 – No Poverty		e Year Ra			**	Value Year		ıg Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		A NA			Population using the internet (%)  Mahila broadhand subscriptions (per 100 population)	98.5 2018		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	* NA	A NA	_	•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	250.0 2018	3 •	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	2.6	217		•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0 2018	8 •	, 1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		5 2017		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		5 2016		<b>↑</b>	universities (worst 0–100 best)	40.3 2020	) •	<i>j</i> = 0
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		7 2016		1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.3 2018	8	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		7 2016		•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.3 2018		, 1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				<b>1</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	***		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		5 2017		1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	* 32.5 2017	7 🛑	1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.2	2 2015	•	<b>→</b>		" JL.J ZV		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Appual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		3 2017		1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	40.9 2017	7 •	1 1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2018		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA NA	Λ •	4 /
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		5 2018		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)	81.3 2019		1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	1.0	2018	, •	1		01.3 2017	)	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	A NA	<b>•</b>	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1.0. 201/		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	16.8	3 2016	5 •	<b>1</b>	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.8 2016		-
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.0	2010			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	13.6 2016		/
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	55	5 2016		•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	43.4 2012		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	25.2 2012		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		1 2016		<b>+</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	41.4 2010		
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2 2016		7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	22.5 2010	) •	1 - 0
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		5 2017		<b>↑</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		9 2015		1	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	23.5 2017	7 •	,
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		9 2018		1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	4.3 2015	5 •	, -
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017		1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	6281.1 2018	8	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.7	7 2019	•	<u> </u>	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.7 2018	8 •	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.0	2017	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	68.3 2019		, ,
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	81.7	7 2014		•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	17.7 2014		. 1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.4	4 2015			Fish caught by trawling (%)	* 0.0 2014		
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.0 2018		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females , aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	* 60.9	2017	•	<b>→</b>	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	122.4	4 2018	<b>•</b>	<b>1</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)				7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2019		<b>↑</b>	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2019		1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			_	•	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA NA	4	j
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	08.0	2017	,	•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	4.6 2018	8 •	,
Population using at least basic arinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	00.6			<b>1</b>	N I I Z			
		7 2005		T	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		7 2005			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5 2017		,
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)		3 2018			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	35.8 2015	5	,
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	91.4	4 2013		7	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	92.0 2019	9	,
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	/				city or area where they live (%)			
Population with access to electricity (%)		2017		T	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.7 2019		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	98.5	5 2016	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2018		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.6	5 2017	•	<b>→</b>	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	71 2019 NA NA		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	1.1 2019	9	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.8	3 2018	, •		per 100,000 population)			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	* NA	A NA	4	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	43.6 2019	) •	1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	88.2	2 2017	•	<b>↑</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA NA	.A •	
	2.5	3 2019	1	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	ı		
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	2.5	. /015			Tol might medine and an eller line.	1.0 2017	7	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		5 2019		4	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	1.0 201.	, -	
				1		NA NA		

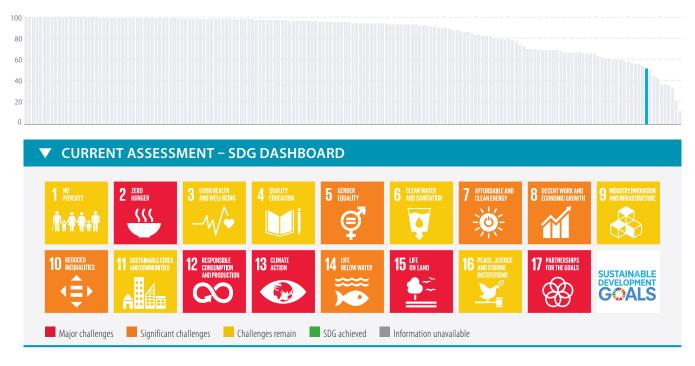
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 79.8 SDG Global rank 13 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)



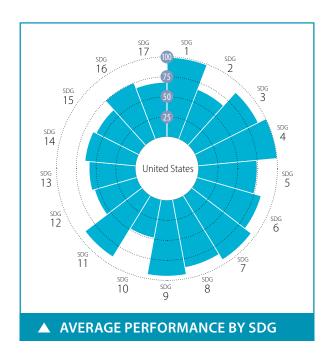


# **UNITED KINGDOM**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Y	Year Ratin	ng Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year	Ratin	g Trer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		020	•	Population using the internet (%)	94.9 2018	3	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)		020	_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	98.5 2018	3	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  SDG2 – Zero Hunger	11.9 2	017	1	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0 2018	3	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5.2	017	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	93.2 2020	•	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		016		universities (worst 0–100 best) Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.5 2018	2	4
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7 2	016	个	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.7 2017		4
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	27.8 2	016	•	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	9.5 2018		1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2	017	$\rightarrow$	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	23.5 2017	7	4
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		017		Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	36.5 2008	3	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best) Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)		015 <b>•</b>		Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science and engineering)	35.3 2015	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7 2	017	1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	37.0 2015	5	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		018	- 1	Palma ratio	1.5 2017		-
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		018		Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	15.3 2017	7 🔵	4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		018	•	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	NA	NA •		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	10.5 2017	7	4
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.9 2	016	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m <sup>3</sup> )			'
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	44.0	046		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0 2017		1
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	14 2	016		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	69.8 2019		4
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.1 2	016	个	Population with rent overburden (%)	10.4 2017	_	
Life expectancy at birth (years)		016		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		017	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	24.9 2016		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		NA •		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	53.9 2012		•
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		018		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	17.0 2012		•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		017		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	38.0 2010		•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)  Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		.019 • .016 •	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	16.2 2010 0.7 2018		•
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		017			0.7 2010	)	_
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)		017		SDG13 – Climate Action	5.5.0045		
	17.2 2	.017		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	5.5 2017		T
SDG4 – Quality Education	• 0043	017		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.2 2015 331.4 2019		-
Net primary enrollment rate (%) Lower secondary completion rate (%)	* 98.4 2 * 98.4 2		- 1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )	14.6 2016		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		NA •	•		14.0 2010	, •	_
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		017		SDG14 – Life Below Water	040 0046		
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)		018	- 1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.0 2018		T
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	503.7 2		•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	64.2 2019 18.6 2014		
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	10.7 2	018	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling (%)	71.2 2014		•
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	17.4 2	.018 🛑	$\rightarrow$	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2018		
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	37.0 2	018	<u> </u>	SDG15 – Life on Land	0.2 2010	, -	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.3 2018		A
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	• 0202	017		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	88.1 2018		4
(% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	93.0 2	.017		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2019		1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		018	- 1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2018		•
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		019	- :	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		020	-	(per million population)	3.2 2018	3 •	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)		018		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	108.6 2	.015		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.2 2017	7	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	8.8 2018	3	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 2			Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	74.5 2019		4
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		017		city or area where they live (%)			'
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		010 • 018 •		Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.5 2019		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)		013		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2018		•
Population using safely managed water services (%)	100.0 2			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	77.0 2019		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)		017	_	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	* 0.0 2016	) •	
	J7.0 Z	.017		per 100,000 population)	1.6 2019	•	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	100.0.3	017		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	22.2 2019	•	1
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2 100.0 2			Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	141.3 2017		4
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total				SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)		017		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.3 2016	5	1
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	11.5 2	018	<u> </u>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.7 2017	7	1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		018		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.1 2	018	•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	70.9 2019		4
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	96.4 2	017	1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	70.8 2020		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				אוווייין לכח) אוויייים פו ווייייים פו ווייייים אוויייים	12.8 2016	) <b>•</b>	-
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		.010 • .019 •	- 1				
Employment-to-population ratio (%) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	13.2 2	פוט.					
		018	· 1				

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

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 76.4 SDG Global rank 31 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





## **UNITED STATES**

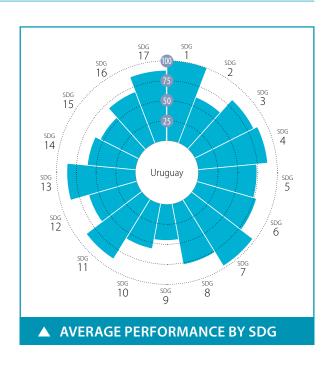
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		ar Katin	g Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year Ra	ating T	reno
overty fieddebarte fatio at \$1.507 day (70)	0.5 202			Population using the internet (%)		2017		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.7 202	20 •	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	144.8	2018	•	ተ
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)  SDG2 – Zero Hunger	17.8 20	17 •	<b>1</b>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 20	17	<b>1</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	94.1	2020	•	•
Prevalence of undernouns intent (70)  Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.1 20		<b>*</b>	universities (worst 0–100 best)				<b>A</b>
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.5 20		<b>1</b>	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)  Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2018		<b>+</b>
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	36.2 20	16 •	•	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2017		ተ
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5 20		4	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2017		ተ
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	8.3 20		1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	29.1	2017	•	ተ
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best) Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	0.3 20° 77.6 20°		•	Women in science and engineering (% of tertiary graduates in science and engineering)	28.6	2015	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	19 20	17 •	1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	46.1	2013	•	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.5 20		1	Palma ratio	1.8	2017	• •	<b>→</b>
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.5 20			Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	23.1	2017	•	Ψ
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.0 20		<b>T</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)  Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.1 20			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	7.4	2017	•	<b>1</b>
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	14.6 20	16 •	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)				ŀ
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	13 20	16		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2017		T
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			•	Population with rent overburden (%)		2019		个
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) Life expectancy at birth (years)	12.4 20° 78.5 20°		4	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		2010		•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	19.9 20		<b>1</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	194	2016	•	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.1 20		<b>•</b>	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		2012		•
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92.0 20		$\dot{\uparrow}$	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	84.0 20	17 •	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	54.0	2010	•	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.9 20	19 •	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.4	2010	•	•
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	6.3 20			Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.3	2017	•	
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	21.7 20		<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	10.5 20	1/	-1-	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017	•	<b>→</b>
SDG4 – Quality Education	f 100 0 20:	17	•	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2015	•	<b>→</b>
1 , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	* 100.0 20° * 100.0 20°		4	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) Effective carbon rate (EUR/tCO <sub>2</sub> )	869.0	2019		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA N				0.0	2010		_
•	• 91.2 20°		•	SDG14 – Life Below Water  Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to hindings it. (9)	61.4	2010		•
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	49.4 20		1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)  Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2018		T 个
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	495.0 20	18 •	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2019		1
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	12.3 20		<b>+</b>	Fish caught by trawling (%)		2014		Ť
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	18.6 20		<b>T</b>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	•	
Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	38.6 20	18	<u>T</u>	SDG15 – Life on Land				
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.3	2018	•	<b>→</b>
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	77.2 20	15 🔸	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.3	2018	• •	<b>→</b>
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.7 20	18	<b>1</b>	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2019	•	Ψ
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	82.1 20		<b>†</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2018	•	•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	23.8 202		7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	3.7	2018	•	•
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	18.9 20							
Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	96.0 20	18 🔸		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.3	2017		L
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2018		<b>*</b>
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.3 20			Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0 20			city or area where they live (%)	/4.5	2019		1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	30.6 20			Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		2019	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	58.9 20° 18.3 20°		•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0			
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.0 20		4	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)  *		2019 2016		<b>T</b>
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	90.0 20		<b></b>	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				per 100,000 population)	3.2	2019	•	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 20	17	<b>1</b>	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	25.7	2019	•	1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 20		本	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	671.1	2016	•	<b>→</b>
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total	1.2 20	17	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)				. 9	* 15.3	2018	•	1
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	7.8 20	18 🔵	<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.2	2017	•	1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		NA		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.0 20			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019	•	•
/:	1.3 20	18		Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		2020	•	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)								
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	93.1 20	17 •	T	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	113.7	2016	•	•
	93.1 20		Т •	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	113.7	2016	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		10 •	<b>T</b>	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	113.7	2016	•	•

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



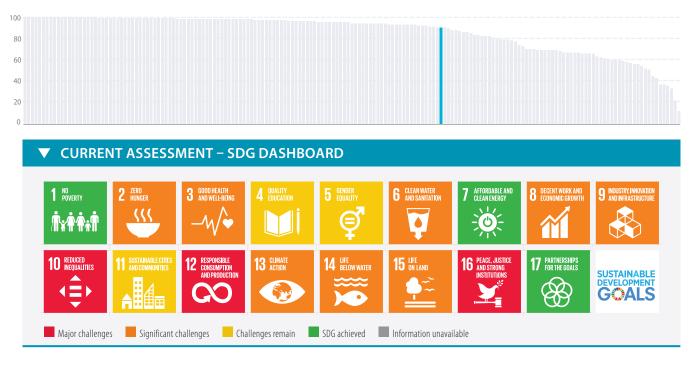
## **URUGUAY**

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 74.3 70.4 SDG Global rank 45 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





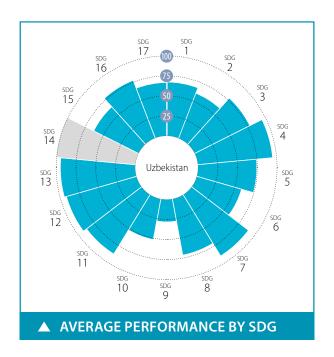
# **URUGUAY**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend		Value Year	-	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.0 2020 • ↑	Population using the internet (%)	74.8 2018		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.1 2020 • ↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	123.9 2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.4 2018	•	<b>4</b>
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2017 • 🛧	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.7 2011 • 🞵	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 12.0 2019	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.3 2011	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2 2018		<b>→</b>
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	27.9 2016 • ↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4 2016		<u>-</u>
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2017 • 7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	0.1 2010	_	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.3 2017 • 1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	42.9 2017		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.5 2015 🔸 🕹	- i	42.9 2017		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	17 2017 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	9.3 2017		1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.5 2018 • ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0 2017		<b>4</b>
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7.6 2018 • 🛧	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.7 2018		<b>1</b>
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	33.0 2018 • →		00.7 2010		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3 2018 • →	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0.2015		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	16.7 2016 • 🛧	Electronic waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0 2015		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	•	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	10.8 2016 124.5 2012		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	18 2016 • •	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.9 2012		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.4 2016 • 1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	101.2 2010		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.1 2016	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.6 2010		•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	58.7 2017 • <del>•</del>		0.0 2010		_
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9 2014	SDG13 – Climate Action	2.5.2047		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91 2018 • ↑	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.5 2017		•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	80.0 2017 • 1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.1 2015		7
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4 2018	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2018		
SDG4 – Quality Education	0.1 2010	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.4 2017 • 1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.5 2018		T
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	74.3 2010	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	58.3 2019		$\rightarrow$
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.9 2018	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	36.3 2014		1
	90.9 2010 <b>•</b>	Fish caught by trawling (%)	46.8 2014		7
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females * aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	89.5 2017 • 🛧	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	107.1 2018 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.8 2018		<b>→</b>
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	75.8 2019	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	2.3 2018		<b>→</b>
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.2 2020	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2019		4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1 2018	•	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.4 2017 • 1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.7 2018	•	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	96.6 2017 • 1	20 0 0 0			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	9.8 2000	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	0.2.2017		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.2 2018	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	8.2 2017		7
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	5.8 2013 • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	69.7 2018	•	•
	3.0 2013	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	39.5 2018	•	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0.2017	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.1 2019		
	100.0 2017	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.8 2018		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	98.0 2016 • ↑	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	71 2019		4
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.4 2017 • 🛧	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	7.9 2016		
		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD)			
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)	1 4 2010	per 100,000 population)	* 0.0 2019		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	-1.4 2018 • • 1.0 2018 • •	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	16.1 2019	•	1
	1.0 2010	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	63.9 2017 • 🛧	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.3 2016	•	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	8.7 2019 • 🔸	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.5 2010 • 1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA		
F (F ) F (F )		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA		•
		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0.0 2019	•	•

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

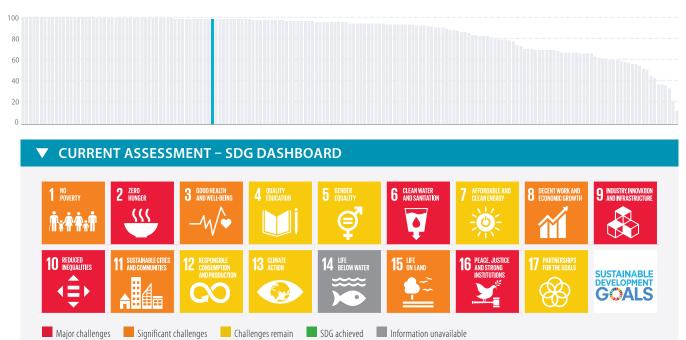


# ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 71.0 70.9 SDG Global rank 66 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





## **UZBEKISTAN**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tren		Value Year Rat	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	6.8 2020 • 1		55.2 2018	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	28.7 2020 • 7		62.4 2018	• 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.6 2018	• 1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.3 2017 • 1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)		•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	19.6 2006 • 🗾	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2020	• •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.5 2006 • 1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018	• ->
Prevalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)	16.6 2016 🔸 🤚	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0 2018	• J.
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017 🔸 🔫		0.2 2017	• •
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.3 2017 • 1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	44.0. 2002	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.7 2015 • 👃	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	44.8 2003	• •
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	29 2017 • 🕇	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m <sup>3</sup> )	28.5 2017	• ->
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.6 2018 • 1	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	00.1.2017	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	21.4 2018 • 1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	88.1 2017	• •
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	70.0 2018 • 7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	85.2 2019	• T
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2018 • 1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	24.5 2016 • 7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7 2012	• •
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.5 2010	Electionic waste (kg/capita)	NA NA (	• •
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	81 2016	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	23.6 2012	• •
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.9 2012	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.5 2016		20.3 2010	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.3 2016	her of Development	0.3 2010	• •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	23.8 2017	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0 2015	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.3 2017	• 7
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96 2018	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2015	• 1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	73.0 2017	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	468.2 2018	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2 2019 • 1	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA (	• •
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.6 2018 • 7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA (	• •
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	95.9 2018 • 1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA (	• •
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0 2018 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA NA (	• •
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	• •
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females $_{\rm *}$ aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	83.5 2017 • 1	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.5 2018	• →
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	95.8 2018 🔸 🔫		10.4 2018	• →
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	68.4 2019 🔸 🔫	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 2019	• 4
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	32.0 2020 • 1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	* 0.0 2018	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.8 2017 • 1	(per million population)	0.0 2018	• •
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0 2017 • 1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	136.9 2015 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.1 2017	<ul><li>小</li></ul>
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	10.0 2009	•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	4.6 2013 • 1	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		city or area where they live (%)	87.1 2019	• 1
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2017 • 1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA NA (	• •
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	92.1 2016 • 1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.9 2018	• •
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.4 2017 • 1	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	25 2019 NA NA	• 7
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		_
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.2 2018	per 100,000 population)	0.2 2019	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.2 2018	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	53.5 2019	• 7
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	37.1 2017	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	9.6.2016	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	E 0 2010 A	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.6 2016	• •
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	5.9 2019 • <b>4</b> 0.1 2010 • <b>1</b>	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)	22.3 2018	• →
		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0.0 2019	• •

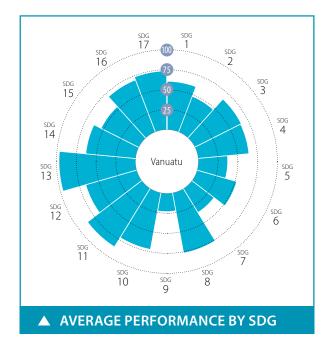
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point





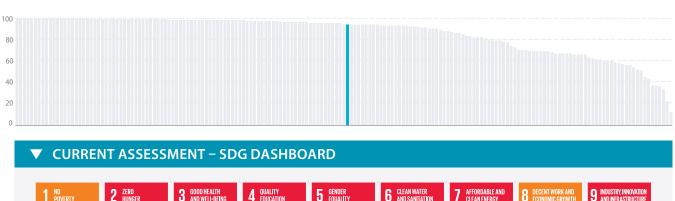
# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 49.6 60.9





#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)







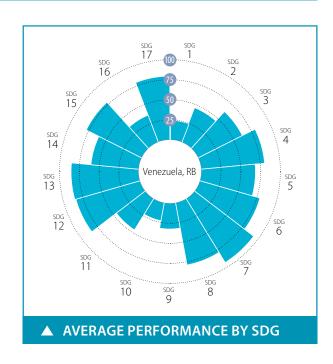


SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend		Value Ye		ting Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	10.6 2020	Population using the internet (%)	25.7 20		• 7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	33.6 2020 • →	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	65.1 20	.018	• 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA •	• •
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	7.2 2017 • 🛧	·			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	28.5 2013 • →	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 20	2020	• •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.4 2013 • 🛧	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 20	018	• 1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	25.2 2016 • •	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		NA (	0 (
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017 • 🛧		100 1	110 1	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.6 2017 • 🔸	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for ton income	276.7	2010	• 1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.9 2015 • →	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	37.6 20	010	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	72 2017 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	11.7 20	2017	• 7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.5 2018 • 🛧		78.5 20	1017	• .
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	26.4 2018 • ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)  Satisfaction with public transport (%)			- (
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	46.0 2018 • 🛧	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA •	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA NA • •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	23.3 2016	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	2.7 20		• •
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.3 2016	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.0 20		• •
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	136 2016	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	407.7 20		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.5 20		• •
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.9 2016 • →	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	23.9 20		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.0 2016 • →	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.6 20	2010	• •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	49.4 2017 • →	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89.4 2013	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.7 20	2017	• 1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	75 2018 • ↓	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3 20	2015	• 1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	48.0 2017 • 7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	* 0.0 20	2018	• (
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA NA • •	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.7 20	2018 /	• -
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	79.8 2015 • •	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	61.9 20		• 1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	53.3 2013 • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	34.4 20		• 1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.3 2018 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	1.0 20		• 1
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018	• (
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	50.7 2013 • →	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	6.4 20	าก18	• •
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA NA • •	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2018 NA	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	77.2 2019 • 🛧	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 20		• ·
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	0.0 2020 • →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.7 20		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	91.3 2017 • 🛧	(per million population)	0.3 20	2018	• •
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	34.1 2017 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA NA •	Homicides (per 100,000 population) *	* 212	2015	<u> </u>
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	Homicides (per 100,000 population) ** Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	* 2.1 20 22.4 20		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	5.1 2013 • ↑	Unsentenced detainees (% or prison population)  Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	ZZ.4 Z	010	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	31	city or area where they live (%)	NA	NA (	• •
Population with access to electricity (%)	62.8 2017 • 🛧	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA	• (
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	12.6 2016	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	43.4 20		• (
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	·	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	46 20		• (
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	NA NA • •	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	15.2 20		• (
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD)			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.9 2018	per 100,000 population)	* 0.0 ZI	2019	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	-4.9 2018 • • • NA NA • •	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	NA	NA •	• (
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	INA INA -	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA NA • •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.6 2	2015	. 1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	4.4 2019 • 1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.4 2010	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA •	• •
foldi work-relateu accidents embodica immporto (per 100,000 populare),	U.4 ZUTU -	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	30.3 20	018	• 4
		3 3 4 4		2019	

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

▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 61.7 70.4 SDG Global rank 118 (OF 166)



100 (best) to 0 (worst) 100 60 20 ▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



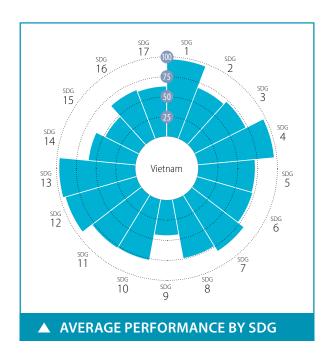


SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend		Value Year Rating	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	36.6 2020 • 🔸	Population using the internet (%)	72.0 2017 •	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	59.7 2020 • 🔱	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	54.5 2018	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.1 2018	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	21.2 2017 • 🔸	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)		*
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.4 2009 • →	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.4 2020 •	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.1 2009 • ↑	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018	4
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	25.6 2016 • 🔸	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0 2018 •	- L
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017 • 🛧	E-instance in the contract of	U.1 ZUIU -	-
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.1 2017 • 🛧	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	2224	2
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.0 2015 • 🔱	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	55.3 2006	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	125 2017 • →	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	17.0 2017	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.1 2018 • →	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	24.5 2018 • ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA NA •	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	48.0 2018 • →	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	22.6 2019 •	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA NA •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9 2012 •	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	18.1 2016 • →	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	8.2 2016 •	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	35 2016	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	32.8 2012 •	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.8 2012 •	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	33.7 2016 • ↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	27.6 2010 •	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.1 2016 • →	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.7 2010 •	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	85.3 2017 • →	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.2 2016 • →	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	5.3 2017 •	7
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	60 2018 • 🔸	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3 2015	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	74.0 2017 • ↑	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA NA •	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.1 2019 • 🔱	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.7 2018	$\rightarrow$
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	87.4 2017 • 🔸	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	62.0 2019	<b>→</b>
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	75.2 2017 • 🔸	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	80.1 2014	· i
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.8 2016 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	5.1 2014	
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females * aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	* 81.4 2017 • ↑	SDG15 – Life on Land		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	107.0 2010	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	66.5 2018 •	1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	107.0 2018 • ↑ 62.1 2019 • ↓	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.8 2018 •	1
		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2019 •	1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.2 2020 • 🞵	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1 2018	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.8 2018	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.7 2017 • →	(per million population)	0.0 20.0	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	93.9 2017 • →	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	7.5 2005	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	56.3 2016	7
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	6.4 2018	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	63.0 2018 •	$\rightarrow$
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	1.9 2013 • ↑	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	29.4 2019	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		city or area where they live (%)		-
	100.0 2017 • ↑	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	1.6 2019	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	96.2 2016 • 🛧	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	81.3 2018	
${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.1 2017 • 🛧	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	16 2019 • 7.7 2016 •	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD *		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	NA NA •	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2019	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.6 2018	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	49.1 2019 •	1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	73.5 2017	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.9 2009	•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	8.8 2019 • 🔸	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2010	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •	
Fallal Work-felaten accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	U.1 ZUIU -	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA •	•
		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		•
		<u> </u>		

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

## **VIETNAM**

# V OVERALL PERFORMANCE Index score Regional average score 73.8 67.2 SDG Global rank 49 (OF 166)



#### **▼** SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





Notes: The full title of Goal 2"Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

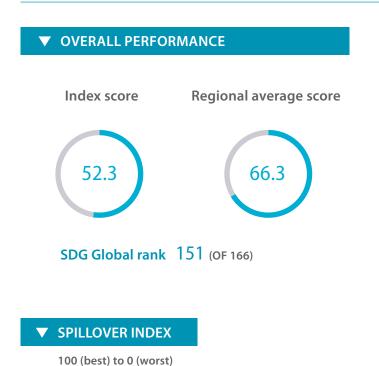
The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

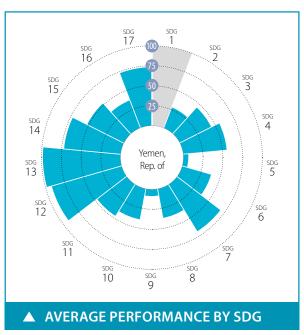
Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

## **VIETNAM**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating 1		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rat	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		1	Population using the internet (%)	70.4 2018	•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	3.5 2020	<u> </u>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	71.9 2018	• 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	22.2047		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0 2018	• 1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		<b>1</b>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		<b>↑</b>	universities (worst 0–100 best)	22.3 2020	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.4 2015	1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018	• -
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	2.1 2016 •	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5 2017	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017	<b>→</b>		0.5 = .	<u> </u>
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.4 2017	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	25 6 2016	• (
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.6 2015	<b>→</b>		35.6 2016	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	43 2017 •	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	29.6 2017	• 1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.6 2018 •	1		01.0.2017	- 1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	20.7 2018 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	81.0 2017	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	182.0 2018 •	$\rightarrow$	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	71.7 2019	• 1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2018 •	<b>1</b>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	171 2016	4	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 2010	• •
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.1 2016	T	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.5 2016	• •
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	64 2016		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	11.7 2012	• •
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	04 2010 -		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.1 2012	• •
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.4 2016 •	<b>4</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	14.2 2010	• •
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.3 2016	7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6 2010	• •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	30.9 2017 •	<b>1</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	93.8 2014		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.8 2017	. 1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	75 2018 •	<b>4</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2 2015	• 1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	75.0 2017 •	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	45.7 2018	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.5 2019	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water	тэ.,	
SDG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	44.2 2018	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.0 2013		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	44.2 2018	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	97.7 2018	1			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.4 2018		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	1.6 2014	
SDG5 – Gender Equality	70.1 2.		Fish caught by trawling (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	64.0 2014 <b>0</b> .0 2018 <b>0</b>	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females				0.0 2010	
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	69.6 2014 •	1	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.1 2018	• 4
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.9 2018 •	<b>4</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.7 2018	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	88.1 2019 •	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2019	- j
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.7 2020 •	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	1.1 2018	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1.1 2010	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.7 2017	<b>1</b>	(per million population)	0.1 2018	• •
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		<b>†</b>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	18.1 2005		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.5 2011	• •
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.3 2018	•	9 7 1 1 7	1.5 2011	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	1.2 2013	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	12.5 2018	• 1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	1.2 20.5		Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	66.1 2019	• 1
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2017 •	4	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.0 2019	• •
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	66.9 2016	4	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.1 2018	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	00.9 ZUIU <u></u>	T	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	37 2019	
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.1 2017	<b>→</b>	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	16.4 2016	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.8 2018		per 100,000 population)	0.0 2019	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.5 2018	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	74.9 2019	• 1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	30.8 2017	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	7.0.2016	- [
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.0 2016	• 4
the second secon	0.0.00	~	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NIA NIA	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	2.0 2019	-		NA NA (	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	2.0 2019 • 0.1 2010 •	<b>↑</b>	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)  *	* 21.5 2013	

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





100 60 20 **CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD** 



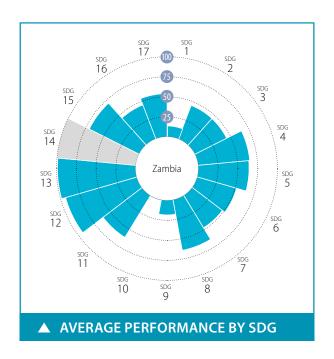


SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	e Year F	_		G9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastruct		lue Year		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	* NA				ulation using the internet (%)		5.7 2017		<b>→</b>
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	* NA	. NA	Α •	•	bile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		5.0 2017	.7 •	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					istics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport	t-related 2	2.1 2018	18	7
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	38.9	9 2017	/ •	1	frastructure (worst 1–5 best)				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		5 2013			Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average niversities (worst 0–100 best)	score of top 3 * 0	0.0 2020	20 •	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		3 2013		- 1	entific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population	(an)	0.0 2018	10	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)	17.1	2016	• ز	4	enditure on research and development (% of GDP)		).0 2017 ).0 2017		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	7 •				.0 20	/ -	_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		7 2017		- 1	G10 – Reduced Inequalities	40	2 201	. 4	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.8	3 2015	و ز	1	i coefficient adjusted for top income		9.0 2014	4 🔛	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					G11 – Sustainable Cities and Communitie				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	164	1 2017	/ <b>•</b>	7	nual mean concentration of particulate matter of less the price of less the price of less the price of less the price of less than 1 miles of less than 1 mi	ian 50	0.5 2017	17 •	. 4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	27.0	2018	3 •	-	5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)				
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	55.0	2018	3 •	, ->	ess to improved water source, piped (% of urban popul		7.0 2017		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	48.0	2018	8 •	<b>→</b>	sfaction with public transport (%)		2.9 2018	8 💌	7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2018	3 •	1	G12 – Responsible Consumption and Proc		*24		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	30.6	5 2016	۵ .		nicipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		1.3 2016		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	٥.٠٠	2010		7	ctronic waste (kg/capita)		1.5 2016		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	194	1 2016	6 •		duction-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		1.0 2012		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		0.7 2012		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2013			duction-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		9.8 2010		
Life expectancy at birth (years)		3 2016		) → -	ogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	U	).4 2010	0 •	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		4 2017		7	G13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		7 2013			rgy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		0.8 2017		1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		1 2018		*	emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0	0.1 2015	.5 •	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017		<b>→</b>	emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0	0.0 2015	5	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.1	2018	8 •	<b>→</b>	G14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education					an area that is protected in marine sites important to bi	iodiversity (%) 30	0.8 2018	18 •	<b>→</b>
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2 2016		1	an Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best		3.6 2019		. 4
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2016		•	caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of to		0.1 2014	14	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	77.0	2004	4 •		caught by trawling (%)		3.2 2014		- 1
SDG5 – Gender Equality	_	_			ine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million		0.0 2018		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	27.7	2011		,	G15 – Life on Land	P			
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	3/./	7 2013	3 •	7	an area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to b	hiodiversity (%) 31	1.1 2018	12 🛑	ہے ،
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	43.2	2 2018	3 •	<b>→</b>	an area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to be		7.7 2018		· →
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	8.2	2 2019	) •	- 1	List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		7.7 2018 0.9 2019		نے
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	0.3	3 2020	) •	· ->	manent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		J.9 2019 VA NA		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			_		estrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in	n imports			ď
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	63.5	5 2017	7	-	estrial and freshwater blodiversity threats embodied in er million population)	Iniports 0	0.0 2018	8	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017			G16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institution	ons			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		3 2005			nicides (per 100,000 population)		5.7 2013	12	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018			entenced detainees (% of prison population)		0.7 2013 0.9 2015		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)		5 2013		个	rentenced detainees (% of prison population) tentage of population who feel safe walking alone at ni	night in the			
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					rentage of population who leef safe walking alone at hi by or area where they live (%)	ight in the 53	3.0 2018	.8	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	79.2	2 2017	7	1	perty Rights (worst 1–7 best)	2	2.9 2019	19	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2 2017		. 4	h registrations with civil authority (% of children under		0.7 2018		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per					ruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	-	15 2019		1
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.0	2017	/ •	个	dren involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to		2.7 2016		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					orts of major conventional weapons (TIV constant milli	lion LISD			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-15.8	3 2018	Q •		er 100,000 population)	* U.	0.0 2019	9 🖢	•
		3 2018 A NA		•	ss Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	61	1.7 2019	19 •	7
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	1471				G17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	6.4	1 2014	↓ •	•	rernment spending on health and education (% of GDF	P) 6	5.8 2008	18	
	12.0	9 2019	9 •	-	high-income and all OECD DAC countries: Internationa	al concessional			-
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)			1 .	-	TIGHTHICOTHE and an OLCO Dric Courties,	al CUlticessionia.	NA NA	Δ.	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2010		4	ublic finance, including official development assistance	(% of GNI)	V/1 IV	V/\ _	,

YEMEN, REPUBLIC OF

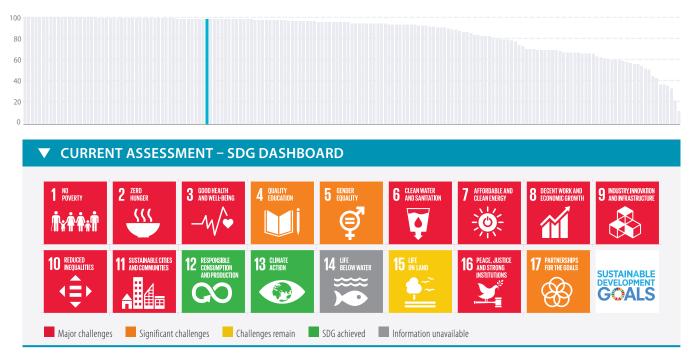
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 53.1 52.7 SDG Global rank 148 (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rating Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	53.6 2020 • →	Population using the internet (%)	14.3 2018 • 🖣
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	72.1 2020 • →	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	56.6 2018 • 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3 2018 • 🔻
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	46.7 2017 • 🔱		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	40.0 2013 • →	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2020 •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.3 2013 • →	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.1 2016 • 1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2008
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017 • 🛧	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	0.5 2000
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.5 2017 • 🔸	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	62.7 2015
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.8 2015 • →		02.7 2015
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	213 2017 • 🞵	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	27.4 2017 • 🔫
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	23.5 2018 • →	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	68.2 2017 • •
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	57.8 2018 • 7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	48.0 2019
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	346.0 2018 • 7		10.0 2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	3.0 2018 • 7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.0.2011
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	17.9 2016 • 🛧	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.9 2011
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	11.6 2012
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	127 2016 • •	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.1 2012
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	24.7 2013 • •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	8.7 2010
Life expectancy at birth (years)	62.3 2016	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6 2010
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		SDG13 – Climate Action	0.0 2010 0
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	63.3 2014		0.2.2017
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90 2018 • ↑	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita) CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2 2017
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	53.0 2017 • →		0.1 2015 • 1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.3 2019 • ↓	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.5 2019 • •
SDG4 – Quality Education		SDG14 – Life Below Water	NIA NIA G
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	83.2 2017 • 🕹	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA •
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	54.8 2013	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA •
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	92.1 2018	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA •
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA NA • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females		SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0 2016
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	62.4 2014 • ↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.4 2018
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	89.3 2018 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.4 2018
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	88.8 2019 • 🛧	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2019
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.8 2020 • →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3 2018
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.5.2010
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	60.0 2017 • →	(per million population)	0.5 2018
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	26.4 2017 • →	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.8 2000 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.3 2015
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	4.2 2018	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	32.4 2018 • 🖣
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	0.8 2013 • 🛧	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	44.1 2010
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		city or area where they live (%)	44.1 2019 • •
Population with access to electricity (%)	40.3 2017 • 7	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.1 2019 • •
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	16.4 2016 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	11.3 2018 • •
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	0.4 2017 • 1	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	34 2019 • 🖣
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	0.4 2017	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	40.6 2016 • •
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2019
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.0 2018 • •	per 100,000 population)	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.7 2018 • •	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	36.4 2019 🔸 🗸
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	45.9 2017 • 🛧	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	F F 2014 A
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.5 2016
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	11.4 2019 • <b>\</b> 0.1 2010 • <b>\</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •
ratar front related accidence embodica in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2010	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	16.9 2017 • 🕨

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

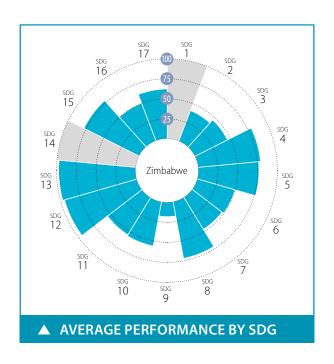
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)

\* 0.0 2019 •

▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Index score Regional average score 59.5 53.1 SDG Global rank 125 (OF 166)



# 100 60





SDG1 – No Poverty		e Year I				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year R		,
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) *	* NA		Α •			Population using the internet (%)	27.1 2017		7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%) *	* NA	. NA	Α •	•	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	51.7 2018	,	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger						Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.8 2018	3	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		3 2017		•	•				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		8 2015			1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 * universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2020	j 🔵	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2 2015			1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018	۷ 🌘	<b>→</b>
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		5 2016			1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA NA		•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2 2017			<u>A</u>		IW.		_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		5 2017			1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	43.1 2011		9
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.0	2015	ف د	<b>→</b>	<u> </u>		45.1 2011		-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being						SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	458	8 2017	7 •	-	•	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) ( $\mu$ g/m <sup>3</sup> )	22.3 2017	•	<b>→</b>
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.9	9 2018	8 •	7	1	1 -	74.4 2017	7	4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	46.2	2 2018	8 •	1	ř.	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)			1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	210.0	2018	8 •	7	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	27.6 2019		Ψ
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	2.8	8 2018	8 •	1	r.	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	2007		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	19 7	3 2016	6	R	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7 2002		•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	12.5	2010	) -		1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.9 2016		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	133	3 2016	6 •			Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	3.9 2012		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					A	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.5 2012		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		7 2016		+	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	5.7 2010		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)		4 2016		7		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3 2010	<i>y</i> •	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		1 2017				SDG13 – Climate Action			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		1 2015		<b>↑</b>	<u>/</u>	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.9 2017		1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		8 2018		1	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2 2015	• ز	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		0 2017		7	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	13.1 2019	•	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	2.7	7 2019	<del>)</del> •	• •	/	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education						Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA		•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.1	1 2013	3 •			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA		•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	71.1	1 2013	3	•		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA		•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	90.4	4 2014	4 •	•		Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA NA		•
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Ē	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	84.8	8 2015	5 •	• 1		SDG15 – Life on Land			4
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	84.4	4 2018	8 •	٠ -		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.9 2018		1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)  Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		4 2018 4 2019		1	4	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.0 2018		1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		4 2019 9 2020			<u> </u>	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2019		4
	٠.١٥	2020	) 🐷	-	<u>*</u>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3 2018		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	C4 -	201			•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.3 2018	₹ •	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		1 2017		*	1	(per million population)	0.5		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2 2017		•		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		5 2005				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.7 2012		•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018			1	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	17.1 2015	, •	•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	0.9	9 2013	3	个	<u>/</u>	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	45.1 2019	) •	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy						city or area where they live (%)			
Population with access to electricity (%)		4 2017		7	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	2.8 2019		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	29.1	1 2016	б •	, <b>4</b>	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	38.2 2018		
CO analysis and forms for all annulus string for all attributes and broating and	1.3	3 2017	7	<b>→</b>	•	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	24 2019 NA NA		4
${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	_					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD *			-
				_	4	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2019		
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	-3.8	8 2018					42.2.2010	1	4
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)  SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		8 2018 7 2018			7	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	42.2 2019	_	-
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) <b>SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth</b> Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	6.7		8 •	1		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			4
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) <b>SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth</b> Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	6.7 55.3	7 2018 3 2017	8 • 7 •	<b>* * *</b>	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.2 2014		
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh) <b>SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth</b> Adjusted GDP growth (%)  Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)  Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	6.7 55.3 5.0	7 2018	8 • 7 • 9 •	1		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		4 •	

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

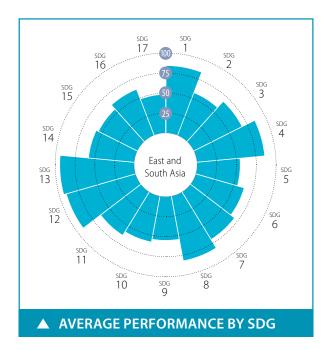
## EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

#### ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Regional average score



SDG Global rank NA (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)







# EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rating 1	Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	1.6 2020 • ↑	Population using the internet (%)	42.4 2018 •	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	14.7 2020 • ↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	65.8 2018 •	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	12.0 2017 • ↑	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.1 2018 •	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	26.0 2016 • →	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	50.0 2020 •	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.0 2016 • →	universities (worst 0–100 best)		_
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.5 2016 • ↑	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2 2018	7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017 • →	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.1 2017 •	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.5 2017 • 🛧	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.8 2015 • →	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	42.6 2017 •	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	100 2017 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	61.4 2017	4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.9 2018	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	01.4 2017	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	25.6 2018	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	71.7 2017 •	4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	172.5 2018 • <b>→</b>	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	74.5 2019 •	1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2018	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.1 2010	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9 2016	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.9 2016 • →	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	3.3 2016 •	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	16.7 2012 •	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	144 2016 • •	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.8 2012	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	19.3 2016 • 🔱	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	16.9 2010 •	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.1 2016 • →	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.7 2010	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	20.8 2017 • 🛧	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	87.5 2016 • •	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	3.4 2017	4
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91 2018 • 🛧	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2015	4
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	64.5 2017 • 🛧	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	270.0 2019	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.8 2019 • 🔱	SDG14 – Life Below Water	270.0 2777	
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.8 2018	_
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	90.9 2018 • →	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	37.2 2019	2
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	88.4 2018	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	14.1 2014	4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	94.8 2018	Fish caught by trawling (%)	34.0 2014	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females		·	0.0 2010	
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	77.9 2017 • 🛧	SDG15 – Life on Land	77 6 2010	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	76.9 2018 • →	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.6 2018	7
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	56.5 2019 • 🕹	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.6 2018	7
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.1 2020 • →	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2019	4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	<del></del>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.2 2018	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.6 2017 • 🛧	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3 2018	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	71.8 2017 • ↑			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	50.0 2015	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	2.1.2017	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	4.5 2018	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.1 2017	T
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	2.6 2013	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	59.0 2018 •	*
	2.0 2013	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	75.6 2019 •	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	041 2017	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.4 2019	
Population with access to electricity (%)	94.1 2017	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	75.8 2018	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	49.0 2016 • →	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	39 2019	7
CO $_2$ emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO $_2$ /TWh)	2.0 2017 • 🞵	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	10.9 2016	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	1 4 2010	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 2019	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	1.4 2018	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	58.1 2019	_
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.5 2018		33 2019	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	69.5 2017 • ↑	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.5 2016	7
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	4.4 2019 • ↑ 0.1 2010 • ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •	
Tatal Total related decidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2010	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	14.5 2018	-

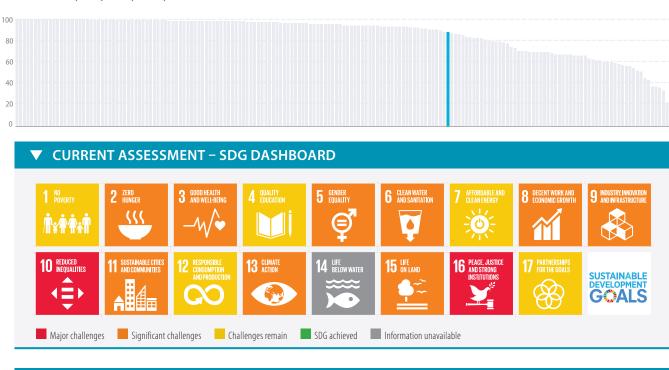
<sup>\*</sup> Imputed data point

## EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

#### **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** 16 Regional average score 15 14 Eastern Europe 70.9 and SDG 13 Central Asia SDG Global rank NA (OF 166) SDG 8 SDG 10 ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX ▲ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG 100 (best) to 0 (worst)

SDG 5

SDG 6





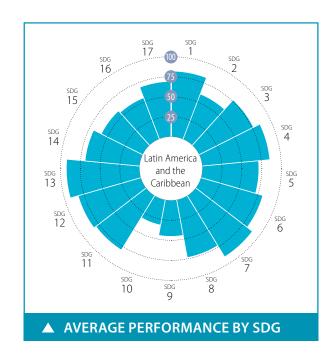
## EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tr		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		<b>1</b>	Population using the internet (%)	64.8		•	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	4.8 2020 •	<u>↑</u>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	68.3	2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.2 2017	T	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	19.5 2016 • •	<b>→</b>	universities (worst 0–100 best)	25.8	2020	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.6 2016	T	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2018	•	7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.1 2016	Ψ.	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6	2017	•	4
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		1	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	40.4	2017	•	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.6 2015 • •	<b>→</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	81 2017 • •	T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	23.4	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.8 2018	<b>1</b>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	88.0	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.2 2018	T	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	59.8	2019	•	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2018	T	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	15	2016		•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	25.0 2016	7	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016	•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	34.2			•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	78 2016 •		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	14.9 2016	<b>→</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	23.5			•
Life expectancy at birth (years)		7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2010		•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		<b>1</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		•	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	6.9	2017	•	4
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	87 2018	<b>1</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		2017		4
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	68.3 2017	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1795.8			
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.3 2019 • •	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water	1775.0	2017		
SDG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	92.9 2018 •	<b>→</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	•	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.2 2018 •		Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018	•	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	63.9 2017	Z	SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0	2010		
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	03.9 2017	<b>/</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.5	2018	•	1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	90.7 2018 • •	<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.2	2018	•	į
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	73.7 2019	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	•	4
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.0 2020 •	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2018	•	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.6	2010		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.8 2017 🔸 ,	7	(per million population)	0.6	2018	•	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	88.1 2017 •	7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	30.9 2015 •		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.8	2017	•	7
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	13.9 2018 •	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	15.8	2018	•	1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	20.0 2013 •	1	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	FO 4	2010		_
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			city or area where they live (%)	59.4	2019	•	^
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.7 2017	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.9	2019	•	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	87.5 2016 •	<b>1</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	93.4	2018	•	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	1.4 2017	7	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019		<b>→</b>
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	10.0	2016	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	1.7	2019	•	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.3 2018 •		per 100,000 population)	// E	2010		.1
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.2 2018 •	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	44.5	2019	•	Ψ
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	58.9 2017	<b>↑</b>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	60	2016		.1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	6.7 2019	<b>1</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.9	2016	•	W
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3 2010	<b>1</b>	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA		
		•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	25.6	2018	•	1
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	4.7	2019	•	•

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

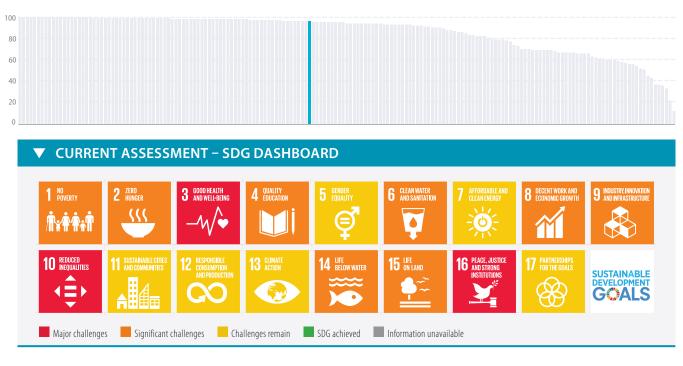
## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Regional average score 70.4 SDG Global rank NA (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

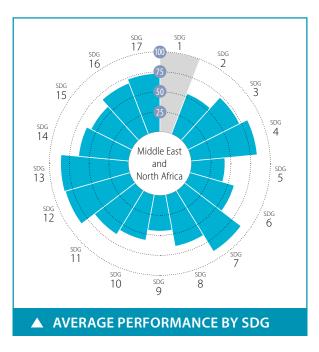
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tre	**	Value Year Rating Tre	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	6.0 2020 • -			1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	14.1 2020 •	<u> </u>	69.7 2018	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.6 2018 • •	+
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	7.4 2017 • 1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.7 2016 • 7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	25.5 2020 •	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.7 2016 • 1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2 2018	4
Prevalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)	22.9 2016 • 🗸	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017 • -	<del> </del>	U./ ZUI/ •	_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.3 2017 • 1		-2.0.2017	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.7 2015 • 🗸	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	52.0 2017 •	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	80 2017 • 1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	15.6 2017 •	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.1 2018 • 1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.6 2018 • 1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	94.6 2017	7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	49.7 2018 • -	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	54.1 2019 • •	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2018 • 🔫			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	16.7.2016	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1 2016	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.2 2016 • 1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.8 2016	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	41 2016	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	22.0 2012	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.3 2012	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	38.7 2010	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.0 2016 • 7		2.0 2010 •	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	64.1 2017	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.1 2016	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.4 2017 •	1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.4 2015	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	75.4 2017 • 1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	635.5 2019	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.1 2019 • 1	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.7 2018	1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.1 2018 • 1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	60.9 2019 • -	<b>→</b>
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	76.9 2018 • 🗸	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	34.0 2014	Ť
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.4 2018 •	Fish caught by trawling (%)		÷
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	82.0 2017 • 1	↑ SDG15 – Life on Land		•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.2 2018 • 4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.9 2018	7
Ratio of female-to-male libear years of education received (%)	70.1 2019	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		<b>→</b>
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.7 2020	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2019	4
<u> </u>	22.1 2020	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.4 2018	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	26.0.2017	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.6 2018	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.0 2017 • 1	(per million population)	0.0	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	85.5 2017	55010 Teace, sustice and strong institutions		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.9 2015	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	24.1 2017 • -	<b>→</b>
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	28.4 2018	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	42.7 2018	7
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	2.5 2013 • 1	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	43.4 2019	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		city or area where they live (%)		
Population with access to electricity (%)	97.5 2017 • 1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.7 2019	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	87.0 2016 • 1		94.5 2018	-
$\rm CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO_2/TWh)	1.0 2017 • 1	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	35 2019 • • 9.8 2016 • •	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2019	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.9 2018	per 100,000 population)		_
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.4 2018	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	34.6 2019 🔸 🗕	-)
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	58.6 2017	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.4 2016	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	9.1 2019	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	5.T 2010 -	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2 2010	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •	
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	23.5 2018	•
		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.7 2019 •	•

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

## MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Regional average score 66.3 SDG Global rank NA (OF 166)

▼ SPILLOVER INDEX



100 (best) to 0 (worst) 100 60 20 ▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD





## MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year R		,	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value			Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	NA	NA			Population using the internet (%)	60.7 2		•	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	NA	NA	•	•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	65.3 2	2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.6 2	2018	•	+
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	9.6	2017	•	$\rightarrow$	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				·
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.9	2016	•	7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	29.4 2	2020	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.1	2016	•	1	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2 1	2018	•	7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	28.8	2016	•	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2017		•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2017	•	1		0.4 2	2017	Ť	_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	42.0 1	2017		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.8	2015	•	7		42.8 2	2017	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	53	2017	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	56.8 2	2017	•	4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.5	2018	•	1		91.0 2	2017		_
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	20.5	2018	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%)				<b>A</b>
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	31.1	2018	•	$\rightarrow$		59.6 2	2019		-1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2018	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	199	2016		7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2 2		•	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.0	2010	_		Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	80	2016	•		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	25.4 2			•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2012		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2016		1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	17.0 2			•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.9			<b>→</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.9 2	2010	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	37.5			<b>→</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	88.0				Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	5.9 2	2017	•	<b>→</b>
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		<b>T</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.5 2	2015	•	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	68.2			T	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1128.1 2	2019	•	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.8	2019	•	Ψ_	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
SDG4 – Quality Education					Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.9 2	2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.3	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	53.5 2	2019	•	1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	78.1	2018	•	$\rightarrow$	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	25.9 2	2014	•	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	93.9	2018	•		Fish caught by trawling (%)	24.7 2	2014	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2	2018	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	64.6	2017	•	7	SDG15 – Life on Land	22.0 /	2010		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	85.3	2018	•	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)			•	7
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2019		<b>→</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.5 2		•	*
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.2	2020	•	<b>→</b>	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2		-	7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA	NA	_	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.0	2017		7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4 2	2018	•	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	90.4			7					
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	233.9				SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	21.	2017		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018			Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2017	_	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)		2013		4		28.7 2	2018	•	
	13.0	2015		_	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	71.0 2	2019	•	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	07.0	2017		•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	45 1	2019		
Population with access to electricity (%)	97.8				Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	93.6 2			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	95.0	2016	•	Т	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019		7
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.6	2017	•	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2015		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-28	2018	•		per 100,000 population)	0.0 2	2019	•	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		NA			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	55.1 2	2019	•	4
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	48.4	2017	•	7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.9	2016	•	
		2040		_	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		-		
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	10.5	2019	•		FOI HIGH-INCOME AND AN OECD DAC COUNTIES. INTERNATIONAL CONCESSIONAL	A 1 A	N 1 A	-	_
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2019		1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA		

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

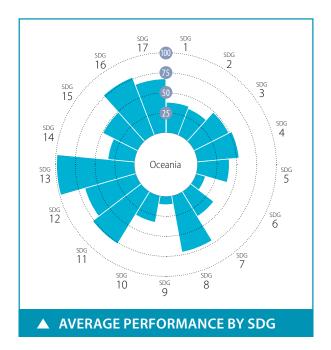
## **OCEANIA**

#### **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE**

Regional average score

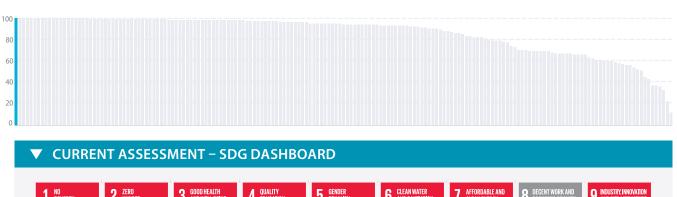


SDG Global rank NA (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)







# **OCEANIA**

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	Value Year Rating Trend		Value Year Rating Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	24.1 2020 • → 45.8 2020 • →		15.9 2018 • <del>1</del> 23.9 2018 • <b>1</b>
·	45.8 2020 -	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)  Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	·
SDG2 – Zero Hunger  Provalance of undernourishment (%)	5.6.2017	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA NA •
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.6 2017	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	- 2 2020
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	43.1 2016 • →	universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2020 •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)  Prevalence of obesity, BML > 30 (% of adult population)	12.7 2016 • <b>7</b>	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018 • 🚽
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.7 2016 • <b>↓</b>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA NA •
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)  Cereal yield (toppes per bectare of barvested land)	NA NA •	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA NA • •	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	51.3 2017 • •
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	1.0 2015 • →	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	J1.5 2c.
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	128 2017	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	12.1 2017 • 1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.6 2018	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	61.2 2017 • 🔻
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	42.7 2018	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA NA •
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	354.3 2018 • →	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	101
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA NA • •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	2.4 2016
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	29.2 2016 • 🔱	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)  Electronic waste (kg/capita)	2.4 2016 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	1.3 2016 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	144 2016 • •	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita) SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA NA •
ambient air poliution (per 100,000 population)  Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.8 2016 • ↑	SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)  Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	13.8 2016 • <b>↑</b> 67.0 2016 • <b>→</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)  Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA NA •
Life expectancy at birth (years)  Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)			NA IVA -
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)  Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	52.2 2017 • → 61.8 2016 • •	SDG13 – Climate Action	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)  Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.0 2017 • 1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	NA NA •
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)  Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NIA NIA	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2019 • •
	NA NA •	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
SDG4 – Quality Education  Not primary enrollment rate (%)	=== 2010	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.2 2018
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	76.1 2018 • <b>↓</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	65.8 2019
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	67.2 2018	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	50.8 2014 • ↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	72.6 2018 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA NA •
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA NA •
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	42.9 2017 • <del>&gt;</del>	SDG15 – Life on Land	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA NA • •	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	8.5 2018 • -
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA NA • • 89.9 2019 • ↑	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA •
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	2.3 2020	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2019 • ↓
	Z.3 ZUZU • •	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1 2018
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	20017	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	NA NA •
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	51.0 2017 • →	(per million population)	1 47 4
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	25.1 2017 • ↓	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA NA • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	8.5 2017
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.4 2018 • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	35.9 2018 • 🔫
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	NA NA •	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	NA NA •
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	2.4	city or area where they live (%)	
Population with access to electricity (%)	60.6 2017 • ↑	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA NA •
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	16.3 2016 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	75.4 2018
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	NA NA • •	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)  Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA •
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA •
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 2019
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.9 2018 • •	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	NA NA •
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA NA • •		NA NA
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA NA • •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.3 2016 •
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	2.6 2019 • 🛧	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.9 2018
		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0 2019 • •

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



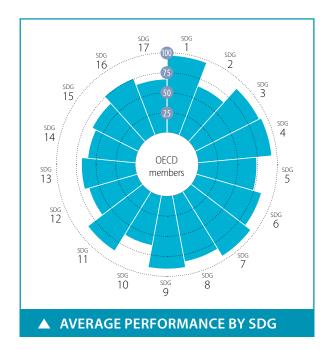
## **OECD MEMBERS**

#### ▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Regional average score

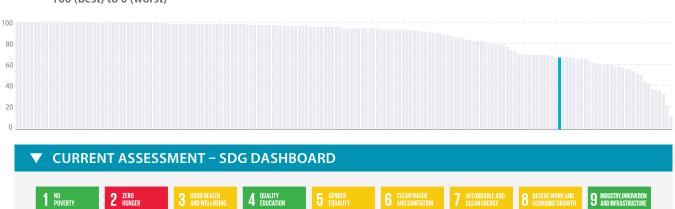


SDG Global rank NA (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)







# **OECD MEMBERS**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tre	•	Value Year Rating T	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.6 2020			1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	1.7 2020 •		115.6 2018 •	ፐ
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.8 2018 •	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.6 2017	The Times Higher Education Universities Panking: Average score of ten 2		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.2 2016	universities (worst 0–100 best)	66.3 2020 •	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.9 2016	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.1 2018	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)  Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	25.3 2016	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.2 2017 •	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.4 2017 • • • 6.1 2017 • •	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.5 2015	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	41.3 2017	•
	0.5 2015	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	13 2017	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	145 2017	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.2 2018	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	14.5 2017	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.7 2018	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.6 2017 •	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	11.9 2018	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62.0 2019 🔸	<b>→</b>
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2018	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.8 2016 •	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	12.6 2016	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	17.4 2016 •	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	19 2016	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	46.4 2012 •	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	10.1 2012	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.4 2016	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	41.9 2010	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	80.2 2016	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.7 2010	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	17.4 2017	SDG15 Cliniate Action		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.9 2016	Energy related Coz enhasions (teoz, capita)	9.1 2017	<b>→</b>
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	93 2018 • <b>1</b> 81.6 2017 • <b>1</b>	coz emissions embodica immports (teoz/ capita)	1.8 2015	<b>→</b>
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.6 2019	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1503.8 2019	
<u> </u>	0.0 2017	SDG14 – Life Below Water		•
SDG4 – Quality Education Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.2 2018	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	64.7 2018	T
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	99.2 2018	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	62.0 2019	<b>→</b>
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA NA •			+
	10/1 10/1	FISH Caught by trawning (%)	=	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4 2018	
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	77.6 2017 • 1		FF 0 2040 <b>6</b>	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.4 2018	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	55.0 2018	T
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	75.5 2019	Mean area that is protected in heshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	28.7 2020 • ;	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.8 2019 • 0.0 2018 •	*
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 2016	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.5 2017 •	(per million population)	3.4 2018 •	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.5 2017 •			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	31.6 2015	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.6 2017	<b>→</b>
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	67.2 2018 •	1 1 1 7	23.6 2018	<b>1</b>
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	22.9 2013 •	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the		İ
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		city or area where they live (%)	69.4 2019	Т
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2017	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.2 2019 •	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	98.1 2016 • 4	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.4 2018 •	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	1.2 2017 • ;	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	63 2019 •	1
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.2 2017	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	1.6 2019	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.6 2018	per 100,000 population)	27.2.2010	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.1 2018 •		27.2 2019 •	T
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	87.1 2017 •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.1 2016 •	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	5.4 2019	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.3 2017	<b>→</b>
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.2 2010	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		-
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA •	-
		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	33.6 2019 •	

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

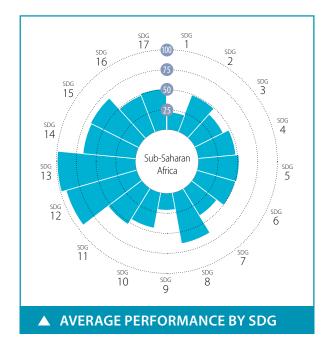
## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

#### **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE**

Regional average score

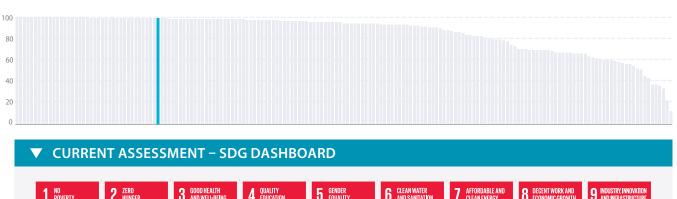


SDG Global rank NA (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)







# **SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend		Value Year Rati	ing Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	40.2 2020 • →	Population using the internet (%)	25.1 2018	• 7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	65.1 2020 • →	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	29.4 2018	• 7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.4 2018	• →
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	21.4 2017 • 🔸	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	35.9 2016 • 🗾	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	13.0 2020	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.2 2016 • 🗾	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.9 2016 • ↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0 2018	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017 • 🛧	- <del> </del>	U.4 ZU17 -	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.7 2017 • →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	:= 2 2017 /	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.8 2015 • ->	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	47.2 2017	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	514 2017 • →	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	44.7 2017	• +
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	27.1 2018 • →	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	74.7 2018 • 7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	59.2 2017	•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	230.7 2018	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	50.3 2019	<b>7</b>
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.1 2018 • ↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0 2016	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.8 2016 • →	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.3 2016	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	187 2016 • •	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	9.7 2012	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.7 2012	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.9 2016 • ↓	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	15.9 2010	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	61.1 2016 • →	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6 2010	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		SDG13 – Climate Action		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	58.1 2016 • •	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.8 2017	• 1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	72 2018 • 🞵	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2015	• 1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	147.7 2019	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.5 2019 • →	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.7 2018	• 1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	78.8 2018 • →	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	44.3 2019	• ↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	44.5 2018 • →	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	22.6 2014	• 1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	76.5 2018 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	17.2 2014	
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females	40.2.2017	SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0	
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	48.2 2017 • 🞵	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.1 2018	• 1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	68.3 2018 • <del>&gt;</del>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.6 2018	•
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	83.9 2019 • 🛧	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2019	4
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	23.0 2020 • →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.4 2018	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports		_
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	60.7 2017 • →	(per million population)	0.2 2018	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	30.7 2017 • →	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	17.4 2015	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.1 2017	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.4 2018	Homicides (per 100,000 population)  Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	9.1 2017 <b>4</b> 5.1 2018 <b>4</b>	, 4
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)	1.0 2013	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		city or area where they live (%)	53.2 2019	• 4
Population with access to electricity (%)	44.4 2017 • 7	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.7 2019	• •
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	14.1 2016 • <del>•</del>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	45.9 2018	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	29 2019	• →
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.9 2017 • 🞵	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	29.3 2016	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.0 2018	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2019	, •
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	-5.0 2018 • • • 8.3 2018 • •	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	37.4 2019	• →
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	40.0 2017 • 🔀	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.7 2016	• →
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	6.6 2019 • →	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		- 0
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2010 • ↑	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •	) -
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	14.2 2018	• 4
		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	9.2 2019	

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

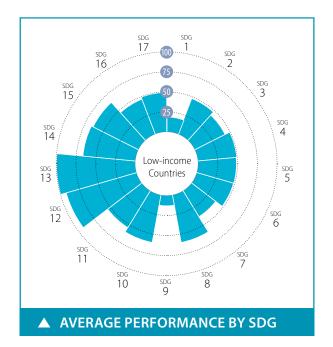
## **LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES**

#### **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE**

Regional average score

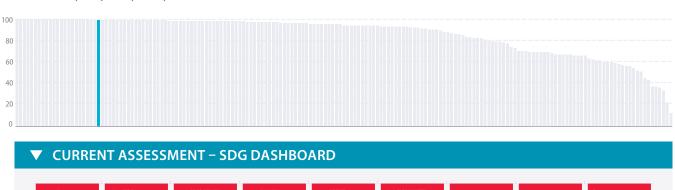


SDG Global rank NA (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)







# **LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend		Value Year Rating	_
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	44.6 2020 • →	Population using the internet (%)  Mahila broadhand subscriptions (por 100 population)	16.0 2018	7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	70.7 2020 • →	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	18.1 2018 •	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	22.2017	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2 2018	→
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	27.7 2017 • •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	37.1 2016 • →	universities (worst 0–100 best)	3.9 2020 •	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.7 2016 • →	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2018	7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	7.6 2016	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2017	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.7 2017 • →	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	41.9 2017 •	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.8 2015 • →		41.2 20	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities  Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	440 2017 • 7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	43.2 2017 •	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.7 2018 • 🞵	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	67.0 2017	-
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	64.7 2018	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	46.3 2019	7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	205.3 2018 • →		40.5 2012	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.7 2018 • 🗾	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production  Municipal colid waste (Va/capita/day)	2 2016	4
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.5 2016 • →	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.3 2016	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.3 20.0	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.7 2016	-
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	173 2016 • •	Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	8.5 2012	4
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4 2012	-
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.9 2016 • ↓	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	13.3 2010	4
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.0 2016 • →	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2 2010 •	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		SDG13 – Climate Action		_
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	57.5 2016	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3 2017	1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.0 2015	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	41.7 2019 •	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.2 2019 • →	SDG14 – Life Below Water		Ξ.
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.9 2018 •	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	84.0 2018 • •	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	46.8 2019 •	1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	39.2 2018 • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	14.2 2014	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	75.3 2018 • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	12.4 2014	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	47.3 2017 • <del>&gt;</del>	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.4 2018	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	60.4 2018 • →	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)  Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		7
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	80.9 2019 • ↑		40.1 2018	7
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.8 2020 • →	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)  Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.9 2019	-
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3 2018	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	57.2 2017 • <del>→</del>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018 •	
Population using at least basic arinking water services (%)  Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	200 2017			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	24.1 2015 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  Hamicides (per 100 000 population)	7.2.2017	4
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.3 2018	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.2 2017	4
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)  Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	44.9 2018 •	-
	0.7 2013	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	52.2 2019	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	12.7.2017	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.6 2019	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	40.7 2017	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	42.0 2018	-
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	11.5 2016 • →	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	42.0 2018 • 27 2019 •	-
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.9 2017 • •	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2019	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.2 2018 • •	per 100,000 population)		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	13.4 2018 • •	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	41.5 2019 •	-
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	32.3 2017 • 🞵	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.1 2016	-
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	4.4 2019 • 🛧	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		-
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •	,
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	14.0 2018 •	
		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	4.2 2019 •	

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

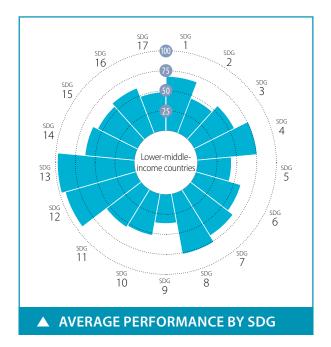
## LOWER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

#### **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE**

Regional average score

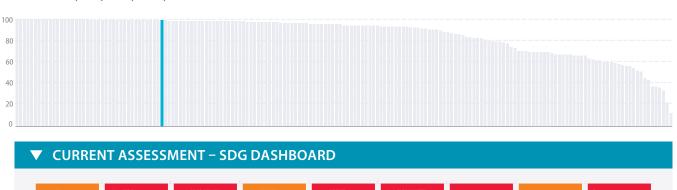


SDG Global rank NA (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)







# LOWER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year R		g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	7.2 2020 •	•	Population using the internet (%)	35.9 2018		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	27.5 2020 •	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	46.5 2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.7 2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	14.0 2017 •	7	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)			Ť
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	35.6 2016 •	7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	31.6 2020	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.6 2016	$\rightarrow$	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2018	•	4
Prevalence of obesity, BMI $\geq$ 30 (% of adult population)	7.4 2016	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5 2017		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017 •		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.5 2017	Ť	_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.4 2017	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	447 2017		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.8 2015	<b>→</b>		44.7 2017	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	209 2017 •	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	64.3 2017	•	4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.2 2018 •	7	1 -	58.9 2017		.1.
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	42.9 2018 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%)	68.7 2019		•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	220.7 2018 •	$\rightarrow$		00.7 2019		1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3 2018	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		_	-
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	23.1 2016	_	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0 2016		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.1 2010		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	2.1 2016		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	167 2016		Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	8.3 2012		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	40000046		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6 2012		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	19.8 2016	*	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	13.7 2010		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	68.0 2016	<b>→</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6 2010	_	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	40.4 2017	1	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	76.7 2016		Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	1.4 2017		1
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	83 2018	1	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.1 2015		1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	54.8 2017	7	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	332.0 2019	•	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.5 2019	Ψ	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
SDG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.6 2018	•	$\rightarrow$
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	88.1 2018	$\rightarrow$	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	39.1 2019	•	$\rightarrow$
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	77.2 2018	<b>→</b>	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	17.6 2014	•	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	89.7 2018 •		Fish caught by trawling (%)	20.4 2014	•	4
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	64.2 2017	7	SDG15 – Life on Land  Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.1 2018		4
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	70.3 2018 •	4	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.5 2018		4
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	47.5 2019 •	$\rightarrow$	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2019		7
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	17.4 2020 •	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3 2018		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	88.5 2017	7	(per million population)	0.1 2018	•	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	60.8 2017 •	7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	52.1 2015		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.0 2017	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.0 2018	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	55.3 2018		T
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	2.1 2013	1	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the			
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			city or area where they live (%)	67.5 2019	•	7
·	85.9 2017	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.3 2019	•	•
	42.6 2016	<b>→</b>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	73.3 2018	•	•
			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	36 2019	•	$\rightarrow$
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.6 2017 •	7	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	13.2 2016	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 2019	•	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.5 2018		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	44.8 2019		J.
	6.0 2018	•		11.0 2017	_	•
	57.4 2017	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.8 2016	•	1
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			_
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)  Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	5.5 2019	$\rightarrow$		NA NA		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)  DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	5.5 2019 • 0.1 2010 •	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA	•	•

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

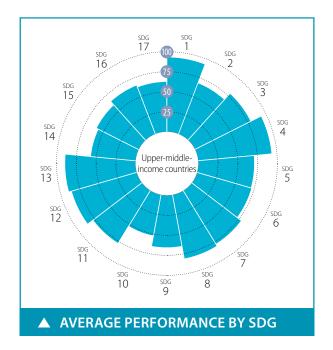
## **UPPER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES**

#### **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE**

Regional average score

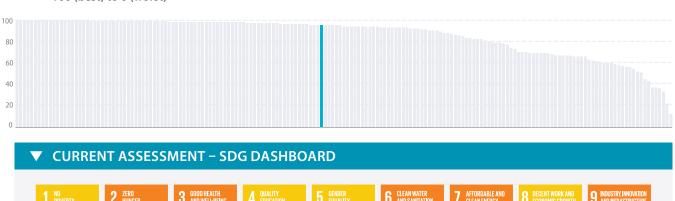


SDG Global rank NA (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)







# UPPER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES Performance by Indicator

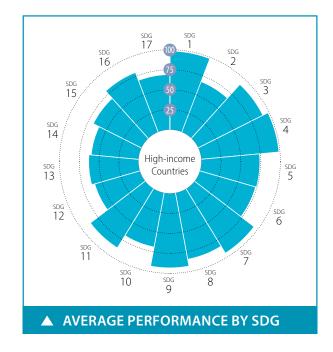
SDG1 – No Poverty			Rating Tr	end	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year		g Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	1.8	2020	• '	1	Population using the internet (%)	60.5 2018	3 •	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	5.2	2020	• •	<u>↑</u>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	85.1 2018	3	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.3 2018	3 •	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2017		T	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2016	•	7	universities (worst 0–100 best)	55.7 2020	) •	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2016		T	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.3 2018	3	7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		Ψ.	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.5 2017	7	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		<b>→</b>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		T	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	44.7 2017	7	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)	0.7	2015	• -	<b>→</b>	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2017		T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	38.9 2017	7	7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2018		T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	93.4 2017	7	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2018		T	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	69.0 2019	9 •	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2018		7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.5	2018	• •	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0 2016	5	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.5	2016	•	<b>1</b>	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.3 2016		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	28.5 2012		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	83	2016	•		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.6 2012		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	18.6	2016	•	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	26.2 2010		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2016	•	7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.5 2010		•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)		2017		<b>1</b>	SDG13 – Climate Action	1.5 2010		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2016			Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	5.9 2017	7	_
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		<b>1</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.3 2015		<b>7</b>
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2017		<b>^</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in Imports (tcO <sub>2</sub> /capita)  CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	460.5 2019		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2019		į		400.5 2015	7 -	
SDG4 – Quality Education				•	SDG14 – Life Below Water	244 2016		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.4	2018	•	7	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.4 2018		7
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2018		<b>1</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	46.4 2019		7
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2018		•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	22.5 2014		T.
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling (%)  Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	44.8 2014 0.1 2018		•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females						0.1 2010	<b>.</b>	
aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	86.2	2017	• '	1	SDG15 – Life on Land	26.0.2010	2 _	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	93.5	2018		7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.9 2018		7
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	71.6	2019		<b>1</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	32.6 2018		<b>→</b>
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.3	2020	• -	<b>→</b>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.8 2019		•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					, -	0.1 2010	5	_
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.7	2017	•	<b>1</b>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6 2018	3 •	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017		<u></u>	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2015			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.4 2017	7	_
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	29.6 2018		<b>*</b>
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)		2013		<b>1</b>	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	25.0 2010		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				•	city or area where they live (%)	70.4 2019	9	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.4	2017	•	<b>1</b>	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.3 2019	9 •	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)			•	7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.5 2018	3 •	•
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	38 2019	9	<b>→</b>
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.2	2017	• '	T	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	8.3 2016	5	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.3 2019	9 •	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.4	2018	•		per 100,000 population)			_
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.7	2018	•		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	61.8 2019	9 •	$\rightarrow$
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	70.1	2017		•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	/ Z. I	2017	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.1 2016	5 •	•
			_	•				
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)		2019		7	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA NA	4	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2019		<b>→</b>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)  Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA 19.9 2018		

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

## **HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES**

# **▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE** Regional average score

SDG Global rank NA (OF 166)



#### ▼ SPILLOVER INDEX

100 (best) to 0 (worst)





# **HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES**

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value \	Year Rat	ting 1	rend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rati	ing Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.5 2	020	•	1	Population using the internet (%)	87.4 2018	• 1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.7 2	020	•	<u> </u>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	124.2 2018	• 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	277	017		<b>^</b>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.9 2018	• 1
Prevalence of undernouns in the (%)  Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		016		_	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3	70.0.2020.4	
Prevalence of stanting in children under 5 years of age (%)		016		<b>A</b>	universities (worst 0–100 best)	70.0 2020	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	24.8 2			4	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.2 2018	• 1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		017		.I.	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.3 2017	• 1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		017		*	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (worst 0–1.41 best)		015		<u> </u>	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	39.0 2017	•
	0.5 2	.010.		7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	10.2	017			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		017		T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	14.6 2017	• →
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		018		T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.7 2017	• 1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		018		T	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.1 2019	<b>→</b>
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	10.7 2		•	T	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2	018	•	T	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.9 2016	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	12.2 2	016	•	1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	18.9 2016	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	54.6 2012	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	18 2	016	•		SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	12.0 2012	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	84.7	016	•	<b>4</b>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	44.4 2010	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	80.7 2		•	<b>•</b>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	11.4 2010	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	11.8 2		•	<u>.</u>	SDG13 – Climate Action	11.1 2010	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.1 2		•	<b>†</b>	Energy-related CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	10.5 2017	
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		018		<b>†</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	2.0 2017	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	82.3 2			<b>1</b>		1980.3 2019	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		019		<u>†</u>	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1980.3 2019	
SDG4 – Quality Education				•	SDG14 – Life Below Water	65.4.0040.4	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.7 2	n18 (		<b>A</b>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.1 2018	Т
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	99.0 2			<b>.</b>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	62.5 2019	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.5 2				Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	38.8 2014	
	)).J Z	.010			Fish caught by trawling (%)	44.3 2014	
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5 2018	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	77.1 2	017	•	7	SDG15 – Life on Land		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.9 2	018		<b>4</b>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	78.0 2		•	<b>4</b>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	56.5 2018	<b>•</b> •
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.9 2			7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2019	<b>→</b>
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	20.7	.020	_	-	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2018	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.5 2	017			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	3.8 2018	•
Population using at least basic unifixing water services (%)	99.3 2				(per million population)		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	80.5 2			•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	22.22	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	71.5 2			•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.3 2017	<b>→</b>
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> /capita)	29.1 2				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	23.0 2018	Т
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	29.1 2	.010.		7	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	74.1 2019	• 1
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2	017	•	<b>1</b>	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.4 2019	•
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.4 2			<u>.</u>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2018	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heating per	JJ.T 2	.010			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	68 2019	• •
total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	1.2 2	017	•	7	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0.2 2016	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	1.8 2019	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.4 2		•		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	24.8 2019	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.7 2	018	•	•		27.0 2019	<u> </u>
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	93.2 2	.017	•	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.6 2016	• 1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	4.9 2	019	•	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.3 2017	• →
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.5 2	010	•	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA	
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	39.3 2019	

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

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