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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTIONS NETWORK A GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication data

The SDGs and the UN Summit of the Future. Sustainable Development Report 2024

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ISBN: 978-0-903200-18-9 (paperback) ISBN: 978-0-903200-19-6 (ePDF) ISBN: 978-0-903200-20-2 (ePUB)

Published by Dublin University Press Dublin, Ireland, 2024

www.dublinuniversitypress.com

Design: Pica Publishing, New York, London, Paris

Printed by Ingenidoc in Rouen, France.

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By Jeffrey D. Sachs, Guillaume Lafortune and Grayson Fuller







Acknowledgements

The *Sustainable Development Report* (SDR) reviews progress made each year on the SDGs since their adoption by the 193 UN member states in 2015. This year's edition focuses on the UN Summit of the Future and on the SDGs under review this year at the High-Level Political Forum, with notably dedicated chapters related to SDG17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development) and SDG2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture).

The report was prepared by the SDSN's SDG Transformation Center and coordinated by Guillaume Lafortune in cooperation with Jeffrey D. Sachs. Lead writers are Jeffrey D. Sachs, Guillaume Lafortune and Grayson Fuller. The statistical work was led by Grayson Fuller, in collaboration with Guilherme Iablonovski, Sara Allali, and Samory Touré and under the overall supervision of Guillaume Lafortune. The interactive website and data visualization that accompanies this report was developed by Max Gruber and Ruben Andino. Members of the Leadership Council of the SDSN led the preparation of Part 1. "Recommendations of the High-Level Group of SDSN for The Summit of the Future ". Part 4. "Pathways for Sustainable Land-Use and Food Systems" was prepared by the FABLE Consortium, led by Aline Mosnier, Clara Douzal, Charlotte Chemarin, Davide Cozza and Maria Diaz at SDSN in collaboration with country teams.

For their contributions at various stages, we also thank Eamon Drumm, Richard Kundratitz, Juliana Torres Cortes, María Cortés Puch, Alyson Marks, Sonja Neve, Ryan Swaney, Isabella Massa and, more broadly, the chairs and managers of the 55 national and regional SDSN Networks. For their inputs at the reviewing phase, we thank Javier Benayas (SDSN Spain, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid) and Eric Rosenthal (SDSN Italy). The SDG Index and Dashboards combines data and analyses produced by international organizations, civil society organizations, and research centers. We thank all of these for their contributions and collaboration in producing the report, including during the annual public consultation process that took place between April 18th and April 26th, 2024.

We thank Dublin University Press and Roberto Rossi of Pica Publishing for preparing the report for publication. We also thank partners at the Environmental systems research institute (ESRI). We welcome feedback on the publication and data that may help to strengthen future iterations of this work. 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@sdgtransformationcenter.org.

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

June 2024

Published by Dublin University Press

Please cite this report as:

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

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

Design, layout and copyediting by Pica Publishing Ltd - www.pica-publishing.com

Executive Summary

Since 2016, the global edition of the *Sustainable Development Report* (SDR) has provided the most up-to-date data to track and rank the performance of all UN member states on the SDGs. This year's edition was written by a group of independent experts at the SDG Transformation Center, an initiative of the SDSN. It focuses on the UN Summit of the Future, with an opening chapter endorsed by 100+ global scientists and practitioners. The report also includes two thematic chapters, related to SDG 17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development) and SDG 2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture).

This year's SDR highlights five key findings:

1. On average, only 16 percent of the SDG targets are on track to be met globally by 2030, with the remaining 84 percent showing limited progress or a reversal of progress. At the global level, SDG progress has been stagnant since 2020, with SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 14 (Life Below Water), SDG 15 (Life on Land) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) particularly off track. The five SDG targets on which the highest proportion of countries show a reversal of progress since 2015 are: obesity rate (under SDG 2), press freedom (under SDG 16), the Red List Index (under SDG 15), sustainable nitrogen management (under SDG 2), and – due in large part to the COVID-19 pandemic, along with other factors that vary across countries – life expectancy at birth (under SDG 3). Goals and targets related to basic access to infrastructure and services, including SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), show slightly more positive trends, although progress remains too slow and uneven across countries.

2. The pace of SDG progress varies significantly across country groups. Nordic countries continue to lead on SDG achievement, with the BRICS countries making significant progress while poor and vulnerable nations lag far behind. As in previous years, European countries – notably the Nordic countries – top the 2024 SDG Index. Finland is ranked first, followed by Sweden (#2), Denmark (#3), Germany (#4), and France (#5). Yet even these countries face significant challenges in meeting several SDGs. Since 2015, average SDG progress in the BRICS (Brazil, the Russian Federation, India, China, and South Africa) and BRICS+ countries (Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates) has outpaced the world average, while East and South Asia has emerged as the region that has made the greatest progress toward the SDGs. In contrast, the gap between the world's average SDG performance and the performance of the poorest and most vulnerable countries, including the Small Island Developing States (SIDS), has widened since 2015.

3. Sustainable development remains a long-term investment challenge. Reforming the global financial architecture is more urgent than ever. The world requires many essential public goods that far transcend the nation-state. Low-income countries (LICs) and lower-middle-income countries (LMICs) urgently need to gain access to affordable long-term capital so that they can invest at scale to achieve their sustainable development objectives. Mobilizing the necessary levels of finance will require new institutions, new forms of global financing (including global taxation), and new priorities for global financing (such as investing in quality education for all). The report outlines five complementary strategies to reform the global financial architecture.

4. Global challenges require global cooperation. Barbados ranks the highest in its commitment to UN-based multilateralism; the United States ranks last. As with meeting the challenge of the SDGs, strengthening multilateralism requires metrics and monitoring. The report's new Index of support to UN-based multilateralism (UN-Mi) ranks countries based on their engagement with the UN system – including treaty ratification, votes at the UN General Assembly, membership in UN organizations, participation in conflicts and militarization, use of unilateral sanctions, and financial contributions to the United Nations. The five countries most committed to UN-based multilateralism are: Barbados (#1), Antigua and Barbuda (#2), Uruguay (#3), Mauritius (#4), and the Maldives (#5). By contrast, the United States (#193), Somalia (#192), South Sudan (#191), Israel (#190), and the Democratic Republic of Korea (#189) rank the lowest on the UN-Mi.

5. The SDG targets related to food and land systems are particularly off-track. The SDR evaluates three possible pathways towards achieving sustainable food and land systems. Globally, 600 million people will still suffer from hunger by 2030; obesity is increasing; and greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU) account for almost a guarter of total annual global GHG emissions. The Food, Agriculture, Biodiversity, Land-Use, and Energy (FABLE) Consortium brought together more than 80 researchers from 22 countries to evaluate combinations of scenarios at the national level to assess how 16 targets related to food security, climate mitigation, biodiversity conservation and water quality could be achieved by 2030 and 2050. They found that the continuation of current trends would widen the gap between countries on targets related to climate mitigation, biodiversity, and water quality. While pursuing existing national commitments would improve the situation to some extent, these remain largely insufficient. FABLE's "global sustainability" pathway, however, showed that significant progress is possible, but will require several dramatic changes: 1) Avoid overconsumption and limit animal-based protein consumption through dietary shifts that are compatible with cultural preferences; 2) Invest to foster productivity, particularly for products and areas with high demand growth; and 3) Implement inclusive, robust, and transparent monitoring systems to halt deforestation. This pathway would avoid up to 100 million hectares of deforestation by 2030 and 100 gigatons of CO., emissions by 2050. Additional measures would be needed to avoid trade-offs with on-farm employment and water pollution caused by excessive fertilizer application, and to ensure that no one is left behind, particularly in the fight to end hunger.

For comments or questions please write to: info@sdgtransformationcenter.org





Recommendations of the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network for the Summit of the Future

Part 1

Recommendations of the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network for the Summit of the Future

The Summit of the Future is a unique and vital opportunity for the world community to update and upgrade the United Nations (UN) to meet the great challenges of the 21st century. We are midway between the founding of the UN in 1945 and the year 2100. This is a key moment to take stock of the accomplishments and limitations of the UN to date, and to update and upgrade the UN institutions for the balance of the century. The UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) is pleased to present its recommendations for United Nations 2.0 as a contribution to the upcoming summit. This statement is the work of many individuals listed at the end of this statement.

We take sustainable development to be the guiding principle for our age, as summarized by the five P's: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnerships. People signifies the commitment to leave no person, no group, no nation, and no region behind. Planet signifies the challenge of living within the planetary boundaries. Prosperity signifies the commitment to extend the material benefits of modern education and technology to all parts of the world, and to all member states of the UN. Peace signifies the vital commitment by all nations in the nuclear age to live together under the UN Charter and international law, including the duty of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other nations and the duty of peaceful resolution of conflicts, guided by international law. Partnerships signifies the commitment by all stakeholders, including governments, civil society, and business organizations, to work together cooperatively, honestly, and ethically to achieve the shared goals of humanity.

These five P's also express the core aspirations of the UN member states for the basic pillars of human decency: human rights, as in the foundational Universal Declaration of Human Rights; gender equality, as underscored in SDG 5; the end of extreme poverty in a world of great wealth, as called for by SDG 1; and the end of hunger in a world of dazzling technological breakthroughs in sustainable agriculture, promoted in SDG 2.

We underscore the priority of Peace as the necessary condition to achieve every other objective. If war is the continuation of politics with other means, as was famously written,¹ it is also the stark failure of politics. The genius of the UN is that it can avert death and destruction through diplomacy and the commitment of all nations to the UN Charter. We appeal to all nations to resort to diplomacy, negotiation, and international law to resolve grievances that arise between states. When wars are raging or threatening to rage, the Security Council should work relentlessly to identify their underlying political causes, and adopt measures to end or prevent the conflicts in ways that meet the vital and just interests of all parties.

We note that we have arrived at a new phase in global history. The year 1945 marked the end of the Second World War, and the start of the era of decolonization, in which the UN played a major role. It also marked the start of the Cold War and of a world dominated by two superpowers. The 2020s mark the start of a new multi-polar era, in which all regions of the world are achieving significant breakthroughs in education, science and technology. No region yearns for a "hegemon," that is, for one dominant power. All regions yearn for prosperity, security, peace and cooperation, without one dominant country or region lording it over the others. While vast differences in material conditions still exist across the globe, there are real prospects for the emerging economies, both low income and middle income, to narrow the educational and technological gaps with the richer countries, enabling all parts of the world to enjoy the benefits of modern science and technology. Of course, the convergence to shared prosperity will depend utterly on peace, cooperation, and effective multilateral institutions.

^{1.} Carl von Clausewitz, On War (1832).

At the same time, the year 2024 marks a crossroads. One path, the wrong path, leads to deepening ecological crises, increasing climate-driven disasters, widening inequalities, spreading conflicts, and even more dangerous new AI-enabled technologies for war, fake news, and state surveillance; while the other path leads to sustainability, the end of poverty, global peace, and the harnessing of digital technologies for human progress for all. The Summit of the Future is a timely and urgent opportunity to choose the path of peace and sustainable development.

A new and effective multilateralism is more important than ever before also because peoples and nations are more interconnected than ever before. No nation can solve the global climate crisis on its own. No nation can make a low-cost and just energy transition on its own. No nation can ensure peace and security on its own. No nation by itself can protect the vital ecosystems – such as river sheds, inland seas, ocean fisheries, rainforests, wetlands, and alpine regions – that they share with neighboring countries. No nation by itself can avoid the potential dangers and pitfalls of runaway technologies, whether advanced biotechnologies that can create new pathogens, or artificial intelligence (AI) systems that can create fake news or provocations to war.

In the language of public economics, the world requires many essential public goods that far transcend the nation state. While national governments are essential to providing many public goods at the national scale, regional groupings such as the European Union, African Union, ASEAN, the Arab League, and many others should be essential actors to providing regional public goods such as ecosystem protection and regional decarbonized energy systems. The UN and its many specialized agencies are essential in providing global public goods and protecting the global commons, such as the legal frameworks for climate action, the protection of biodiversity, the law of the seas, the protection of the ozone layer, the stability of the global financial system, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and its covenants, and the peaceful resolution of inter-state disputes.

In addition to providing global public goods, the UN must also help to protect the biosphere and its diversity,

critical ecosystems such as the rainforests, the oceans and the atmosphere, and the stable climate of the Holocene, on which civilization has been built, but which is now on the verge of escaping our grasp due to anthropogenic climate change. Achieving sustainable land systems, and crucially, sustainable food systems, is one of the six SDG transformations identified by the SDSN and one of the most complex of the SDG transformations.²

To a great extent, Sustainable development is a longterm investment challenge. To achieve prosperity, social inclusion, and environmental protection, nations and regions require well-designed, wellimplemented, and properly governed and financed programs of public and private investment. Major investment priorities include quality education, universal health coverage, zero-carbon energy systems, sustainable agriculture, urban infrastructure, and digital connectivity. All of this requires longterm national and regional plans backed by a Global Financial Architecture (GFA) that is reformed to be fit for purpose. The overwhelming problem with the current GFA is that most low-income countries (LICs) and lower-middle-income countries (LMICs) pay an inordinately high cost of capital, much higher than paid by the high-income countries (HICs). The deck is stacked against the LICs and LMICs. These countries urgently need to gain access to affordable long-term capital, so that they can invest at scale to achieve their sustainable development objectives. To bring about the needed financial mobilization, new institutions and new forms of global financing – including global taxation - will be required.

We underscore the enormous responsibility for achieving the SDGs and safeguarding the planetary boundaries of the members of the G21 (the former G20 plus the newest permanent member, the African Union). The G21 represents the preponderance of the world's GDP, population, forests, landmass, and fossil-fuel production. Given the universality of the 2030 Agenda, the UN system needs to strengthen existing and design new mechanisms to enforce the implementation of the SDGs also within and by the G21 members.

^{2.} See Sachs, J.D. et al (2019). https://www.nature.com/articles/ s41893-019-0352-9

The private sector must be a key driver for sustainable development, including leadership of technological transformations in energy, agriculture, climate resilience, digital economy and urban infrastructure essential for sustainable development. Profits must be the reward for contributions to the common good, not private gains achieved at the public's expense. Ethical businesses should align with the SDGs and hold themselves accountable to these global goals.

The SDGs highlight the strengths and weakness of the current UN system. The 193 UN member states achieved a great milestone in agreeing to a shared framework for global transformation by 2030, and to 17 overarching goals with 169 specified targets. Furthermore, the SDG agenda has taken hold. Almost all UN member states (188 out of 193) have presented Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) of their SDG strategies, and 2 more will do so in 2024, leaving only Haiti, Myanmar, and the United States as the final three nations to have not yet taken part in the VNR process.

On the other hand, the SDGs will not be achieved by 2030, in significant part because of the many shortcomings of the Global Financial Architecture. The severe and ongoing geopolitical tensions have also gravely undermined cooperation among the major economies. Of course, Covid-19 was also an enormous shock to the global economy and to progress on the SDGs.

It has become clear that the UN system needs significant upgrading, in essence, a UN 2.0. We declare this out of our deep commitment to the UN system, and our abiding belief in its centrality for the future we want. We believe that the UN should be strengthened and empowered to underpin the new multi-polar world. Reforms include new UN bodies, such as a UN Parliament, new forms of global financing, and new strategies to ensure observance of international law and peace among the major powers. Ultimately, the UN Charter itself will need to be revised and updated to reflect our 21st century needs and realities.

A new multilateralism that works should be based on five core pillars of UN reform. First, the UN should empower nations and regions to adopt meaningful and comprehensive pathways to sustainable development by 2050. During the transition to 2050, ambitions must remain high for advances in prosperity, social justice, and environmental sustainability. Second, the UN should promote the implementation of the SDG pathways through stronger global agreements and more empowered UN institutions. Third, the UN should have the capacity to finance the SDGs through new global taxes and a renovated GFA. Fourth, the UN should represent We the Peoples by adding new forums of representation, especially a new UN Parliament of the Peoples. Fifth, the UN and its member states should harness the advances in science and technology for the human good, and be ever-vigilant against the potential misuses of advanced technologies including biotechnology, AI, and geoengineering.

In this spirit, we recommend specific reforms in the five major areas of the Summit of the Future agenda: sustainable development and financing for development; international peace and security; science, technology, and innovation; youth and future generations; and global governance.

1. Sustainable development and financing for development

The challenges of sustainable development are profound: at least one billion people caught in deep poverty, billions more facing serious material deprivations, environmental crises continuing to worsen, and global cooperation undercut by deep divisions among the major powers. Yet there are also important reasons for hope. Technological advances are bringing new solutions to the forefront, and lowcost digital platforms can empower even the poorest of the poor, as has been shown throughout Asia and Africa. The SDGs offer an invaluable, if challenging, framework for progress. Governments around the world are successfully fashioning integrated sustainable development strategies and institutional structures to achieve the SDGs.

1.1 The SDG Agenda should remain the core of global cooperation to 2050

The SDGs were initially set for the fifteen-year period 2016–2030, following the fifteen-year period of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It is clear that the SDGs will not be achieved in the original time frame. There are four reasons. First, many of the objectives such as the transition to zero-carbon energy systems - necessarily require a horizon to 2050. Second, despite the commitments made in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (2015) to align financial flows with the sustainable development agenda, the needed reform of the GFA has not yet been achieved. Thus, the emerging economies have faced chronic shortfalls in financing the SDGs. Third, a series of global crises, including Covid-19, and wars in Ukraine, the Middle East, Africa, and other parts of the world, not only directly impeded SDG progress but also significantly heightened tensions among the major powers and undermined the global cooperation needed to achieve the SDGs. Fourth, national and global governance of the SDGs have been deeply impaired by social polarization, powerful lobbies, lack of empowerment (or actual disempowerment) of civil society and academic institutions, and my-country-first policies that have imperiled global cooperation.

For all these reasons, we strongly urge that the Summit of the Future recognize the pivotal role of the SDGs in aligning national, regional and global policies, and commit to the SDG framework until 2050, so as to reinforce the efforts already underway and to recognize the time horizon needed to reorient the world economy to sustainable development. The new horizon of 2050 does not mean a slackening of effort. Rather, it means improved long-term planning to achieve highly ambitious 2050 goals and milestones on the way to 2050.

We also call for coherence in the international policy framework, notably around trade and investment policies. Protectionism is on the rise in the major economies, and if unchecked by multilateral rules could stifle the opportunities for economic development in the emerging and developing economies. The multilateral trade system under the WTO should therefore be supported and strengthened to align with the SDGs and climate agenda. The current system of investor-state

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dispute mechanisms should be overhauled so that it is not used as a bludgeon to slow or stop the transition to clean, green, and sustainable technologies.

We call on the Summit of the Future to establish follow-up inter-governmental mechanisms to extend the SDG agenda to mid-century with highly ambitious timelines, updated goals, and the systematic implementation of enhanced means of implementation, as discussed throughout this statement.

1.2 The Sustainable Development Agenda should be properly financed

At the essence of achieving sustainable development is investment in the capital of every individual and economy worldwide. These capital assets include human capital (health and education), infrastructure, enterprise capital, intellectual capital (scientific and technological know-how), and natural capital. Societies achieve sustainable development through balanced and bold investments in these forms of capital. The greatest differences in economic and social indicators across nations, and in progress towards the SDGs, results from differences in the stocks of capital per person in the population, which in turn have resulted from past history, political institutions, geographical factors, and other determinants. Yet in the richest countries, with high capital assets per person, vested interests continue to block transitions from unsustainable to sustainable technologies (for example, regarding the role of fossil fuels).

The greatest challenge and opportunity for the poorer nations is a rapid increase in productive capital per person, based on dynamic investments in education, health care, infrastructure (power, digital, water and sanitation, transport, housing, and others), business capital, and protection of nature. By bold and well-designed investment programs, the poorest countries can end extreme poverty and make rapid strides towards the SDGs. The single most important investment of all, quantitatively and qualitatively, is education. With higher education, and a supportive business and regulatory environment, many other things follow: improved technologies, better decision making, healthier and more satisfying lives, and the ability of economies to attract domestic and international business investments.

All evidence developed by academia, the Bretton Woods system, and UN institutions is that there remains a massive shortfall in the pace of investments needed for the poorer nations to achieve the SDGs. Perhaps even more shockingly, this shows up in the shortfall of primary and secondary education, where poorer countries are unable to finance universal access as called for by SDG 4 (Quality Education). The result is hundreds of millions of children either out of school entirely or in classrooms with 60–100 students per teacher and meager or non-existent school supplies.

In order to mobilize the needed investment flows for human and infrastructure capital, the GFA must be reformed and made fit for sustainable development. The major objective is to ensure that the poorer countries have adequate financing, both domestic and from external sources, and at sufficient quality in terms of the cost of capital and the maturity of loans, to scale up the investments required to achieve the SDGs.

There are five complementary strategies to reform the GFA. The first is to increase the scale of financing from official sources, including bilateral Official Development Assistance and multilateral financial institutions, including multilateral development banks. The IMF should be empowered with the resources and the mandate to serve as a true lender of last resort for member states caught in a liquidity crisis. The second is to increase the scale and performance of national development banks that are mission-oriented and fit for purpose for providing patient, long-term financing to achieve the SDGs. The third is to institute global taxation, for example, on CO₂ emissions, air and sea travel, financial transactions, and other international goods and "bads," in order to mobilize sufficient global resources to provide the necessary global public goods. The fourth is to reform the private capital markets and their regulation (including the system of credit ratings) to support larger private flows of capital into the low-income and lower-middle-income countries. The fifth is to restructure existing debts, including debtfor-SDG swaps, debt-for-Nature swaps, lower interest rates, and much longer maturities consistent with the time horizon to achieve sustainable development.

1.3 Countries and regions should produce medium-term sustainable development strategies

Sustainable development in general, and the SDGs specifically, require long-term public investment plans, transformation pathways, and a mission orientation to provide the public goods and services required to achieve the SDGs. For this purpose, all nations and regions need medium-term strategies to achieve the SDGs. These strategies, with a horizon to the year 2050, and in some cases beyond, should provide an integrated framework for local, national, and regional investments to achieve the SDGs, and for the technological transformations needed to achieve green, digital, and inclusive societies. Medium-term SDG Frameworks should be presented and updated annually by each nation at the ongoing High-Level Political Forum, and systematically and critically reviewed by peer countries and by the UN system.

2. International peace and security

2.1 The core principles of non-intervention should be reinforced and extended

The greatest threat to global peace is the interference by one nation in the internal affairs of another nation against the letter and spirit of the UN Charter. Such interference, in the form of wars, military coercion, covert regime-change operations, cyberwarfare, information warfare, political manipulation and financing, and unilateral coercive measures (financial, economic, trade, and technological), all violate the UN Charter and generate untold international tensions, violence, conflict, and war.

At the same time, individual nations should abide by the international law to which they have subscribed. It is the responsibility of the UN as a whole, to ensure collective mechanisms for enforcement of the law, while no individual nation nor group of nations outside of UN processes should interfere in the internal affairs of other nations in the name of enforcing global rules.

For this reason, the UN member states should resolve to end illegal measures of intervention by any nation or group of nations in the internal affairs of another nation or group of nations. The principles of non-intervention, enshrined in the UN Charter, UN General Assembly Resolutions, and international law, should be reinforced along the following lines.

First, no nation should interfere in the politics of any other country through the funding or other support of political parties, movements, or candidates.

Second, no nation or group of nations should deploy unilateral coercive measures, as recognized repeatedly by the UN General Assembly.

Third, in a world operating under the UN Charter, there is no need for nations to permanently station military forces in foreign countries other than according to UN Security Council decisions. Existing overseas military bases should be reduced dramatically in number with the aim of phasing out and eliminating overseas military bases over the course of the next 20 years.

2.2 The UN Security Council and other UN agencies should be strengthened to keep the peace and sustain the security of member states

The UN Security Council should be reformed, expanded, and empowered to keep the peace under the UN Charter. Reform of its structure is described in section 5 below. Here we emphasize enhancing its power and tools, including super-majority voting to overcome the veto by one member; the power to ban the international flow of weapons to conflict zones; strengthened mediation and arbitration services; and enhanced funding of peacebuilding operations, especially in low-income settings.

The Security Council should actively encourage collective security, in which national borders are respected and the great powers are actively discouraged by the Security Council from pulling smaller nations into dangerous geopolitical contests. The scourge of proxy wars must be actively resisted in our new multi-polar setting, especially by avoiding "bloc" politics and military alliances that press or encourage smaller countries to "choose sides" in big-power rivalries, thereby exacerbating the tensions among the big powers.

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The Security Council should also be attentive to requests from member states to support them in preserving internal peace when it is threatened by global illicit arms flows, transborder drug trafficking, international organized crime, external debt insolvency, or other factors that undermine the capacity of the state to carry out its core functions.

In addition to the UN Security Council, other key instrumentalities of global peacekeeping, human rights, and international law should be strengthened. These include the authority and independence of the International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Court, the functionality of and support for UN-based humanitarian assistance, especially in war zones, and the role of the UN Human Rights Council in defending and promoting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

2.3 The nuclear powers should return to the process of nuclear disarmament

The greatest danger to global survival remains thermonuclear war. In this regard, the ten nations with nuclear weapons have an urgent responsibility to abide by the Non-Proliferation Treaty mandate under Article VI "to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control." All nations, and especially the nuclear powers, should ratify and comply with the *Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons*.

2.4 Systematic monitoring of UN-based multilateralism

The UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network has launched a new index of UN-based multilateralism (see Part 3). As with the challenge of the SDGs, strengthening multilateralism requires metrics and monitoring. The SDSN UN-Mi shows that the United States is currently the country least adherent to UN-based systems. Other major powers also have significant scope for improvement in their multilateralism, according to the data presented by SDSN. We believe that all countries need to be accountable to their peers for adherence to the UN Charter, rules, norms, and procedures.

3. Science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation

3.1 Enhancing the multilateral governance of technological risks

The world is experiencing unprecedented advances in the power, sophistication, and risks of advanced technologies across a range of sciences, technologies and applications. These include biotechnology, including the ability to enhance pathogens and to create new forms of life; artificial intelligence, including the potential for pervasive surveillance, spying, addiction, autonomous weapons, deep fakes, and cyberwarfare; nuclear weapons, notably the emergence of yet more powerful and destructive weapons and their deployment outside of international controls; and geoengineering, for example proposals to alter the chemical composition of the atmosphere and oceans, or to deflect solar radiation, in response to anthropogenic climate change.

The world has become painfully aware in recent years that the dramatic advances of these technologies lack substantive regulatory oversight at the national and global levels. To the contrary, these technologies are being developed and deployed in secrecy by military agencies, intelligence agencies, and private companies, often with no or little oversight by the public or representative institutions. A debate continues as to whether the Covid-19 pandemic was in fact an accidental disaster originating in cutting-edge "gain-of-function" research on dangerous pathogens, highlighting the indisputable dangers posed by the manipulation of dangerous pathogens using new, cutting-edge biotechnologies.

Digital technologies are being rapidly and pervasively militarized, including quantum computing, AI, cyberwarfare, hypersonic and counter-hypersonic missiles, electronic warfare, undersea warfare, uncrewed vehicles, as well as multi-domain capacities including missile attack, cyber, space, and electronic warfare. Digital technologies threaten fundamental values of personal privacy, enable untraceable targeted discrimination by states, and pose the threat of overbearing state surveillance. We therefore call on the UN General Assembly to establish urgent processes of global oversight of each class of cutting-edge technologies, including mandates to relevant UN agencies to report annually to the UN General Assembly on these technological developments, including their potential threats and requirements of regulatory oversight.

3.2 Universal access to vital technologies

In the same spirit, we also call upon the UN General Assembly to establish and support global and regional centers of excellence, training, and production to ensure that all parts of the world are empowered to participate in the research and development, production, and regulatory oversight of advanced technologies that actually support sustainable development (rather than hyper-militarization). Universities in all regions of the world should train and nurture the next generation of outstanding engineers and scientists needed to drive sustainable development, with expertise in structural transformations in energy, industry, agriculture, and the built environment. Africa in particular should be supported to build world-class universities in the coming years.

3.3 Universal access to R&D capacities and platforms

More than ever, we need open science for scientists in poorer countries and regions, including universal free access to scientific and technical publications, to ensure fair and inclusive access to the advanced technological knowledge and expertise that will shape the global economy and global society in the 21st century. UN normative instruments such as the UNESCO 2019 Recommendation on Open Educational Resources (OER) can effectively contribute to global digital cooperation and knowledge sharing.

We also emphasize the crucial role of public financing in R&D. While it is true that private-sector, profit-oriented R&D is a key feature of the global knowledge economy, a strong public role in R&D has also proven to be vital, especially to support basic science and those areas where the public good is vitally at stake, including environmental sustainability and the urgent needs of the poor that are systematically bypassed by the profit motive alone. A vivid example is the case of tropical disease burdens of high prevalence among very poor populations, where market incentives alone are utterly inadequate to mobilize the needed R&D efforts.

4. Youth and future generations

The most important capital of any society, by far, is its human capital. The universal access of the population to quality education, nutrition, health and lifelong learning is the single greatest determinant of the ability of each nation and region to end poverty, achieve social inclusion, and attain environmental sustainability. The returns on investment in human capital, in direct economic benefit not to mention societal benefit and gains in personal wellbeing, are the highest returns available to any society. Despite the centrality of human capital for sustainable development, and despite the availability of know-how, technology, and the organizational means to ensure that no child is left behind, the current neglect of the world's children is startling and shocking. Hundreds of millions of children are being left behind, in poverty and destitution, because of a lack of access to education, nutrition, healthcare, and job skills.

We therefore call on the Summit of the Future to prioritize the access of every child on the planet to the core investments in their human capital, and to create new modalities of global long-term financing to ensure that the human right of every child to quality primary and secondary education, nutrition, and healthcare is fulfilled no later than 2030. We recognize the crucial need for gender equality (SDG 5) to ensure that girls as well as boys are enabled and encouraged to reach their full potential. We encourage public measures to strengthen the family and the capacity of families to provide the nurturing, nutrition, safe environment, early childhood stimulus, and learning environment, that are vital to enabling children to achieve their full potential. We stress the need for the community to ensure access for young people to mental health services when needed and protection against violence and digital abuse.

The financing gap to achieve universal access to human capital is on the order of \$200 billion per year

for education and \$200 billion per year for healthcare and nutrition, and therefore less than one-half of 1% of world output. These sums are entirely manageable. The multilateral development banks in particular should immediately step forward with greatly increased long-term low-interest financing for human capital investments at the scale required and called for by the SDGs, and notably SDG target 3.8 (universal health coverage) and SDG target 4.1 (universal completion of schooling at least through upper-secondary).

As we attend to the needs of the young, we should also of course recognize the significance of aging and extended lifespans for the old. The expansion of life expectancy is one of the glories of modern know-how, and in countries where life expectancy continues to lag far behind, the leading countries should help with urgency to promote improved public health outcomes. Yet we must also take steps to ensure that these longer lives are lived in good health and wellbeing. Chronic diseases, loneliness and the isolation of elders could weigh heavily on the future, unless we nurture the needed "care economy" for an aging population.

4.1 Universal education for sustainable development and global citizenship (paideia)

In adopting the SDGs, the UN member states wisely recognized the need to educate the world's children in the challenges of sustainable development. They did this in adopting Target 4.7 of the SDGs:

4.7 By 2030 ensure all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including among others through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

Target 4.7 is, in effect, the call for a 21st century *paideia*, the ancient Greek concept of the core knowledge, virtues, and skills that should be attained by all citizens of the Polis. Today, we have a global polis – a global citizenry – that must be equipped to foster and promote

the values of sustainable development and the respect of human rights throughout the world. We call on the Summit of the Future to reinforce Target 4.7 and to bring it to life in education for sustainable development around the world. This includes not only an updated and upgraded curriculum at all levels of education, but training at all stages of the life cycle in the technical and ethical skills needed for a green, digital, and sustainable economy in an interconnected world.

4.2 Council of youth and future generations

A young person born today is most likely to live into the 22nd century, assuming the vital conditions of peace, access to healthcare and education, and an adequate and universally achievable material standard of living. Young people of course have the greatest stake in achieving sustainable development by mid-century and securing a world of peace and social justice. Young people also have special perspectives and skills that will be vital to the success of sustainable development. They are digital citizens, growing up in the digital age; they are global citizens, growing up in a world that is more interconnected and interdependent than ever before. And they are highly vulnerable to the choices that governments make in the next few years. The environmental and geopolitical threats raise the specter of dire and irreversible losses unless the proper policies are adopted.

For this reason, the voices of youth are essential. The empowerment of youth, through training, education, mentorship, and participation in public deliberations, can foster a new generation that is committed to sustainable development, peace, and global cooperation. A new UN Council of Youth and Future Generations can strengthen the UN's activities in training and empowering young people, and can provide a vital global voice of youth to meet today's complex challenges. We therefore call on the Summit of the Future to support the establishment of a new UN Council of Youth and Future Generations as a UN General Assembly subsidiary body under Article XXII. We also call on the existing UN organs - ECOSOC, the UN Security Council, the Human Rights Council, and others - to actively promote the voices of young people in their sessions, proceedings, and practices.

5. Transforming global governance

5.1 There should be the establishment of a UN Parliamentary Assembly

Around the world, civil society, scholars, and citizens have called for strengthening global institutions by establishing representation of *We the Peoples* in the UN. We propose as a first instance to establish a "UN Parliamentary Assembly" as a subsidiary body of the UN General Assembly according to Article XXII of the UN Charter ("The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions."). The new UN Parliamentary Assembly would be constituted by representative members of national parliaments, upon principles of representation established by the UN General Assembly. In some manner, representation could be organized on the basis of "Degressive Proportionality," meaning that every UN member state would have at least one representative, with the number of representatives based on the population of the UN member states, and with a maximum number of representatives for the largest nations. Ideally, the size of the UN Parliamentary Assembly would be such as to enable in-person meetings at the UN General Assembly as well as virtual public sessions throughout the year.

The UN Parliamentary Assembly should have oversight of the UN budget, and be vested with specific powers regarding the collection and disposition of international taxation (see section 1.1 above).

5.2 Other UN subsidiary bodies should be established

Invoking the powers under Article XXII, the UN General Assembly should establish new subsidiary chambers as needed to support the processes of sustainable development, and the representativeness of UN institutions. The new chambers might include, *inter alia*:

A Council of the Regions to enable representation of regional bodies such as ASEAN, European Union, Africa Union, Eurasian Economic Union, and others; A Council of Cities to enable representation of cities and other sub-national jurisdictions;

A Council of Indigenous Peoples to represent the estimated 400 million indigenous peoples of the world;

A Council of Culture, Religion, and Civilization to promote a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation for cultural diversity, religion, and civilizations;

A Council of Youth and Future Generations to represent the needs and aspirations of today's youth and of generations to come (see section 4.1 above);

A Council on the Anthropocene to support and enhance the work of the UN agencies in fulfilling the aims of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (including the Paris Climate Agreement and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework) and the environmental objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals.

5.3 The UN Security Council should be reformed in membership and powers.

Its effectiveness is the paramount requirement for global survival. In recent decades, however, the Security Council has been gravely hampered by widely recognized shortcomings in its composition, the overuse of the veto power, and the insufficiency of its tools to address threats to the peace. There has been a long debate on how to reform the UN Security Council. We urge the UN member states to reach a consensus to move forward on this critical issue.

Specifically, we call on the UN Security Council and the General Assembly to adopt urgently needed reforms of the Security Council structure and processes. These should include:

 The addition of India as a permanent member, considering that India represents no less than 18% of humanity, the third largest economy in the world at purchasing-power parity, and other attributes signifying India's global reach in economy, technology, and geopolitical affairs;

- The adoption of procedures to override a veto by a super-majority (perhaps of three-quarters of the votes);
- An expansion and rebalancing of total seats to ensure that all regions of the world are better represented relative to their population shares;
- The adoption of new tools for addressing threats to the peace, as outlined above in section 2.2.

6. Conclusions

The UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) applauds the UN General Assembly, the UN Secretary General, and the UN agencies in promoting a unique and invaluable reflection on the shared future of humanity. The Summit of the Future is a remarkable occasion to strengthen our bonds on a planet challenged by poverty amidst plenty, widening social inequalities, dire environmental threats, and the horrific costs and grave dangers of war. The SDSN represents more than 2,000 universities, think tanks, national laboratories and other organizations committed to sustainable development in all parts of the world. As a global network, we are committed to doing our part through education, training, research, policy analysis, convening, and collaborative efforts of all sorts, including this statement to the world's governments, to promote sustainable development, peace, and the future we want.

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PART 1 – RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTIONS NETWORK FOR THE SUMMIT OF THE FUTURE

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Part 2

The SDG Index and Dashboards

Part 2 The SDG Index and Dashboards

The SDG Index and Dashboards provides an annual assessment of SDG progress in all 193 UN member states. It builds on a peer-reviewed, statistically audited, and transparent methodology (Schmidt-Traub et al. 2017; Lafortune et al. 2018; Papadimitriou, Neves, and Becker 2019). The methods summary provides additional information about the underlying data sources and the main changes from previous editions. This year's SDG Index incorporates 125 indicators, including 98 global indicators and 27 additional indicators used for the OECD countries' dashboards. While all UN member states have a country profile, only those with less than 20 percent of missing data have an SDG Index score and rank. This is to ensure the comparability of the results and minimize missing data bias. This year, 167 countries are ranked in the SDG Index, including for the first time Guinea-Bissau. We also include average results and country profiles for the BRICS (Brazil, Russian Federation, India, China, and South Africa) and the BRICS+ countries for the first time, incorporating countries that were invited to become part of the BRICs in 2023 (Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates). The full database and methodological papers, as well as regional and local editions of the SDG Index and Dashboards, are available on the SDG Transformation Center website (https://sdgtransformationcenter.org).

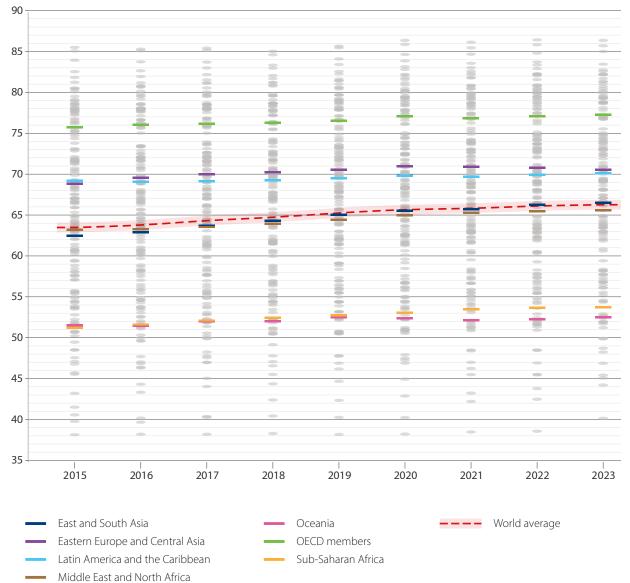
Global SDG Progress

Overall, at the global level, SDG progress has stalled since 2020 (Figure 2.1). Global SDG progress was already too slow even before the COVID-19 pandemic and other crises hit. Based on the rate of progress since the SDGs were adopted by the international community in 2015, none of the 17 SDGs will be achieved by 2030 (Figure 2.2). The spread in SDG performance across countries remains wide, with scores ranging from 80+ in top performing countries to below 50 in countries where SDG implementation remains particularly challenging. At the global level, SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 14 (Life Below Water), SDG 15 (Life on Land) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) are particularly off track, with major SDG challenges (as indicated by red on the dashboards) and no or very limited progress since 2015. SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) is the only goal that none of the 193 UN member states has achieved or is on track to achieve, due to undernourishment, obesity, unsustainable agriculture and/or unsustainable diets (or a combination of these). Part 4 discusses integrated pathways and scenarios for sustainable food and landuse systems.

The poorest and most vulnerable countries, including the Small Islands Developing States (SIDS), are not catching up with the world average SDG Index score. Prior to the pandemic, SDG progress was too slow globally, but there was some convergence taking place, with poorer countries progressing faster on the SDG Index between 2015 and 2019 (+1.6 points) than rich countries (+0.7 points) (Figure 2.3). Since 2020, the SDG Index score of rich countries has slightly improved (+0.3 points), while that of the poorest countries has stagnated (+0.1 points), with the result that the average score of the poorest countries for 2023 is only 51, compared with 77.6 for the rich countries. The gap between the world average SDG Index score and that of poor countries and SIDS is larger in 2023 than it was in 2015 (Figure 2.4). Poor countries and countries with structural vulnerabilities may be particularly affected by the multiple and simultaneous crises, and by the effects of climate change (Massa et al. 2023). The socio-economic consequences of these crises might be exacerbated by having only limited access to international financing, including international capital markets (see Part 1). In contrast, the average SDG progress in BRICS and BRICS+ countries since 2015 has been faster than the world average.

The world average SDG Index over time and individual country scores, 2015–2023

SDG Index score



Note: The dots represent individual country scores. Precise values by country are available in the SDG Index database. The world and regional averages are population weighted. Countries that are OECD member states are only included in the OECD regional average, they are not included in other regional groupings. Oceania does not include Australia nor New Zealand. *Source:* Authors

The 2024 SDG Index Score and Ranking

As in previous editions, European countries, particularly the Nordic countries, top the 2024 SDG Index. Finland ranks first, followed by Sweden and Denmark. Interestingly, Finland also ranks first on the World Happiness Report (Helliwell et al., 2024). However, even these countries face significant challenges in achieving several SDGs, especially SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 15 (Life on Land), partly driven by unsustainable consumption patterns and negative international spillover effects. Countries at the bottom of the SDG Index ranking tend to be impacted by military conflicts, security issues, and political or socio-economic instability. Yemen, Somalia, Chad, the Central African Republic, and South Sudan rank at the bottom of this year's SDG Index.

Progress by SDG target

Based on the SDG Index, we estimate that only about 16% of the SDG targets are on track to be achieved. The remaining 84% either show limited progress (insufficient to achieve the target by 2030) or even a reversal of progress. The majority of the targets that are particularly off-track are related to food systems, biodiversity, sustainable land use, or peace and strong institutions. Globally, the five SDG targets on which the highest proportion of countries show a reversal in progress since 2015 are obesity rate (under SDG 2), press freedom (under SDG 16), the red list index (under SDG 15), sustainable nitrogen management (under SDG 2) and life expectancy at birth (under SDG 3). According to Reporters Without Borders, press freedom has declined in many parts of the world since the adoption of the SDGs, and in particular since 2022. In contrast, targets related to basic access to services and infrastructure tend to show more positive trends, including: mobile broadband use (under SDG 9), internet use (under SDG 9), access to electricity (under SDG 7) and under-five mortality (under SDG 3). Most countries are also making progress on the statistical performance index (under SDG 17).



Figure 2.2 World SDG Dashboard 2024



Average SDG Index score by selected country groups, 2015–2023

Source: Authors

Figure 2.4

Gap in percentage points between average SDG Index scores by country groups and the world average, 2015–2023



Note: Positive values mean that average scores are above the world average, negative values mean that average scores are below the world average. Source: Authors

International spillovers

The SDGs are a global responsibility. As such, the domestic implementation of the SDGs should not compromise other countries' ability to achieve them (Schmidt-Traub, Hoff, and Bernlöhr 2019). Via unsustainable consumption, the export of toxic waste, illicit trade, unfair tax competition, tax havens and, more generally, poor implementation of SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), including support to UN-based multilateralism, countries can generate negative international spillovers, which are incorporated in the SDG Index but also compiled separately as part of the 'International Spillover Index'. Positive spillovers are also considered, such as the provision of Official Development Assistance (ODA). This year's edition includes 16 spillover indicators, one of which is a new indicator measuring countries' support for UN-based multilateralism. Further details on our conceptual framework and policy and data work on international spillovers have been presented in previous editions and are available on the SDG Transformation Center website.

Overall, rich countries tend to generate larger negative international spillovers, driven principally by trade-related spillovers such as unsustainable consumption, which fuels deforestation and other negative environmental and social impacts in the rest of the world. Several studies by the SDSN and partners discuss in detail policy and data priorities towards curbing negative consumption-based spillovers (Schmidt-Traub, Hoff, and Bernlöhr 2019; Malik et al. 2021; 2022; University of Tokyo, Systemiq, and SDSN 2023; Ishii et al. 2024; Fuller and Bermont-Diaz 2024). Many rich countries also perform poorly on indicators related to unfair tax competition, tax havens, and the profit shifting of multinationals, and on the new index of support for UN-based multilateralism (discussed in Part 3). Some rich countries are also among the largest exporters of major conventional weapons. Finally, only five of the 31 OECD/DAC member states have met their ODA targets, with most countries falling well short of the 0.7% of gross national income (GNI) target. To address international spillovers - particularly traderelated spillovers – global partnerships and UN-based multilateralism are critical, including to establish ambitious norms and standards for a more sustainable trade system that works for people and the planet (Remaking trade for a Sustainable Future 2023).

The 2024 SDG Index Ranks and Scores



















Rank	Country	Score
1	Finland	86.4
2	Sweden	85.7
3	Denmark	85.0
4	Germany	83.4
5	France	82.8
6	Austria	82.5
7	Norway	82.2
8	Croatia	82.2
9	United Kingdom	82.2
10	Poland	81.7
11	Slovenia	81.3
12	Czechia	81.3
13	Latvia	81.0
14	Spain	80.7
15	Estonia	80.5
16	Portugal	80.2
17	Belgium	80.0
18	Japan	79.9
19	Iceland	79.5
20	Hungary	79.5
21	Slovak Republic	79.4
22	Switzerland	79.3
23	Italy	79.3
24	Netherlands	79.2
25	Canada	78.8
26	New Zealand	78.8
27	Moldova	78.8
28	Ireland	78.7
29	Greece	78.7
30	Belarus	78.6
31	Lithuania	78.1
32	Chile	77.8
33	Korea, Rep.	77.3
34	Uruguay	77.1
35	Serbia	77.0
36	Malta	77.0
37	Australia	76.9
38	Luxembourg	76.8
39	Cuba	76.7
40	Romania	76.7
41	Bulgaria	75.5
42	Albania	75.0
43	Georgia	74.9
44	Ukraine*	74.8
	5	

Rank	Country	Score
45	Thailand	74.7
46	United States	74.4
47	Argentina	74.4
48	Kyrgyz Republic	74.2
49	Armenia	74.1
50	Bosnia and Herzegovina	74.0
51	North Macedonia	73.8
52	Brazil	73.8
53	Israel	73.5
54	Vietnam	73.3
55	Dominican Republic	73.1
56	Russian Federation	73.1
57	Montenegro	73.1
58	Cyprus	72.9
59	Costa Rica	72.9
60	Tunisia	72.5
61	Bhutan	72.5
62	Fiji	72.3
63	Azerbaijan	72.2
64	Peru	71.9
65	Singapore	71.4
66	Kazakhstan	71.1
67	Maldives	70.9
68	China	70.9
69	Morocco	70.9
70	United Arab Emirates	70.5
71	Algeria	70.5
72	Türkiye	70.5
73	Mauritius	70.4
74	Colombia	70.3
75	Ecuador	70.1
76	Suriname	70.0
77	Jamaica	69.5
78	Indonesia	69.4
79	Malaysia	69.3
80	Mexico	69.3
81	Uzbekistan	69.2
82	Barbados	69.2
83	Egypt, Arab Rep.	69.1
84	Panama	69.1
85	Jordan	69.1
86	Iran, Islamic Rep.	69.0
87	El Salvador	68.6
88	Cabo Verde	68.2

(continued)

Rank	Country	Score
89	Tajikistan	68.1
90	Bolivia	68.1
91	Paraguay	68.0
92	Philippines	67.5
93	Sri Lanka	67.4
94	Turkmenistan	67.1
95	Nepal	67.1
96	Brunei Darussalam	67.0
97	Guyana	66.7
98	Namibia	66.5
99	Mongolia	66.3
100	Oman	66.1
101	Belize	65.5
102	Qatar	64.9
103	Saudi Arabia	64.9
104	Cambodia	64.9
105	Gabon	64.9
106	Nicaragua	64.7
107	Bangladesh	64.3
108	Iraq	64.2
109	India	64.0
110	Lebanon	63.9
111	Kuwait	63.8
112	The Bahamas	63.7
113	Bahrain	63.6
114	Botswana	63.4
115	South Africa	63.4
116	Senegal	63.4
117	Ghana	63.0
118	São Tomé and Príncipe	63.0
119	Lao PDR	63.0
120	Myanmar	62.8
121	Côte d'Ivoire	62.7
122	Venezuela, RB	62.5
123 124	Kenya Honduras	62.2 62.0
	Trinidad and Tobago	61.8
125	5	
126 127	Rwanda Syrian Arab Republic	60.9 60.6
127	Guatemala	59.4
120	Guatemala	53.4

Rank	Country	Score
129	Тодо	58.4
130	Tanzania	58.2
131	Sierra Leone	58.2
132	Mauritania	58.2
133	Eswatini	57.8
134	Zimbabwe	57.8
135	The Gambia	57.6
136	Cameroon	57.3
137	Pakistan	57.0
138	Mali	56.8
139	Benin	56.8
140	Malawi	56.8
141	Guinea	56.4
142	Uganda	56.1
143	Burundi	56.1
144	Lesotho	55.5
145	Ethiopia	55.2
146	Nigeria	54.6
147	Zambia	54.4
148	Mozambique	54.3
149	Burkina Faso	52.9
150	Congo, Rep.	52.7
151	Haiti	52.7
152	Liberia	52.5
153	Comoros	52.4
154	Papua New Guinea	52.0
155	Angola	51.9
156	Guinea-Bissau	51.9
157	Djibouti	51.7
158	Madagascar	51.2
159	Sudan	49.9
160	Niger	49.9
161	Congo, Dem. Rep.	48.7
162	Afghanistan	48.2
163	Yemen, Rep.	46.9
164	Somalia	45.4
165	Chad	45.1
166	Central African Republic	44.2
167	South Sudan	40.1















* The data for Ukraine correspond to the situation prior to February 2022, as many data points have not been updated since then. *Source:* Authors

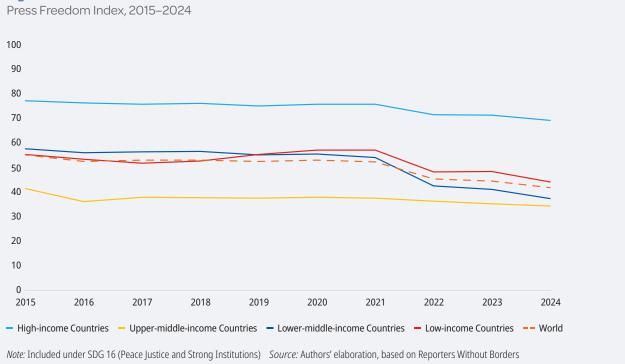
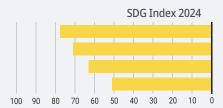


Figure 2.7

SDG Index scores versus International Spillover Index scores, 2024





By income level

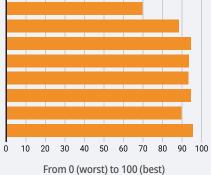
High-income Countries Upper-middle-income Countries Lower-middle-income Countries Low-income Countries

By region

OECD members Eastern Europe and Central Asia Latin America and the Caribbean BRICS BRICS+ East and South Asia Middle East and North Africa Sub-Saharan Africa



International Spillover Index 2024



Note: More details about the indicators used to compile the International Spillover Index are accessible in the methods' summary. Averages are population-weighted. *Source:* Authors

Annex: Regional dashboards

Figure 2.8

2024 SDG dashboards by region and income group (levels and trends)

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BRICS	•	1	•	→	•	7	•	7	•	↗	•	7	٠	7	•	7	•	1	•	→	٠	⇒	•	→	•	→	•	→	٠	→	٠	→	•	>
BRICS+	•	1	•	→	•	7	•	→	•	7	٠	7	٠	7	٠	7	•	1	٠	>	٠	⇒	٠	⇒	•	⇒	٠	⇒	٠	→	٠	⇒	•	>
East and South Asia	•	1	•	→	•	7	•	→	•	7	٠	7	٠	7	٠	7	٠	1	٠	٠	٠	⇒	٠	→	•	⇒	٠	>	٠	⇒	٠	→	•	→
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	•	↓	•	•	•	7	•	7	•	⇒	٠	→	٠	→	٠	⇒	٠	7	•	7	٠	$\mathbf{+}$	•	⇒	•	⇒		٠	٠	⇒	٠	⇒	•	7
Latin America and the Caribbean	•	↓	•	•	•	♦	•	⇒	•	7	٠	7	•	1	٠	⇒	٠	7	٠	٠	٠	⇒	•	7	•	1	٠	⇒	٠	⇒	٠	⇒	•	1
Middle East and North Africa	•	↓	•	↓	•	⇒	•	⇒	•	⇒	٠	7	٠	→	٠	7	٠	7	٠	٠	٠	⇒	•	7	•	7	٠	⇒	٠	⇒	٠	↓	•	>
Oceania	•	•	•	↓	•	⇒	•	>	•	⇒	٠	→	٠	>	٠	٠	٠	>	٠	•	٠	↓	٠	٠	•	$\mathbf{\uparrow}$	•	>	•	⇒	٠	•	•	>
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Lower-middle-income countries	•	7	•	→	•	7	٠	→	•	→	٠	→	٠	7	٠	7	٠	7	٠	٠	٠	→	•	↓	•	→	٠	7	٠	→	٠	→	•	→
Upper-middle-income countries	•	•	•	→	•	7	•	→	•	7	٠	7	٠	7	٠	→	•	1	٠	٠	٠	7	٠	→	•	>	٠	→	٠	→	٠	→	•	→
High-income countries	٠	1	•	→	•	7	•	→	•	7	٠	7	٠	7	٠	→	٠	1	٠	→	•	7	٠	→	•	⇒	•	→	٠	→	٠	→	•	7
World average	•	•	•	→	•	7	•	→	•	7	٠	→	٠	7	٠	→	٠	7	٠	٠	٠	→	•	→	•	→	٠	→	٠	→	٠	→	•	>
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Note: Excluding OECD specific indicators. Population-weighted averages. Source: Authors

2024 SDG dashboards for OECD countries (levels and trends)

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Austria	• →	• →	•	7.	•	•	1	7	•	1	٠	7	• •	1	• →	•	7	• →	• →	• •	• →	• →	• 7
Belgium	• ↑	• →	•	7	• •	•	1 •	7	٠	7	٠	7	• ;	7	• 1	٠	1	• →	• >	• 7	• •	• →	• >
Canada	• 1	• →	•	7	•	•	7	→	•	7	•	→	• ;	7	• 7	•	7	• →	• >	• 7	• →	• →	• 7
Chile	• →	• →	•	7	• •	•	7	7	•	7	•	→	• :	7	• •	٠	7	• →	• →	• -)	• •	• →	• 7
Colombia	• ↓	• →	•	→ •	• •	•	7 •	7	•	7	•	→	•	7	• ↓	•	>	• →	• 1	• ↓	• •	• →	• 7
Costa Rica	• 7	• →	•	7	7	•	7	7	•	7	•	↓	• •	•	• →	•	→	• →	• →	• -)	• •	• →	• 7
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Denmark	• ↑	• →	•	7	•	•	7	7	•	1	•	7	• :	7	• 7	•	7	• →	• 7	• -)	• 7	• 7	• 1
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Germany	• ↓	• →	•	7	• •	• •	→ •	7	•	7	•	7	•	7	• •	•	1	• →	• 7	• 7	• →	• →	• 7
Greece	• 7	• →	•		• •	• •	→ •	⊼	•	7	•	7	•		• 7	•	7	• •	• 7	• >	• →	• ->	• 7
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Sweden	• 7	• →	•	7.		•	7 •	7	•	1	•	→	•	7	• →	•	7	• →	• 7	• 7	• 7	• ->	• 7
Switzerland	• ->	• ->	•	7 •	• •	•	7 •	⊼	•	7	•	7	•	7	• →	•	7	• →	• 7	• •	• ->	• ->	• 7
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United States	• 7	• 7	•	7	• •	•	7	→	•	↗	•	→	•	7	• →	•	7	• →	• →	• 7	• ->	• →	• 7
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Source: Authors

2024 SDG dashboards for East and South Asia (levels and trends)

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2024 SDG dashboards for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (levels and trends)

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Andorra	•	•	• ↓	•	7	• 7	• 7	٠	1	•	7	•	•	•	1	•		•	7	•	•	•	7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	7
Armenia	• •	Ť	• →	•	R	• →	• 7	٠	7	•	→	٠	7	•	7	•	1	•	>	•	7	•	↓	•	•	•	>	•	7	•	>
Azerbaijan	• •	Ť	• 7	•	•	• →	• →	٠	7	•	7	٠	>	•	7	•		•	>	•	→	•	7	•	•	•	•	•	>	•	7
Belarus	• •	Ť	• →	•	7	• →	• 7	٠	7	•	7	•	>	•	7	•	1	•	1	•	→	•	>	•	•	•	1	•	↓	•	7
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Bulgaria	•	Ť	• 7	•	7	• ↓	• 7	٠	>	•	7	•	7	•	7	٠	↓	•	⇒	•	→	•	>	•	>	•	7	•	→	•	7
Croatia	•	Ť	• 7	•	7	• →	• 7	٠	7	•	7	•	7	•	1	•	1	•	7	•	↓	•	↓	•	7	•	>	•	7	•	7
Cyprus	• •	•	• →	•	7	• ↑	• →	•	→	•	7	•	7	•	7	•	1	•	>	•	→	•	↓	•	>	•	•	•	>	•	7
Georgia	• •	•	• →	•	א	• →	• 7	٠	→	•	7	•	→	•	7	•	7	•	7	•	→	•	>	•	≁	•	>	•	→	•	7
Kazakhstan	• •	Ť	• →	•	7	• ↓	• →	٠	→	•	7	•	7	•	>	•	↓	•	7	•	→	•	7	•	•	•	•	•	7	•	7
Kyrgyz Republic	•	7	• →	•	7	• 1	• →	٠	→	•	7	•	→	•	7	•	7	•	1	•	→	•	1	•	•	•	>	•	→	•	7
Liechtenstein	•	•	• •	•		• 7	• →	٠	•	•	1	•		•	1	•		•	7	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	٠		•	•
Malta	• •	•	• →	•	7	• →	• 7	٠	>	•	7	•	7	•	7	•	↓	•	7	•	7	•	>	•	>	•	1	•	>	•	7
Monaco	•		• •	•	7	• •	• •	٠	1	٠	1	٠	٠	•	1	٠		•	7		•	•	•		٠		٠	٠	٠	•	>
Moldova	•	Ť	• →	•	7	• 7	• 7	٠	>	•	>	•	7	•	>	٠	1	•	7	•	→	•	>		•	•	7	•	7	•	1
Montenegro	•	Ť	• →	•	7	• 1	• →	٠	1	•	7	•	→	•	1	•	1	•	7		•	•	>	•	1	•	>	•	→	•	1
North Macedonia	•	Ť	• →	•	7	• →	• 7	٠	>	•	>	•	7	•	7	•	1	•	7	•	→	•	>	•	•	•	7	•	→	•	7
Romania	• •	Ť	• 7	•	7	• ↓	• 7	٠	7	•	7	•	→	•	7	•	7	•	7	•	→	•	>	•	7	•	>	•	→	•	7
Russian Federation	• •	Ť	• →	•	7	• 7	• 7	•	7	•	>	•	7	•	7	•	7	•	7	•	→	•	↓	•	>	•	•	•	>	•	1
San Marino	•		•	•	7	• •	• 1	٠	•	٠	1	٠	٠	•	1	٠	•	•	7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	٠	•	>
Serbia	• •	Ť	• 7	•	7	• ↓	• 7	٠	7	•	7	•	7	•	7	•	1	•	7	•	→	•	>	•	•	•	>	•	•	•	7
Tajikistan	•	7	• 7	•	7	• •	• 7	٠	7	٠	7	٠	•	•	>	•		•	⇒	•	→	•	7	•	•	•	7	٠	٠	•	>
Turkmenistan	• •	•	• →	•	•	•	• →	٠	7	٠	7	٠	→	•	7	٠		•	⇒	•	→	•	>		•	•	>	٠	→	•	>
Ukraine*	•	•	• →	•	7	• →	• 7	٠	7	•	7	٠	>	•	7	٠	1	•	•	•	•	•	>	•	>	•	>	٠	7	•	7
Uzbekistan	•	7	• →	•	7	• 7	• 7	•	7	٠	⇒	٠	>	•	7	•	٠	٠	↓	•	→	•	>	•	•	٠	⇒	٠	>	•	7
	• s	DG	achie	vemei	nt	•	Challen	ges	rem	ain		•	Sig	nifi	cant	: cha	allen	ges	rem	ain	•	Maj	jor d	:hal	leng	es r	ema	ain			
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Source: Authors

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

2024 SDG dashboards for Latin America and the Caribbean (levels and trends)

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Antigua and Barbuda	•	•	•	•	•	7	•	↑	• -		1	•	7	٠	٠	٠	1	٠	•	• ;		•	•	⇒	٠	>	•	→	•	7	• ;	7
Argentina	•	⇒	•	•	•	→	•	7	• 1		1	•	7	٠	7	•	⇒	٠	⇒	• ?	•	7	•	7	•	⇒	•	>	•	→	• •	>
The Bahamas	•	•	•	•	•	→	•	↓	• ?	•	1	•	7	•	>	•	7	٠	•	• 1	•	7	٠	→	•	>	•	→	•	•	• ;	7
Barbados	•	•	•	•	•	7	•	↓	• ?	•	7	•	7	٠	•	•	1	٠	•	• 1	•	٠	•	7	•	7	•	→	•	•	• •	•
Belize	•	>	•	↗	•	→	•	↓	• ?	•	7	•	→	•	↓	•	7	٠	•	• -	•	7	•	→	•	>	•	→	•	•	• •	•
Bolivia	•	7	•	•	•	→	•	7	• -		> 7	•	7	•	→	•	7	•	7	• •	• •	7	•	1	•	•	•	>	•	•	• •	1
Brazil	•	>	•	ł	•	7	•	7	• ?		7	•	7	•	7	•	7	•	↓	• ?	•	7	•	1	•	>	•	>	•	•	• '	1
Cuba	•	•	• •	•	•	→	• •	•	• -	•	7	•	7	•	7	•	→	•	•	• -	•	1	•	1	•	→	•	7	•	•	• •	1
Dominica	•	•	•	•	•	→	• •	•	• ?		1	•	→	•	•	•	7	•	•	• •		•	•	1	•	7	•	4	•	→	• •	1
Dominican Republic	•	1	•	7	•	7	• •	•	• ?		• •	•	7	•	→	•	7	•	1	• -	•	→	•	7	•	→	•	→	•	•	• ;	7
Ecuador	•	→	•	•	•	7	•	↓	• 1		1	•	1	•	7	•	T	•	•	• -	•	7	•	7	•	→	•	→	•	Ŧ	• ;	7
El Salvador	•	→	•	•	•	7	•	•	• -				7	•	→	•	>	•	•	• -	•	7	•	→	•	→	•	7	•	•	• •	1
Grenada	•	•	•	•	•	→	•	•	• -		1	•	→	•	•	•	T	•	•	• •		•	•	→	•	→	•	→	• ·	•	• •	ŀ
Guatemala	•	→	•	7	•	→	•	7	• -			•	→	•	4	•	→	•	•	• •	• •	→	•	->	•	→	•	→	•	•	• •	>
Guyana	•	1	•	7	•	7	•	T	• ?		1	•	->	•	7	•	7	•	•	• -	•	•	•	>	•	7	•	7	• ·	→	• •	1
Haiti	•	4	•	•	•	→	•	•	• -			•	→	•	4	•	→	•	•	• -	•	7	•	1	•	+	•	7	•	Ŧ	• -	>
Honduras	•	→	•	ł	•	7	•	↓	• ?			•	7	•	→	•	7	•	•	• -	•	-	•	1	•	→	•	→	•	•	• •	•
Jamaica	•	7	•	Ť	•	→	•	↓	• ?	•	• -	•	→	•	→	•	7	•	•	• -	•	4	•	7	•	→	•	→	•	•	• •	1
Nicaragua	•	→	•	•	•	7	•	•	• ?	•		•	→	•	→	•	→	•	•	• -	•	→	•	1	•	→	•	→	•	Ŧ	• ;	7
Panama	•	1	•	•	•	7	•	א	• ?			•	1	•	-	•	7	•	→	• ?	•	→	•	7	•	→	•	→	•	•	• •	1
Paraguay	•	1	• •	•	•	→	• •	•	• ?		1	•	7	•	4	•	7	•	→	• ?	•	→	•	→	•	•	•	→	•	•	• ;	7
Peru	•	7	•	•	•	→	•	↑	• ?		7		7	•	7	•	7	•	7	• -	•	7	•	→	•	7	•	→	•	→	• ;	7
St. Kitts and Nevis	•	•	•	Ť	•	7	•	↑	• 1		• •	•	7	•	•	•	T	•	•	• 1	•	•	•	→	•	→	•	→	•	•	• •	1
St. Lucia	•	→	•	•	•	7	• •	•	• 7				→	•	•	•	7	•	•	• 1	•	•	•	→	•	→	•	→	•	•	• ;	7
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	•	•	•	•	•	→	•	•	• 7		1	•	→	•	•	•	7	•	•	• 1		•	•	>	•	7	•	4	•	7	• •	1
Suriname	•	→	•	7	•	→	•	↓	• 7				7	•	•	•	7	•	•	• -	•	•	•	→	•	•	•	7	•	•	• •	•
Trinidad and Tobago	•	>	•	•	•	7	•	•	• ?		7	•	7	•	7	•	7	•	•	• ?	•	•	•	7	•	>	•	→	•	4	• •	>
Uruguay	•	1	•	•	•	7	•	7	• 7		1	•	7	•	7	•	7	•	↓	• ?	•	7	•	->	•	→	•	→	•	•	• •	1
Venezuela, RB	•	4	•	↓	•	→	• •	→	• ;		> 7		7	•	7	•	→	•	•	• ;	•	₹	•	1	•	7	•	7	• •	→	• •	>
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Source: Authors

2024 SDG dashboards for the Middle East and North Africa (levels and trends)

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Algeria	•	1	•	7	٠	7	•	↓	٠	⇒	٠	→	٠	7	٠	→	•	7	•	٠	٠	⇒	•	1	•	7	•	→	٠	>	•	↓	•	7
Bahrain	•	•	•	↓	•	♦	•	→	٠	>	٠	↗	٠	7	•	↓	•	1	٠	٠	٠	>	٠	↗	•	↗	•	⇒	•	⇒		٠	•	→
Egypt, Arab Rep.	•	>	•	⇒	•	7	•	7	٠	7	٠	>	٠	7	٠	7	•	7	•	>	٠	>	٠	7	•	7	•	→	•	>	•	⇒	•	7
Iran, Islamic Rep.	•	7	•	>	•	7	•	7	•	>	٠	>	٠	→	•	→	•	7	•	↓	•	>	٠	>	•	>	•	7	•	4	•	>	•	→
Iraq	•	>	•	→	•	7	•	•	•	→	٠	7	٠	7	٠	>	•	7	•	٠	٠	↓	٠	7	•	7	•	>	•	4	•	↓	•	1
Jordan	•	>	•	→	•	7	•	↓	•	>	•	→	•	7	•	7	•	7	•	•	•	→	•	7	•	7	•	1	•	→	•	→	•	→
Kuwait	•	•	•	7	•	7	•	7	•	→	•	7	•	7	•	7	•	7	•	•	•	>	•	7	•	>	•	7	•	7	•	↓	•	7
Lebanon	•	→	•	•	•	>	•	→	•	→	•	→	•	>	•	4	•	1	•	•	•	4	•	4	•	4	•	7	•	→	•	•	•	→
Libya	•	•	•	+	•	→	•	•	•	→	•	7	•	4	•	-	•	7	•	•	•	•	•	7	•	7	•	→	•	7	•	•	•	→
Morocco	•	7	•	4	•	7	•	7	•	→	•	→	•	7	•	+	•	1	•	•	•	+	•	•	•	4	•	→	•	→	•	•	•	7
Oman	•	•	•	•	•	7	•	→	•	→	•	↗	•	7	•	1	•	7	•	•	•	7	•	>	•	→	•	→	•	→	•	•	•	7
Qatar	•	•	•	•	•	7	•	7	•	7	•	7	•	7	•	7	•	7	•	•	•	→	•	→	•	→	•	7	•	→	•	+	•	→
Saudi Arabia	•	•	•	→	•	7	•	7	•	→	•	→	•	7	•	1	•	1	•	•	•	>	•	7	•	7	•	→	•	→	•	•	•	1
Syrian Arab Republic	•	7	•	→	•	7	•	Υ	•	→	•	7	•	→	•	7	•	7	•	•	•	+	•	1	•	7	•	→	•	7	•	↓	•	→
Tunisia	•	1	•	→	•	7	•	7	•	→	•	7	•	7	•	→	•	1	•	→	•	7	•	7	•	→	-	→	•	→	•	•	•	1
United Arab Emirates	•	1	•	7	•	7	•	7	•	7	•	7	•	7	•	→	•	1	•	•	•	7	•	→	•	>	•	→	•	→	•	→	•	→
Yemen, Rep.	•	4	•	→	•	>	•	•	•	→	٠	→	•	→	•	7	•	>	•	•	٠	→	•	1	•	1	•	4	•	→	•	↓	•	↓
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Figure 2.14

2024 SDG dashboards for Oceania (levels and trends)

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Fiji	• •	•	• •	٠	→	• 1	٠	→	٠	→	٠	♦	٠	•	٠	7	•	•	٠	→	•	•	٠	1	•	→	•	⇒	•	7	•	⊼
Kiribati	•	•	• →	٠	→	• →	٠	→	٠	→	٠	⇒	٠	٠	٠	7	٠	٠	•	7	٠	٠	٠	→	٠	→	٠	٠	٠	٠	•	7
Marshall Islands		•	• •	•	•	• 1	•	7	٠	٠	٠	>	٠	٠	٠	7	٠	•	•	7	٠	•	٠	٠	٠	→	•	٠	٠	•	•	7
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	•	t (• •	•	•	• ↓	•	>	٠	•	٠	>	٠	•	٠	→	٠	•	٠	•	٠	•	•	→	٠	>	٠	⇒	•	•	•	→
Nauru	•	•	• →	•	7	• ↓	•	7	٠	>	٠	7	٠	•	٠	→	٠	•	•	1	٠	•	•	7	٠	4	٠	•	•	•	•	1
Palau	•	•		•	>	• 1	•	7	٠	1	٠	>	٠	•	٠	1	٠	•	٠	1	٠		٠	•	٠	7	٠	⇒	•	•	•	>
Papua New Guinea	•	•	• →	•	>	• •	٠	⇒	٠	>	٠	>	٠	→	٠	→	٠	•	٠	4	٠	7	•	7	•	→	•	>	•	→	•	>
Samoa	•	1	• →	•	7	• →	٠	>	٠	1	٠	7	٠	٠	•	7	٠		٠	7	٠		•	>	٠	>	٠	•	٠		•	7
Solomon Islands	•	•	• →	٠	7	• •	٠	>	٠	↓	٠	→	٠	٠	٠	7	٠		٠	→	٠	٠	•	1	٠	4	٠	⇒	•	→	•	→
Tonga	•	7	• •	•	7	• 1	٠	>	٠	٠	٠	7	٠	٠	•	7	•	1	٠	1	٠	٠	•	→	٠	>	٠	٠	•	→	•	1
Tuvalu	•	•	• •	•	>	• 7	٠	⇒	٠	7	٠	7	٠	٠	•	7	٠	•	٠	1	٠	٠	•	1	•	>		٠	٠	•	•	1
Vanuatu	•	t (• →	٠	>	• →	٠	⇒	٠	>	٠	⇒	٠	•	•	7	٠	•	•	→	٠		•	⇒	•	>	٠	⇒	•	↓	•	7
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2024 SDG dashboards for sub-Saharan Africa (levels and trends)

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Angola Image: Image
Arigona Image: a model of the line line of the line of the line of the line of t
Botswana Image: Solution factors Im
Burkina Faso • • •
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Cameroon ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• <
Central African Republic • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
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$Comoros \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \downarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \bullet$
Congo, Rep. $\bullet \downarrow \bullet \downarrow \bullet \downarrow \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \uparrow \bullet \neg \bullet \neg \bullet \neg \bullet \neg \bullet \neg \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet$
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Djibouti \bullet 7 \bullet
Equatorial Guinea $\bullet \bullet \bullet$
$ Fritrea \qquad \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \downarrow \bullet 7 \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \uparrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet 7 \bullet \bullet \rightarrow \bullet 7 \bullet 7 \bullet 7 \bullet 7 \bullet 7 \bullet$
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Nigeria • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
$\mathbf{R}_{Wanda} \bullet \to \bullet \to \bullet , \bullet \to \bullet , \bullet \to \bullet \to \bullet \to \bullet \to \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet$
São Tomé and Príncipe $\bullet \rightarrow \bullet $
Senegal \bullet 7 \bullet 7 \bullet 7 \bullet 2 \bullet 2 \bullet 2 \bullet 7 \bullet
Seychelles $\bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet = 7 \bullet $
Sierra Leone Sier
Somalia $\bullet \rightarrow \bullet $
South Africa $\bullet \to \bullet \to \bullet \to \bullet \to \bullet \to \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet $
South Sudan $\bullet \bullet $
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$Togo \qquad \bullet \qquad $
$\begin{array}{c} \text{Uganda} \\ \bullet \rightarrow \bullet 7 \\ \bullet \rightarrow \bullet 7 \\ \bullet \rightarrow \bullet 7 \\ \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet 7 \\ \bullet \rightarrow \bullet 0 \\ \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \bullet \bullet 0 \\ \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \bullet 0 \\ \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \bullet$
$Z_{ambia} \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet $
$ \text{Zimbabwe} \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet $
🌒 SDG achievement 🛛 😑 Challenges remain 🛛 🍦 Significant challenges remain 🌻 Major challenges remain
↑ On track 7 Moderately Increasing → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ● Data not available
Source: Authors

Figure 2.16

2024 SDG dashboards for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) (levels and trends)

	NO Poverty	ZERO Hunger	GOOD HEALTH And Well-Being	QUALITY Education	GENDER Equality	CLEAN WATE And Sanitation	R AFFORDABL And Clean Energy	ECONON	ND INN NC	DUSTRY, OVATION AND STRUCTURE	REDUCED	CITIES AND	RESPONSIBLI E Consumption And S production	CLIMATE	LIFE BELOW WATER	LIFE ON LAND	PEACE, JUSTICE And Strong	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Antigua and Barbuda	• •	• -)	• 7	• ↑	• →	• 1	• 7	•	• •	1	• •	• 7	• •	• →	• →	• →	• 7	• 7
The Bahamas	• •	• -)	• •	• ↓	• 7	• 1	• 7	• •) •	7	• •	• 1	• 7	• >	• >	• →	• >	• 7
Barbados	• •	• -)	• 7	• ↓	• 7	• 7	• 7	•	• •	1	• •	• 1	• •	• 7	• 7	• →	• →	• →
Belize	• →	• 7	• >	• ↓	• 7	• 7	• →	•	•	7	• •	• →	• 7	• >	• >	• →	• →	• >
Cabo Verde	• 1	• -)	• 7	• →	• 7	• 7	• 7	•	•		• •	• 1	• •	• >	• >	• 7	• 7	• 1
Comoros	• →	• ↓	• →	• •	• →	• 1	• →		•	7	• •	• ↓	• •	• →	• ↓	• →	• •	• →
Cuba	• •	• -	• •	• →	• →	• 7	• 7	•	7	• •	• •	• →	• ↑	• ↑	• →	• 7	• •	• 1
Dominica	• •	• -)	• →	• •	• 7	• 1	• •		•		• •	• •	• •	• 1	• 7	• ↓	• →	• 1
Dominican Republic	• 1	• 7	• 7	• •	• 7	• •		• •	* •		• 1	• •	• •	• 7	• •	• •	• •	• 7
Fiji	• →	• •	• •	• 1	• →	• •			•		• •	• →	• •	• 1	• •	• →	• 7	• 7
Grenada	• •	• -		• →	• →	• •			•	Τ	• •	• •	• •	• →	• →	• →	• →	• •
Guinea-Bissau	• ->	• -	• •	• →	• →	• →	• •	•	• •		• •	• ->	• •	• •	• →	• →	• →	
Guyana	Т	• /	• 7	• T	• 7	• T	• •	•			• •	• -	• •	• ->	• 7	• 7	• •	
Haiti	• •	• •			• •	• 7	• •		•••		•••	• -		• T	• •	• 7	• •	• →
Jamaica	• ^			• •		• 7			7 •		•••	• •	• •		• 7	• 7	• 7	• •
Kiribati		• •		• 7	• 7	• 7	• 7				•••		•••		• 7	• •	•••	
Maldives	• •				• 7	• •		•			• T	• 7	•••	• 7		• •	•••	
Marshall Islands											•••				• •			
Mauritius				• •		• •					• •				•		•••	
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.					• 7						•••	• •		• 7		•		• •
Nauru				• •	• 7	• •				•	• •			• •	• 7			
Palau Papua New Guinea	• •	• -		• •	• ->	• •			• •	-	• •	• •	• 7	• 7	• •		• •	
Papua New Guinea Samoa	• •	• -	• 7	• •	• ->	• •	• 7			7	• •	• 7		• →		• •		• 7
São Tomé and Príncipe	• •	• -	• 7	• •	• ->	• •	• •				• •	• 7	• •	• •	• •	• 7	• •	• •
Seychelles	• 1	• •	• 7	• •	• •	• 7	• 7	•	•	1	• •	• 7	• •	• •	• 7	• 7	• •	• 7
Singapore	• •	• ↓	• 7	• →	• 7	• 7	• 7	•	7	7	• •	• 1	• 7	• ->	• 7	• ->	• →	• 7
Solomon Islands	• ↓	• -	• 7	• •	• →	• ↓	• ->		• •	7	• •	• -	• •	• 1	• ↓	• ->	• →	• →
St. Kitts and Nevis	• •	• ↓	• 7	• 1	• 1	• →	• 7	•	• •	1	• •	• 1	• •	• →	• →	• →	• →	• 1
St. Lucia	• →	• -	• 7	• →	• 7	• 7	• →		• •	7	• •	• 1	• •	• →	• →	• →	• →	• 7
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	• •	• -)	• +	• →	• 7	• 1	• ->		• •	7	• •	• 1	• •	• →	• 7	• ↓	• 7	• 1
Suriname	• ->	• 7	• →	• ↓	• 7	• 7	• 7	•	• •	7	• •	• ->	• •	• →	• →	• 7	• →	• ->
Timor-Leste	• ->	• 7	• 7	• 7	• 7	• →	• 7	•	• •	•	• •	• ->	• •	• →	• ↓	• →	• 7	• >
Tonga	• 7	• 4	• 7	• 个	• →	• •	• 7	•	•	7	• 1	• 1	• •	• →	• →	• •	• →	• 1
Trinidad and Tobago	• ->	• -)	• 7	• •	• 7	• 7	• 7	•	7	7	• •	• 7	• •	• 7	• →	• →	• ↓	• >
Tuvalu	• •	• 4	• →	• 7	• →	• 7	• 7	•	• •	7	• •	• 1	• •	• 1	• >	• •	• •	• 1
Vanuatu	• ↓	• -)	• →	• →	• >	• →	• →		• •	7	• •	• →	• •	• >	• →	• →	• ↓	• 7
	SD	G achie	vement	•	Challen	ges ren	nain	•	Signi	ficant	challe	nges rei	nain 🔴	Major	challeng	ges rem	ain	
	↑ Oi	n track		7	Modera	ately Inc	creasing	→	Stagi	nating	9		4	Decrea	asing	Da	ta not a	vailable
	Source: A	uthors																

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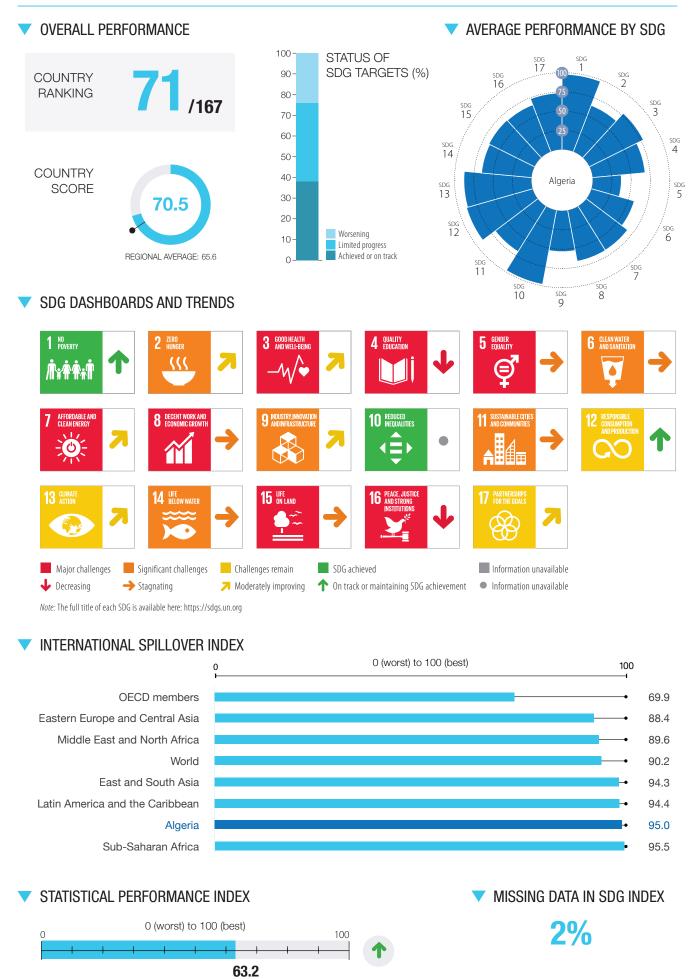
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Country Profiles

ALGERIA



ALGERIA

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year F	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	0.9	2024	٠	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.7	2024	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2021	٠	T
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019	•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)		2022		•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2021	•	↑ →
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022	•	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		-
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	0.0	2013	-	-
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	77 7	2020		1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020	•	÷
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2022		1
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2022		7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2022		1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	13.0	2019	•	1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		2019	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	18.3	2021	٠	7
life expectancy at birth (years)	76.4	2021	•	⇒
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	11.0	2019	٠	٠
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.8	2019	٠	٠
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	79	2022	٠	≁
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	74	2021	•	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.5	2022	•	7
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	68.0	2023	•	•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.0	2023	٠	>
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	76.1	2022	٠	4
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	74.0	2019	•	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		2018		•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	86.8	2022	•	>
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2023		>
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	7.9	2024	•	4
5DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2022	•	7
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2022	•	>
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2021	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)		2020 2024		•
5DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	044.0	2024	-	•
	00.0	2021		
² opulation with access to electricity (%) ² opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2021 2021		
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)		2021	•	7
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.1	2020		4
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2022	٠	٠
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.9	2022	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		2021	٠	+
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2024	•	+
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.49	2022	٠	٠
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.3	2018	•	1
(per million population) Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports				

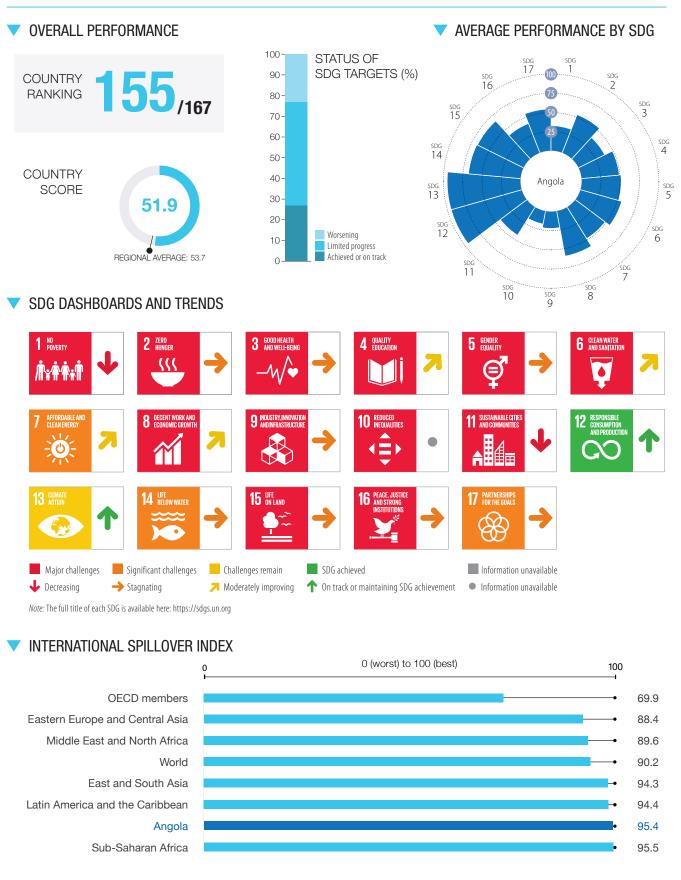
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year I	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2024		•
Population using the internet (%)		2022		T
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2022		Т
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		2023		*
top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2024		т ->
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				-
	0.5	2017	-	-
5DG10 – Reduced Inequalities Sini coefficient	27.6	2011		
Palma ratio		2011		
5DG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	1.0	2011	-	-
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	13.3	2020	•	1
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μ g/m ³)		2022		-
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022		↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		2020		•
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2016	٠	٠
Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		٠
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.1	2024	٠	1
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.5	2024	٠	1
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	14.4	2024	٠	1
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	6.2	2024	٠	1
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2017	٠	
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.0	2022	٠	->
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.9	2021	٠	1
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023		>
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2023		7
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		T
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		*
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		•
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0	2018	-	-
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.5	2023	•	-
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023		-
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2025		-
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2022		J.
mported deforestation (m ² /capita)		2022		1
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				-
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.8	2022	•	↓
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2022	٠	٠
Jnsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	12.0	2019	•	٠
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.6	2019	٠	٠
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)	36.0	2023	٠	⇒
Children involved in child labor (%)	2.5	2019	•	٠
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2016	•	•
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	42.0	2024	•	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2022	•	
Fimeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2022	•	٠
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2022	•	•
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.6	2021	•	4
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA	•	•
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NΔ	NA		
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst) *		2021	-	
				•
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 worst) Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	63.2	2021 2022 2023		1
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	77.3	2023	•	

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable $\ensuremath{\mathsf{NA}}\xspace = \ensuremath{\mathsf{Data}}\xspace$ not available

ANGOLA

MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

0%



▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



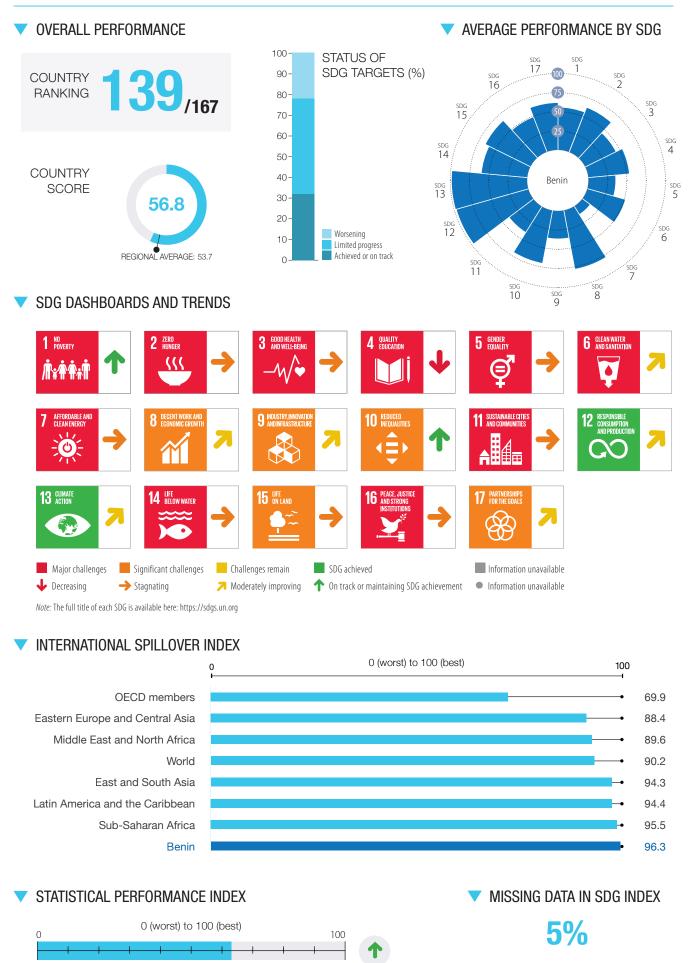
ANGOLA

CDC1 No December		¥ 0		Ŧ
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year Ra 2024	ating	Irenc
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024	•	Ť
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	77.2	2024	-	-
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	21.6	2021	•	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2015	•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)			•	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)		2022	•	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2021	•	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022	•	->
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	•	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2021	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	221.9	2020	•	7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26.0	2022	•	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	66.9	2022	•	7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	333.0		•	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2022	•	1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		2019	•	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	143	2019	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.0	2021	•	1
Life expectancy at birth (years)	61.6	2021	•	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	162.7		•	٠
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	49.6	2016	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	37	2022	•	↓
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	37	2021	•	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.8	2014	•	•
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	(777	2016		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	6/./	2016	•	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	86.2	2011	•	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	21.9	2011	•	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	83.3	2022	•	7
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	29.8	2015	•	÷
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	62.1	2022	•	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	93.6	2023	•	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2024	•	7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	577	2022	•	-
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2022	•	-
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2021	•	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020	•	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3 H ₂ O eq/capita)		2020	•	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	/			
Population with access to electricity (%)	48.2	2021		-
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2021		5
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2021	•	1
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	10 5	2020		7
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			-	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2022	•	٠
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		2022 2014	•	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				
		2024	•	>
		2022	•	٠
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports			•	4
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports		2018	•	1

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year Rat	ing Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	74.4	2024 (
Population using the internet (%)		2022 (
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2022 (
ogistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	2023 (• •
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2024 (•
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2022 (• →
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2016 (
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini coefficient	51.3	2018 (
Palma ratio	3.4	2018 (
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		2020 (• •
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)		2022 (• •
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022 (
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	10.7	2020 (
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2012	
Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	T T
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024	T
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024	T
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) SDG13 – Climate Action	0.0	2022 (• T
	0.5	2022	•
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		2022	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2021	
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) SDG14 – Life Below Water	D,479.Z	2022 (
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	6E 0	2023 (
Dcean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2023	- J.
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2023	•
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019	
Varine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018	
SDG15 – Life on Land	0.2	2010	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.3	2023	• ->
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	• ->
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2024	• →
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2022	• ->
mported deforestation (m^2 /capita)		2022	• 1
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	5.1		
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.1	2016	• •
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2022	
Jnsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2022	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2016	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)		2023	• 7
Children involved in child labor (%)		2016	• •
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per			
100,000 population)	0.0	2002	
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	52.4	2024 (• ↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.49	2022	•
Fimeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.33	2022	• •
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2022	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.0	2022	• ↓
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			•
public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA (• •
	21.8	2019	•
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)			
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	* 0	2021	
	0	2021 (• •

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable $\ensuremath{\mathsf{NA}}\xspace = \ensuremath{\mathsf{Data}}\xspace$ not available

BENIN



62.9

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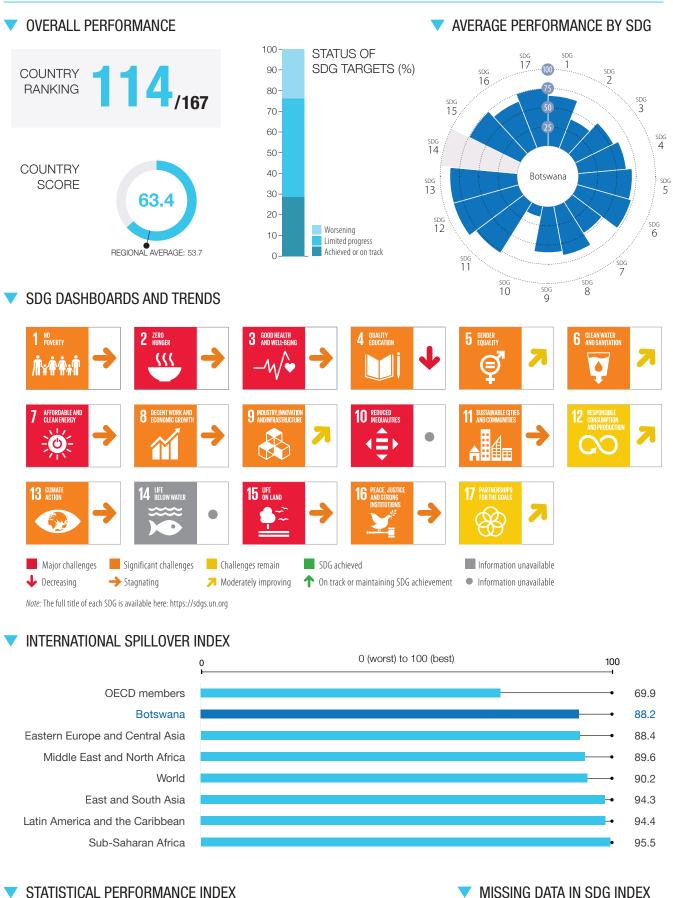
SDC1 No Powerty	Value	V C		Treed
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year F 2024		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024		7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	9.9	2021	•	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	32.2	2018	٠	٠
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.0	2018	٠	٠
Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)	11.2	2022	•	$\mathbf{\Phi}$
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2021	•	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4	2022	•	>
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	٠	1
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	2.2	2021	•	٠
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	522.6	2020	٠	>
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.6	2022	•	+
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	80.8	2022	٠	>
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2022	•	>
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2022	•	T
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.6	2019	•	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		2019	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2021	•	+
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2021	•	-
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2022	-	3
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage		2022 2021	•	→ →
(worst 0–100 best) Subjective well being (average ladder score, worst 0, 10 best)	4.4	2022		-
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4	2023	-	_
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	80.7	2018	•	٠
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.6	2022	•	Ŧ
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2022	•	÷
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	66.4	2022	•	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	28.0	2017	•	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	46.8	2022	٠	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	82.5	2023	•	⇒
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.6	2024	•	7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	67.4	2022	•	+
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	19.5	2022	٠	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.0	2021	٠	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	9.6	2020	•	٠
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H_2O eq/capita)	310.5	2024	٠	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	42.0	2021	•	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	4.6	2021	•	↓
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	7.5	2022	•	1
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	8.0	2020	٠	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		2022	•	٠
	-2.0			
Adjusted GDP 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	3.0	2022 2021	•	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	3.0 48.6	2022 2021	•	• ↑ ↑
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.0 48.6 1.4	2022 2021 2024	• • •	• † †
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)	3.0 48.6 1.4 0.61	2022 2021	• • • •	● ↑ ↑ ●

Bural population with access to all-season roads (%) 81.1 2024 Population using the internet (%) 33.8 2022 > Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best) 2.5 2023 > The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) 0.0 2024 ● Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) 0.1 2022 ● SDG10 - Reduced Inequalities 37.9 2018 ● Gini coefficient 37.9 2018 ● Palma ratio 1.4 2021 ● SDG11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities ● Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) 67.9 2020 ● Annual mean concentration of PM2-5 (µg/m) 41.3 2022 ● SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production 47.8 2022 ● Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) 0.4 2024 ● Nunicipal solid waste (kg/capita) 0.8 2019 ● Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) 0.6 2024 ●
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) 67.2 2022 1 Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best) 2.5 2023 2 The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) 0.0 2024 2 Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) 0.1 2022 2 SDG10 - Reduced Inequalities 5 0.0 2024 2 Gini coefficient 37.9 2018 0 0 Palma ratio 1.4 2021 2 2 SDG11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities 7 9 2018 0 Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) 67.9 2020 2 2 Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) 4.8 2022 2 2 Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) 39.3 2020 2 2 Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) 0.4 2024 1 Nirolegne missions associated with imports (Kg/capita) 0.0 2023 2 2 SDG13 - Climate Action<
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GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita) 0.3 2021 ● CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) * 0.0 2023 ● SDG14 - Life Below Water * 0.0 2023 ● Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 0.0 2023 ● Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) 15.8 2023 ● Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) NA NA ● Fish caught that are then discarded (%) 0.0 2019 ● Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.0 2018 ● SDG15 - Life on Land S 0.223 ● ● Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 66.7 2023 ● Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 0.0 2023 ● Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 0.0 2022 ● Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.2 2022 ● Imported deforestation (m²/capita)
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Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per * 0.0 2023 • • 100,000 population)
100,000 population)
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) 56.7 2024 🔍 🔸
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) 0.49 2022 • •
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) 0.41 2022 • •
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.48 2022 • •
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 3.5 2022 • 🔸
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) NA NA • •
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst) * 0 2021 • •
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) 62.9 2022 • 🕇
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) 72.7 2023 😐 🔹

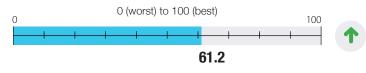
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable $\ensuremath{\mathsf{NA}}\xspace = \ensuremath{\mathsf{Data}}\xspace$ not available

BOTSWANA

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STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



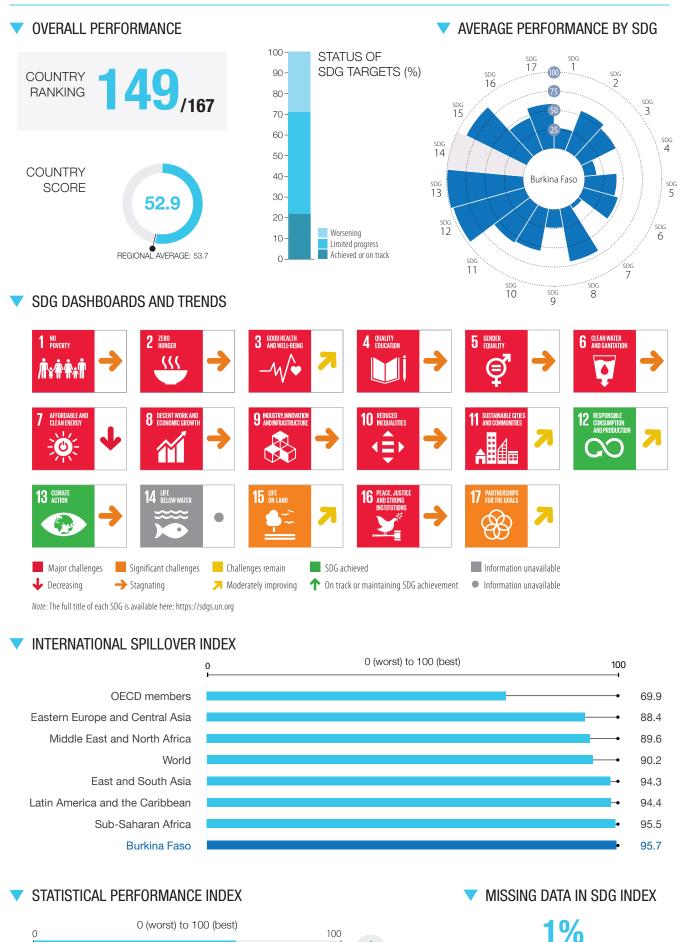
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SDG1 – No Poverty		Year Ra	-	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024	•	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	26.7 2	2024	-	-
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	22.0	2021	•	-
Prevalence of underhourisment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	28.9 2		•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.3 2		•	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)	18.3 2		•	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2		•	7
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022	•	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.4 2	2018	•	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.2 2	2021	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	185.9 2	2020	•	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.8 2	2022	•	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	38.7 2	2022	•	7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	229.0	2022	•	7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.9 2	2022	•	1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	27.0 2	2019	•	7
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	141 2	2019	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.5 2	2021	•	1
Life expectancy at birth (years)	61.1 2	2021	•	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	50.2 2	2019	•	٠
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8 2	2021	•	1
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90 2	2022	•	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	55 2	2021	•	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.3 2	2023	•	4
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	31.5 2	2014	•	•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	81.7 2	2021	•	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	91.4 2	2014	•	٠
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.5 2	2013	•	٠
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	82.1 2	2007	•	1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.9 2	2022	•	1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	86.3 2	2023	•	1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	11.1 2	2024	•	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.6 2	2022	•	7
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	80.6 2		•	7
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2021	•	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020	•	•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	574.6 2	2024	•	T
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	73.7 2		•	7
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	65.7 2	2021	•	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO_2/TWh)	2.8 2	2022	•	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.1 2	2020	•	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.7 2	2022	•	٠
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.8 2	2022	•	٠
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	51.0 2	2017	•	•
	23.5	2024	•	↓
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2022	•	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.59 2	2022		
	0.59 2 0.5 2		•	→

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year R	ating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2024	•	
Population using the internet (%)		2022		T A
Aobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) .ogistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)		2022 2023		T
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		2023		•
top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.2	2022		-
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2022		-
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6	2013	•	-
DG10 – Reduced Inequalities	E 2 2	2015		
alma ratio		2015		
DG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	5.0	2015	-	-
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	39.6	2020	•	-
Innual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μ g/m ³)		2020	•	•
access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022	•	÷
opulation with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		2020	•	•
DG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	07.2		-	-
Aunicipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	2010	•	•
lectronic waste (kg/capita)		2010	•	•
roduction-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2019	•	->
ir pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		7
roduction-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	23.9	2024	•	7
litrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	12.0	2024	•	7
xports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2023	•	1
5DG13 – Climate Action				
O ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.9	2022	•	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.7	2021	•	→
O ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	323.4	2023	•	
DG14 – Life Below Water				
Nean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA		٠
ish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		٠
ish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA		٠
ish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA		٠
Narine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	•	٠
DG15 – Life on Land				
Alean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.1	2023	•	->
Alean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	•	•
ed List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98	2024	•	1
ermanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2022		1
nported deforestation (m²/capita)	12.9	2022	•	>
DG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
lomicides (per 100,000 population)		2021	•	٠
rime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2022	•	+
nsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	22.5	2021	•	1
irth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	87.5	2017	•	٠
orruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)	59.0	2023	•	4
hildren involved in child labor (%)	NA	NA	•	٠
xports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per * 100,000 population)	0.0	2023	•	•
ress Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	59.8	2024	•	↓
ccess to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.54	2022	•	⇒
imeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.43	2022	•	->
xpropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.69	2022	•	$\mathbf{\Phi}$
DG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
overnment spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.9	2021	•	1
or high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA	•	•
)ther countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	32.0	2021	•	->
orporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)		2021		
tatistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 worst)		2021		1
ndex of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	82.6	2023	•	

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable

BURKINA FASO



100

65.5

0

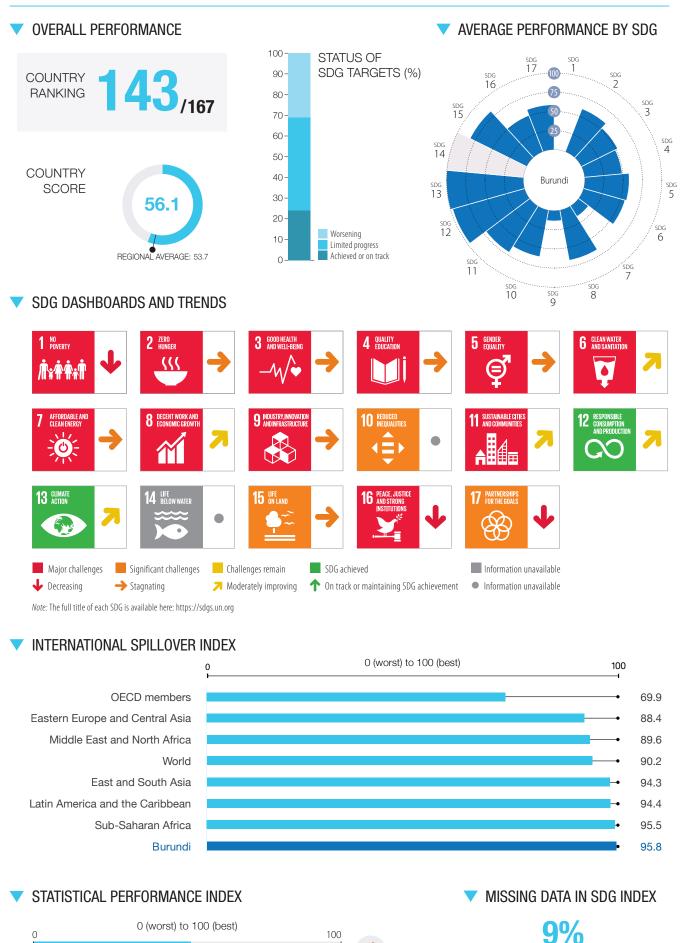
BURKINA FASO

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	Value Year Rating		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.13/day (2017 PPP, %)	33.5 2024 • 63.3 2024 •	 Rural p Popula 	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	05.5 2024	Mobile	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	16.2 2021 ●	↓ Logistic	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.6 2021	7 The Tim	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.6 2021 鱼		univers
Prevalence of obesity, $BMI \ge 30$ (% of adult population)	6.8 2022 •	Articles	publis
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2021 •	→ Expend	liture o
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.2 2022 🔎	→ SDG1	0 – Re
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2018 鱼	🔶 Gini co	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2019 ●	Palma r	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG1	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	263.8 2020 •	Proport	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.6 2022	Annual	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	78.8 2022	Access	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	44.0 2022 • 0.1 2022 •	 Popula SDG1 	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.1 2022	Munici	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.9 2019 🔸	→ Electro	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	201 2019 鱼	Produce	tion-ba
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27.8 2021 ●	Air poll	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	59.3 2021	Produc	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	92.9 2020	▲ Nitroge	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.8 2021	Exports	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88 2022	SDG1	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	40 2021	CO₂ em → GHG er	
(worst 0–100 best)		 CO₂ em 	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.5 2023 ●	SDG1	
SDG4 – Quality Education		Mean a	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	19.4 2022 鱼	→ Ocean	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	67.8 2022 •	→ Fish cau	ught fro
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	30.7 2022	→ Fish ca	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	53.6 2022 •	→ Fish cau	ught th
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine	biodive
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	50.2.2020	> SDG1	5 – Lif
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	58.2 2020 ●	Mean a	rea tha
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	52.9 2022 •	Mean a	rea that
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	79.0 2023 ●	Red Lis	t Index
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.9 2024 ●	Permar	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Import	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	49.5 2022	SDG1	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	24.8 2022	Homici	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	7.8 2021	Crime i	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	0.0 2020 • 118.2 2024 •	Unsente	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	110.2 2024	Birth reg	
Population with access to electricity (%)	10.0.2021	Corrup	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	19.0 2021 • 11.7 2021 •	Childre	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	7.6 2022	Exports 100,0	s of maj 00 pop
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)		Press Fr	reedom
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.3 2021 •	Access	to and
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	47.0000	Timelin	ess of a
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	-4.7 2022 • 3.7 2022 •	Exprop	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		SDG1	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	36.1 2021	GovernFor hig	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.9 2024 •		c financ
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.53 2022 😐	◆ Other o	ountrie
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018 ●	→ Corpor	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports	6.8 2018 •	Statistic	
(per 100,000 population)		Index o	t count

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year Ra	atina	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2024	•	
Population using the internet (%)	19.9	2022	•	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	60.9	2021	•	1
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	2023	•	$\mathbf{\Phi}$
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2024	•	•
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2022	•	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2021	•	⇒
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	43.0	2018	•	٠
Palma ratio	1.6	2021	•	→
5DG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	26.6	2020	•	1
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	41.5	2022	•	+
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	77.6	2022	•	4
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	34.2	2020	•	٠
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2015	•	٠
Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019	•	•
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	•	T
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	•	*
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024	•	T
Vitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024	•	T
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2023	•	7
SDG13 – Climate Action	0.5	2022		
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		2022	•	~
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2021	•	7
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2023	•	•
SDG14 – Life Below Water Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NIA	NA		•
Dcean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		NA		•
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)			•	•
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		NA		
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		NA		
Varine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)			•	•
SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0	2010	-	-
Vean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.8	2023	•	→
Vean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	•	-
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023	•	•
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2024		1
mported deforestation (m^2 /capita)		2022		1
5DG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	1.0	2022		
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2022	•	↓
Insentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2022	•	1
lirth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020	•	•
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)		2023	•	→
Children involved in child labor (%)		2010	•	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per		2023	•	•
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	58.2	2024	•	÷
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2024	•	÷
imeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2022	•	7
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2022		J
DG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.50	-922	-	-
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	80	2022		•
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.0	ZUZZ	-	
public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA	•	•
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		2021	•	~
	0	2021	•	
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022	•	Т
ndex of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	n4 4	2023	-	

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable

BURUNDI



100

51.3

0

BURUNDI

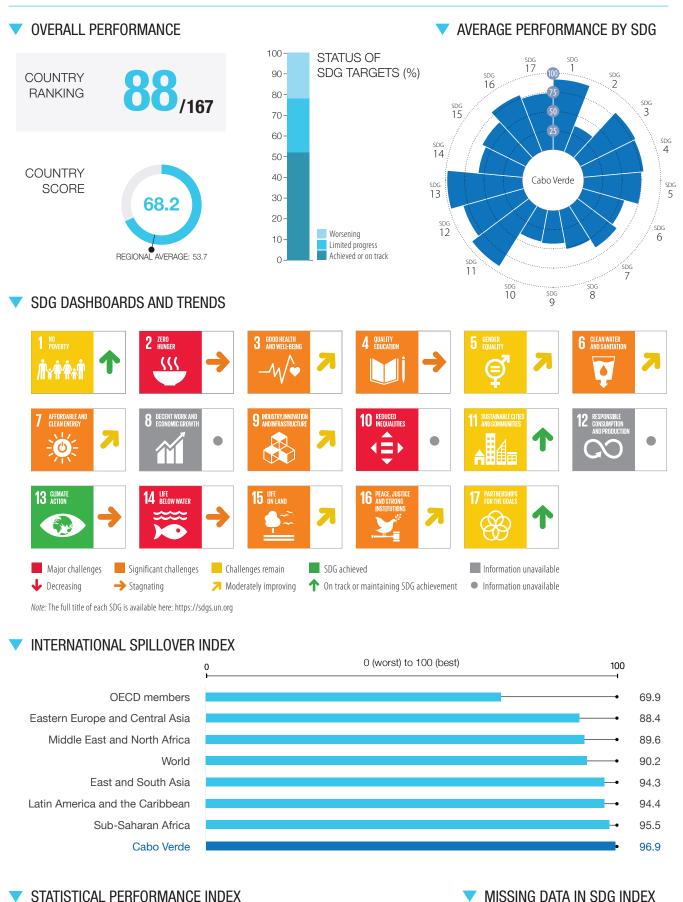
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	78.2	2024 •	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	95.6	2024 鱼	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA 🔍	٠
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	55.8	2022 🔸	>
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022 •	1
revalence of obesity, $BMI \ge 30$ (% of adult population)		2022 •	>
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2021 •	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022 •	~
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018 •	→
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.2	2021 •	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		2022	
laternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	494.4		7
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2022	7
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2022 •	X
incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2022 •	→
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2022 •	Τ
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	25.0	2019 🔸	→
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	206	2019 鱼	٠
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.3	2021 😐	1
fe expectancy at birth (years)		2021	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2015	•
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	75.2	2022 •	↓
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89	2022 😐	4
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	41	2021 •	→
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.8	2018 鱼	٠
DG4 – Quality Education			
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	50.0		-
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	52.9	2022 🔴	~
et primary enrollment rate (%)	80.3	2022 😐	$\mathbf{\Psi}$
ower secondary completion rate (%)	34.7	2022 •	4
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	93.6	2022 😐	1
DG5 – Gender Equality			
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	39.6	2016 鱼	→
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	64.8	2022 •	→
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	99.9	2023 •	→
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	38.2	2024 😐	1
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	62.4	2022 •	→
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2022 •	4
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	10.2	2021 •	1
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2020 •	٠
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	33.7	2024 •	1
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
opulation with access to electricity (%)	10.2	2021 •	+
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2021 •	+
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.3	2022 •	→
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.8	2021 •	↓
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			•
djusted GDP growth (%)		2022 •	٠
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.5	2022 😐	٠
dults 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 🔸	٠
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	0.8	2024 •	1
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA 🔸	٠
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018 •	→
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports		2018 •	

		N D		T 1
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		Year Ra	ating	Irend
Population using the internet (%)		2022	•	-
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2022		+
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	2.0	2018	•	٠
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of , top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	÷ 0.0	2024	•	•
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2022	•	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2018	•	٠
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	38.6	2013	•	٠
Palma ratio	1.6	2020	•	•
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		2020	•	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m ³)		2022	•	7
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022		7
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.0	2002		
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2002 2019		•
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2019		1
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		$\mathbf{\dot{\uparrow}}$
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024	•	•
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024	•	1
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2022		+
SDG13 – Climate Action				
$\ensuremath{\text{CO}_2}\xspace$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	0.1	2022	•	→
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2021	•	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2022	•	٠
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA	•	•
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		NA	•	•
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA	•	•
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		NA	•	•
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		NA 2018	•	•
SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0	2010	-	-
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	62.7	2023	•	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.6	2023	•	1
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2024	•	1
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2022	•	→
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)		2022	•	⇒
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.8	2016	•	٠
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•	٠
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	54.2	2022	•	⇒
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	83.5	2017	•	٠
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)	20.0	2023	•	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)	30.9	2017	•	٠
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per , 100,000 population)	÷ 0.0	2023	•	•
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	51.8	2024	•	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		٠
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•	٠
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.1	2021	•	↓
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	•
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA		٠
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)		2021	•	٠
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022	•	⇒
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	60.3	2023	•	•

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable $\ensuremath{\mathsf{NA}}\xspace = \ensuremath{\mathsf{Data}}\xspace$ not available

CABO VERDE

28%



100

65.7

0 (worst) to 100 (best)

0

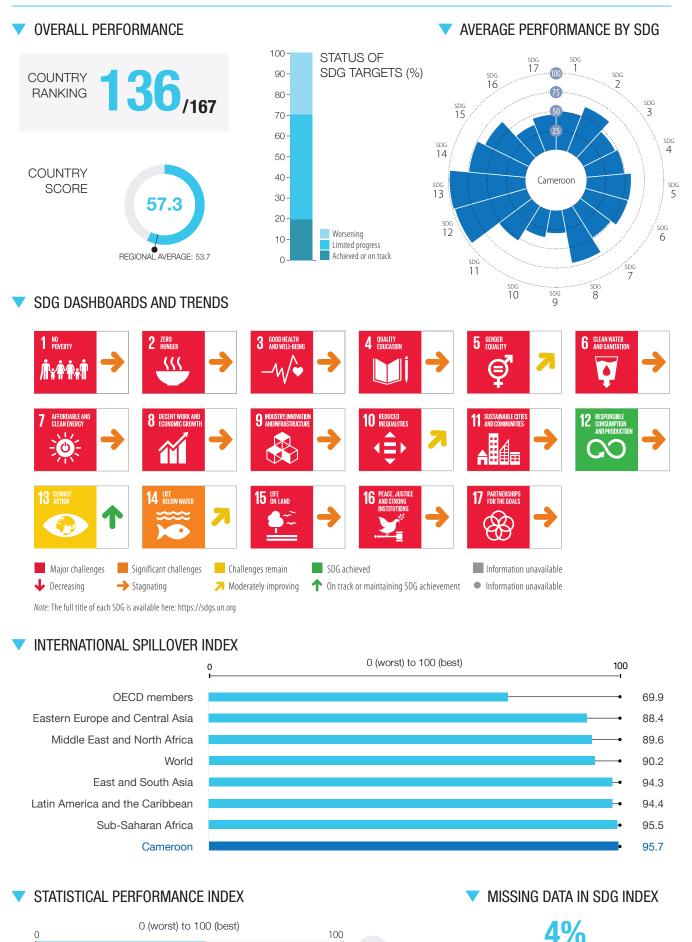
CABO VERDE

SDG1 – No PovertyPoverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)SDG2 – Zero HungerPrevalence 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 \geq 30 (% of adult population)Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	1.9 7.4 18.2	Year F 2024 2024	•	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	7.4			
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)	18.2	2024	_	
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)				-
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)		2021		7
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI \ge 30 (% of adult population) Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		NA	•	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI \ge 30 (% of adult population) Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		NA	•	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2022		Ŧ
		2022		1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021	•	÷
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		÷
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA		•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			_	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	42.2	2020	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2022	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2022		1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	31.0	2022	•	1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2022	•	7
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	17 4	2010		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%)	17.4	2019	•	*
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	91	2019	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2021	•	T
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2021		*
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2020		T
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2018		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	2022	-	Τ
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	71	2021	•	7
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning				
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	84.1	2019	•	•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	89.1	2021	•	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	68.5	2019	٠	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.7	2022	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	73.2	2005	•	7
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	91.8	2022	•	->
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	78.8	2023	٠	1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	38.9	2024	•	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	89.9	2022	•	7
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2022		1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	57.2	2021	•	⇒
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	24.7	2020	٠	٠
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	٠	٠
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	95.5	2021	•	1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	81.8	2021	•	1
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3	2022	•	÷
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	3.2	2021	•	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	5.2			-
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.2	2022		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		NA		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		NA	•	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				~
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2024	•	7
Fundamental labor rights are offectively successful (users 0, 1,1,)	NA	NA		
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		NIA		
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports	NA	NA		

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year R	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2024	•	
Population using the internet (%)		2022		T A
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)		2022 NA	-	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		2024	•	•
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2022		-
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2022		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	0.1	2011	-	-
Gini coefficient	42.4	2015	•	•
Palma ratio		2015	•	•
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	15.9	2022	٠	1
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	96.4	2022	•	1
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NA	NA	٠	٠
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2012	٠	٠
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	4.9	2019	٠	٠
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	٠	٠
SDG13 – Climate Action				
$\ensuremath{\text{CO}_2}\xspace$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_2/capita)	1.0	2022	٠	>
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	٠	٠
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	• 0.0	2023	٠	٠
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	٠	+
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2023	٠	>
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018	•	T
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2006	•	•
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		4
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	•	->
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA	•	•
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2024	•	T
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2022	•	T
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	NA	NA	٠	•
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2020	•	N
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		NA	•	•
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2018	•	٠
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2010	•	•
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)		2023	٠	T
Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per , 100,000 population)	• 0.0	2023	•	•
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	72.8	2024	•	⇒
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	٠	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.7	2021	٠	1
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	•
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	25.5	2017	•	
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst) *		2021	•	٠
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022	•	1

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable

CAMEROON



55.2

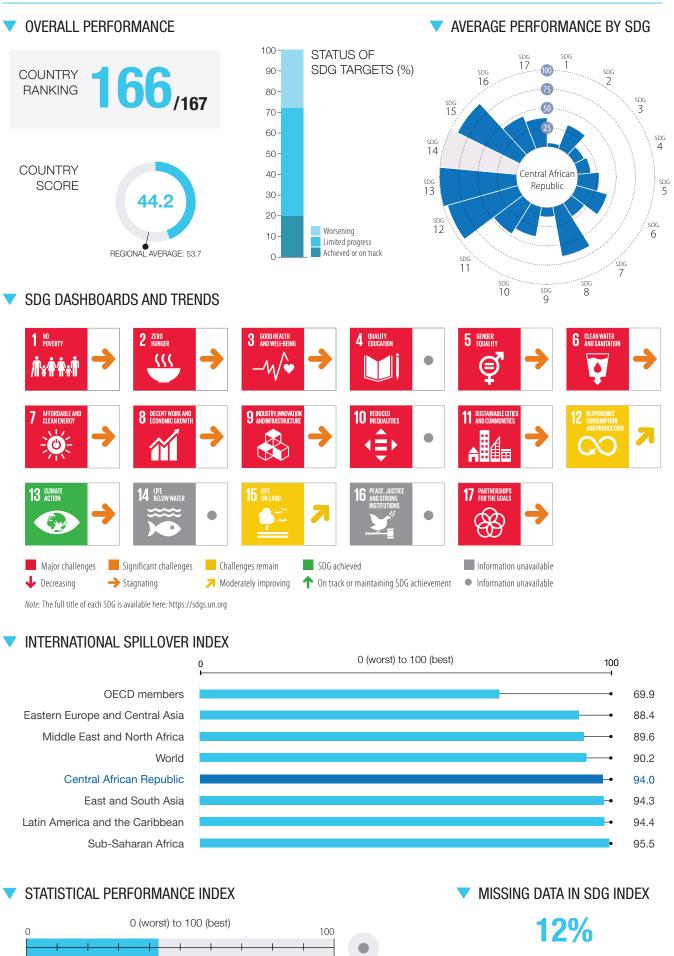
CAMEROON

			-
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024	÷
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	57.1	2021	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.4	2021 •	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2018 •	٠
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2018 •	
Prevalence of obesity, $BMI \ge 30$ (% of adult population)	14.9	2022 😐	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2021 •	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.7	2022 😐	->
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018 •	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2014 •	٠
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	437.8	2020 •	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26.3	2022 •	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	69.8	2022 •	7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	157.0	2022 •	7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2022 😐	1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.9	2019 •	7
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	207	2019 •	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	10.6	2021 😐	1
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2021 •	->
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	105.3	2020 •	7
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	69.0	2018 •	٠
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	65	2022 •	$\mathbf{\Psi}$
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	44	2021 •	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9	2023 •	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	39.9	2022 •	↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.1	2022 😐	1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2022 •	÷
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2020 •	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	44.9	2018 •	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	74 5	2022 •	-
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2022 •	1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2023	7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	5515	2021	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	60.6	2022 •	-
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2022 •	4
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)			•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2021 • 2020 •	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3 H_2O$ eq/capita)		2020	-
	103.0	2024	-
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	65.4	2021	-
Population with access to electricity (%)		2021	~
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	22.8	2021 •	7
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2022 😐	R
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	19.3	2020 🔴	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.0	2022 🔸	٠
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.8	2022 😐	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	51.7	2021 •	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.7	2024 •	->
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.49	2022 •	⇒
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		2018 •	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	4.8	2018 •	•
a			

CDC0 Industry law with a set la factory that	1/1	¥ 0		T 1
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		Year R	lating	Irend
Population using the internet (%)		2024	-	7
				7
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)		2022 2023		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		2023	•	•
top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2022		4
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		NA	•	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	1473	1474		-
Gini coefficient	46.6	2014	•	•
Palma ratio		2014		7
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	2.1	2021	-	-
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	32.7	2020		Л
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$)		2020		-
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022		J.
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NА	NA		•
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	<u> </u>	2012		
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2013	•	
Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019	•	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	•	Т
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	•	7
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		T
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024	•	*
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	•	>
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t CO_2 /capita)	0.3	2022	٠	1
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2021	•	1
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	459.8	2021	•	٠
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	28.2	2023	•	$\mathbf{\Phi}$
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		٠
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	3.2	2019	•	1
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.5	2019	•	1
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 (%)	35.5	2023	•	->
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.6	2023	•	->
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023	•	J.
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 .	2024	-	-
mported deforestation (m^2 /capita)		2022		1
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	0.7	LULL	-	•
	4 5	2020		-
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2020		7
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2022	•	*
Jnsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2021	•	+
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2018	•	•
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)	27.0	2023	٠	→
Children involved in child labor (%)	38.9	2014	•	٠
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 4 100,000 population)	• 0.0	2023	•	•
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	45.0	2024	•	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2022	•	7
Fimeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2022		Ŧ
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2022		-
	0.47	LULL	-	-
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	2.4	2022		-
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.1	2022	•	7
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	2021	•	4
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)	÷ 0	2021	•	٠
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022	•	→
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		2023		

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



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42.9

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

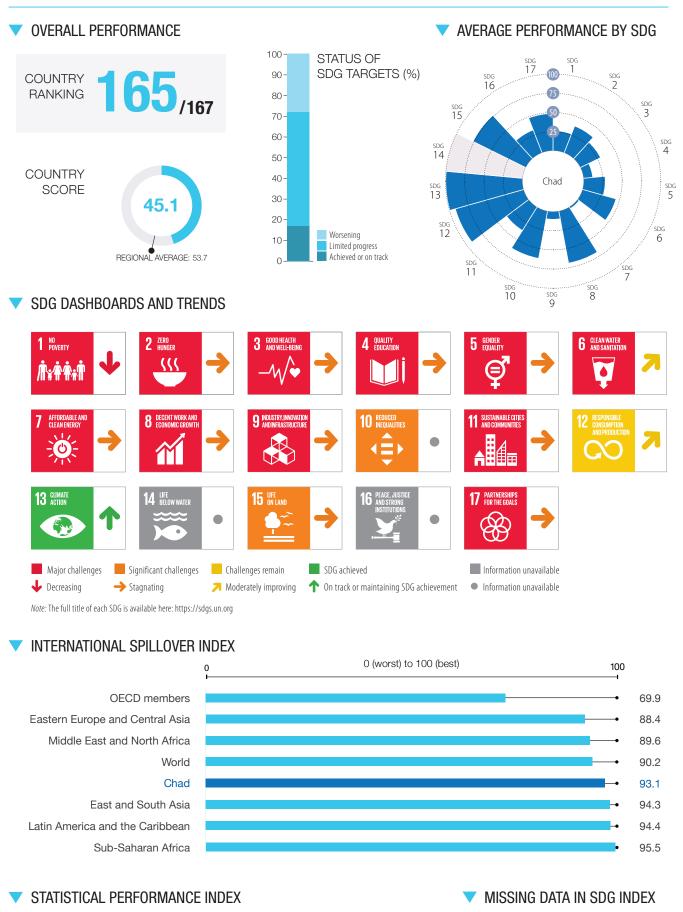
				_
SDG1 – No Poverty		Year Ra	ting	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024	•	7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) SDG2 – Zero Hunger	0.00	2024	-	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	19.7	2021	•	→
Prevalence of undernourisment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2021		Ú.
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019	•	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI \ge 30 (% of adult population)		2022	•	÷
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2021	•	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022	•	÷
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018	•	Ŧ
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	835.3	2020	•	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	31.7	2022	•	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	96.8	2022	•	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	540.0	2022	•	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.6	2022	•	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	36.0	2019	•	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	305	2019	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	25.9	2021	•	7
Life expectancy at birth (years)	53.9	2021	•	>
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	184.4	2018	•	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2019	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	41	2022	•	+
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2021	•	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.5	2017	•	•
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		2017	•	•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2017	•	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2017	•	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	38.3	2020	•	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		2019	•	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		2022	•	7
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	81.4	2023	•	T
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	11.4	2024	•	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2022	•	+
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2022	•	+
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2021	•	Т
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020	•	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	35./	2024	•	Т
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)		2021	•	7
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.9	2021	•	7
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2022	•	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	2.6	2021	•	->
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-8.4	2022	•	٠
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.2	2022	•	٠
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	13.8	2017	•	•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.2	2024	•	⇒
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports		NA 2018	•	•
(per million population)	U. I	2018	•	7
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports	2.0	2018	•	

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year Rati	ng Trenc
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2024	
Population using the internet (%)		2019	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2021	*
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		2023	
top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)			
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2022	
	0.0	2022	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient	42.0	2021	
Palma ratio		2021	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Z.Z	2021	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NΙΔ	NA	
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μ g/m ³)		2022	-
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022	j j
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		NA (
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1474	13/3	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	07	2014	
Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2014	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2019	•
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	•
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024	-
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024	-
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2019	
SDG13 – Climate Action	0.0		-
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2022	•
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2022	•
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *		2023	
SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0		-
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		NA	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		NA	
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		NA	•
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	•
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.2	2023	• •
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	1
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023	• •
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2022	J.
Imported deforestation (m^2 /capita)		2022	•
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	0.0		
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA (
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		NA	
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		NA	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2019	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)		2019	
Children involved in child labor (%)		2023	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 🔒	20.9	2019	-
100,000 population)		2023	•
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)		2024 🤇	•
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		NA 🖣	•
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		NA 🗨	•
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.4	2022 (• •
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)	9.2	2021	• •
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst) *		2021	
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 worst)		2021	
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		2022	•
mack or countries support to one based multilateralism (worst o= 100 Dest)	J4.U	2023	-

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable

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14%



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49.6

0 (worst) to 100 (best)

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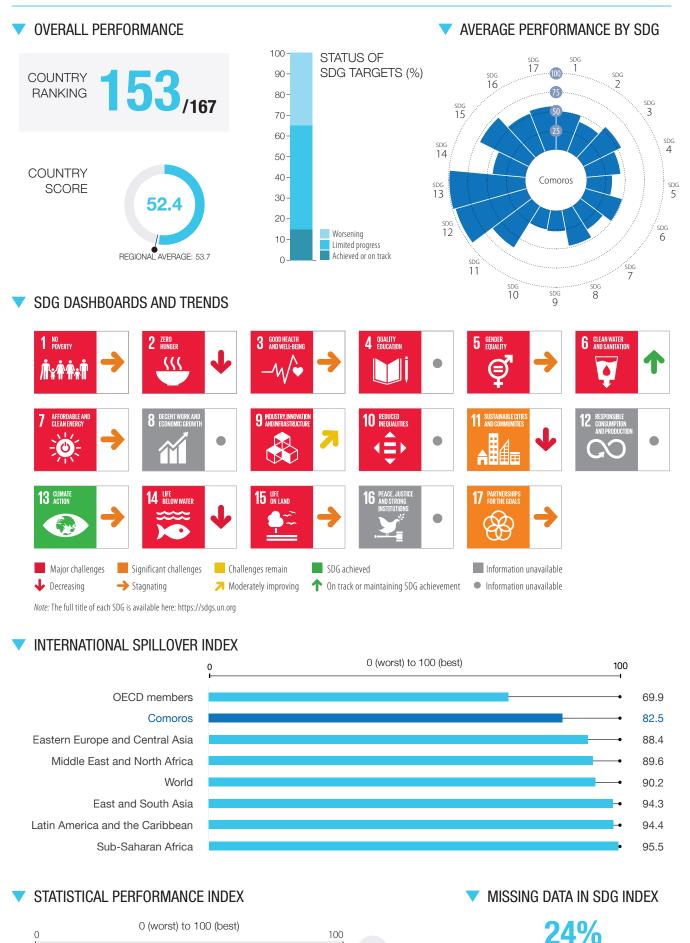
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SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024 •	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024	Ŷ
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	31.4	2021 🔍	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	28.0	2022 🔴	7
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.3	2022 😐	1
Prevalence of obesity, $BMI \ge 30$ (% of adult population)	6.7	2022 🔍	>
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2021 😐	->
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8	2022 🔍	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2018 鱼	4
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA 🔸	٠
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1,063.0		>
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2022 🔴	>
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2022 😐	8
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2022 •	>
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2022 😐	T
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.7	2019 😐	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	227	2019 鱼	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	76 A	2021 •	J.
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2021	-
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2021	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2010	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2019 •	-
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst O-100 best)		2021	÷
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.5	2023 •	4
SDG4 – Quality Education	т.Ј	2025	-
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning			
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	17.7	2022 🔴	>
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	74.3	2022 •	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	19.2	2021 •	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	36.1	2022 🔸	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	17.5	2019 鱼	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	37.3	2022 •	->
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	67.2	2023 😐	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.4	2024 😐	7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	52.0	2022 •	->
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2022 •	->
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2021 •	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020 •	•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	48.6	2024 •	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Population with access to electricity (%)	11.3	2021 •	-
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2021 •	-
CD ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2022 •	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.1	2021 🔸	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-9.4	2022 •	٠
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2022 •	٠
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	•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	0.0	2024 •	-
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		NA •	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports		2018	→
(per million population) Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports		2018	•
(per 100,000 population)	5.2	_0.0 •	

5DG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year F	Rating	Tren
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	43.1	2024	٠	•
Population using the internet (%)	12.2	2022	٠	-)
Nobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	3.4	2022	٠	-)
ogistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	٠	
he Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2024	•	•
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2022	٠	-)
xpenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2016	٠	•
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sini coefficient	37.5	2018	٠	
Palma ratio	1.7	2022	٠	
5DG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	82.0	2020	٠	-
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	42.7	2022	٠	7
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	46.5	2022	٠	4
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
/unicipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	2010	•	
:lectronic waste (kg/capita)		2019	•	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		1
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		1
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		4
vitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		1
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	
5DG13 – Climate Action				
CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	0.1	2022	•	4
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)		2021		4
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		NA		
5DG14 – Life Below Water	1473	1 1/ 1	-	_
Aean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NΔ	NA		
Dcean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		NA		
rish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA	•	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		NA		
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		NA		
Arine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		NA	-	
5DG15 – Life on Land	INA	ΝA	-	-
	67.2	2023		
Alean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)			-	
Alean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023		
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2024		7
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2022	•	
mported deforestation (m ² /capita)	0.5	2022	•	1
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
lomicides (per 100,000 population)		NA	•	•
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		NA	•	•
Insentenced detainees (% of prison population)		NA	٠	•
irth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	25.7	2019	٠	•
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)	20.0	2023	٠	1
hildren involved in child labor (%)	39.0	2019	٠	•
xports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	* 0.0	2023	•	•
ress Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	54.8	2024	•	1
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	٠	•
imeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•	
xpropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	NA	NA	٠	•
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.4	2022	•	-
or high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA	•	•
	NA	NA	•	
)ther countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)			-	-
		2021		
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst) itatistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	* 0	2021 2022	•	

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable $\ensuremath{\mathsf{NA}}\xspace = \ensuremath{\mathsf{Data}}\xspace$ not available

COMOROS



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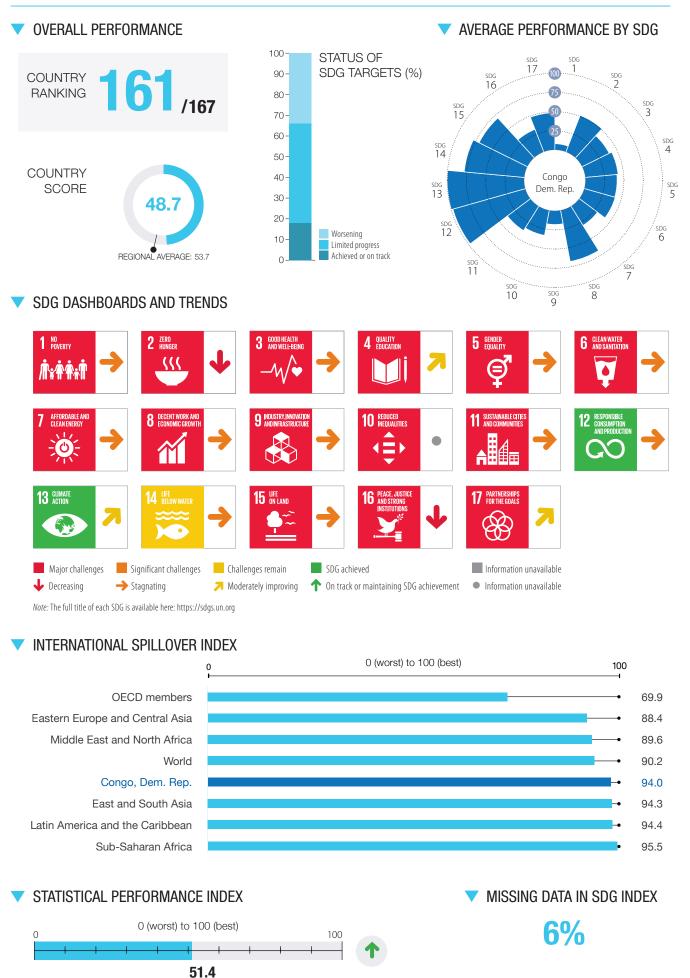
COMOROS

Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) 37.7 2024 > Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) 37.7 2024 > Prevalence of undemourishment (%) 13.5 2021 > Prevalence of undemourishment (%) 13.5 2021 > Prevalence of obesity, BML 23 0 (% of adult population) 16.3 2022 > Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 vorst) 2.1 2021 > Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 vorst) 13 2018 > Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 vorst) 13 2022 > Maternal mortality ratio (per 10000 live births) 217.0 2020 > 2 Maternal mortality ratio (per 10000 live births) 25.4 2022 > 2 Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1000 live births) 35.0 2022 > 2 New HIV infections (per 1000 live births) 26.6 2019 > 2 Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovacular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chroir, respiratory disease in adularis disease(a 30–70 years(h)) 36.2 2022 > Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and miberi at production (er 1000000 population) 20.6 2019	SDG1 No Powerty	14-1	V (Datio	Tra
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Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 2.7 2021 ↓ SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) -5.3 2022 ● Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) NA NA ● Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) 21.7 2011 ● Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) 5.6 2024 ● Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) NA NA ● Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) NA NA ● Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports NA NA ●	CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output			•	→
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(per million population) NA NA • •		INA	NA	-	
	(per million population)	NA	NA	٠	٠
	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	٠	•

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year Ra		Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2024	•	•
Population using the internet (%)		2019	•	
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2022		Т
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		2018 2024		•
top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2022	•	7
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	45.2	2014		
Gini coefficient Palma ratio		2014	•	•
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	2.5	2014	•	-
	60.6	2018		
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)		2018	-	4
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022		
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		NA	•	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	INA	1474	-	-
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	2015		
Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2015		
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		NA	•	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		NA	•	•
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		NA		
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		NA	•	•
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		NA		•
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	2022	•	->
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		NA	•	•
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2023	•	•
SDG14 – Life Below Water	5.0			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	137	2023	•	->
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2023	•	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2025	•	•
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019	•	•
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019	•	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		NA	•	•
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.4	2023	•	->
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0		•	1
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023	•	4
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2022	•	1
Imported deforestation (m^2 /capita)		NA	•	•
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			-	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		NA	•	•
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		NA	•	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2012	•	•
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)		2012	•	Ŧ
Children involved in child labor (%)		2023	•	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per , 100,000 population)		2012	•	•
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	61 F	2024		d.
		2024 NA	-	-
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		NA	•	•
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		NA	-	
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.4	2022	•	7
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	٠
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA		٠
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)	÷ 0	2021	•	•
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	٠
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	58.5	2023	•	

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable $\ensuremath{\mathsf{NA}}\xspace = \ensuremath{\mathsf{Data}}\xspace$ not available

CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF



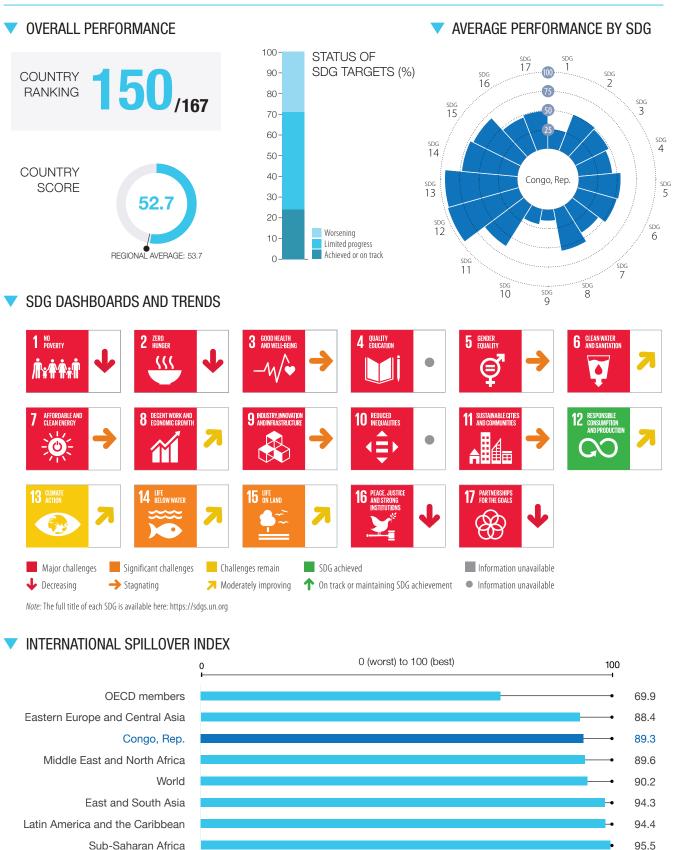
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year I	-	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024		>
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	87.4	2024	•	>
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2021	•	4
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2017	•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2017	•	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)		2022	•	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2021	•	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022		~
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018	•	4
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2021	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	5 47 4	2020		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	547.4		•	7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2022		7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2022		⊼ →
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	317.0	2022		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.1	2022	•	Т
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.1	2019	٠	>
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and				-
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	210	2019	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.3	2021	٠	1
Life expectancy at birth (years)	59.2	2021	٠	⇒
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	109.0	2016	٠	٠
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	85.2	2018	٠	٠
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	56	2022	٠	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	42	2021	•	-
(worst 0–100 best)				
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.4	2023	-	•
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	20.9	2020	٠	٠
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NΙΔ	NA		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2020	•	7
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2022	•	7
SDG5 – Gender Equality	00.1	LOLL	-	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods				
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 35.8	2024	•	-
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	66.3	2022	٠	->
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	90.8	2023	٠	1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	12.8	2024	٠	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	35.1	2022	٠	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	16.2	2022	٠	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.2	2021	٠	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.1	2020	٠	٠
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H_2O eq/capita)	107.9	2024	٠	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	20.8	2021	٠	->
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	4.3	2021	٠	->
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	0.3	2022		•
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.5	2022		
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	6.6	2020	•	4
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.2	2022	٠	٠
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.5	2022	•	٠
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	25 R	2017		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2024	•	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.51	2022	•	٠
				-
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.0	2018	•	-
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports	0.0	2018		

Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)26.2Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)2.3The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)*Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)0.0Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)0.4SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities42.1Gini coefficient42.1Palma ratio2.4SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and CommunitiesProportion of urban population living in slums (%)78.4Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)36.9Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)67.4Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)16.2SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production0.3Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)0.5Electronic waste (kg/capita/day)0.5Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)0.3Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)1.4Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)0.0SDG13 – Climate Action0.0CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)0.0GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)0.3	2022 (2022 (2023 (2024 (2022 (2012 (2012 (2020 (2020 (2022 (2022 (2020 (2022 (2020 (2022 (2020 (20		• 7 7 • • → • • • • → → • • • • • + → + •
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Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) 67.4 2 Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) 16.2 2 SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production 16.2 2 Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) 0.5 2 Electronic waste (kg/capita) NA Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) 0.2 2 Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) 0.3 2 Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) 3.7 2 Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) 1.4 2 Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) 0.0 2 SDG13 - Climate Action 0.0 2 GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita) 0.3 2 CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 0.3 2	2022 (2020 (2016 (NA (2024 (2024 (2024 (2022 (2022 (2022 (2022 (•	^ > ^ > ^ >
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) 16.2 SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) 0.5 Electronic waste (kg/capita) NA Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) 0.2 Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) 0.3 Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) 3.7 Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) 1.4 Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) 0.0 SDG13 - Climate Action 0.0 CQ2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita) 0.3 GHG emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 0.3 CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 0.3	2020 (NA (2024 (2024 (2024 (2022 (2022 (2022 (2022 (2022 (•	^ > ^ > ^ >
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) 0.5 Electronic waste (kg/capita) NA Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) 0.2 Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) 0.3 Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) 3.7 Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) 1.4 Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) 0.0 SDG13 – Climate Action CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita) 0.3 GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita) 0.3 2 Q2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 0.3 2	2016 (NA (2024 (2024 (2024 (2022 (2022 (2022 (2022 (2022 (2021 (•	^ > ^ > ^ >
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Electronic waste (kg/capita) NA Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) 0.2 Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) 0.3 Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) 3.7 Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) 1.4 Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) 0.0 SDG13 - Climate Action 0.0 CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) 0.3 GHG emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 0.3 CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 0.3	NA (2024 (2024 (2024 (2022 (2022 (2022 (2022 (2022 (•	^ > ^ > ^ >
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) 0.2 2 Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) 0.3 2 Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) 3.7 2 Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) 1.4 2 Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) 0.0 2 SDG13 - Climate Action 0.0 2 GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita) 0.3 2 Q2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 0.3 2 CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 0.0 2	2024 2024 2024 2024 2022 2022 2022		^ > ^ > ^ >
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) 0.3 2 Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) 3.7 2 Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) 1.4 2 Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) 0.0 2 SDG13 - Climate Action 0.0 2 GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita) 0.3 2 CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 0.3 2 CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 0.3 2	2024 2024 2024 2022 2022 2022 2022		^ / ^ / /
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)3.7Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)1.4Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)0.0SDG13 - Climate Action0.0CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)0.0GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)0.3CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)0.0	2024 2024 2022 2022 2022 2022	•	→ ↑ → →
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) 1.4 2 Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) 0.0 2 SDG13 - Climate Action 0.0 2 CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita) 0.0 2 GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita) 0.3 2 CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 0.0 2	2024 2022 2022 2022 2022	•	↑ → →
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)0.02SDG13 - Climate Action0.02CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)0.02GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)0.32CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)0.02	2022 2022 2022	•	→ →
SDG13 – Climate Action CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita) 0.0 2 GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita) 0.3 2 CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 0.0 2	2022 2021	•	→ ◆
CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)0.0CO2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)0.3CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)0.0	2021	•	
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)0.3 2CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)0.0 2	2021	•	-
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 0.0 2			Т
	2022	•	→
SDG14 – Life Below Water		•	•
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) NA	NA	•	٠
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) 37.2 2	2023	•	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) NA	NA	•	٠
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) 0.0 2	2019	•	٠
Fish caught that are then discarded (%) 0.0 2	2019	•	٠
	2018	•	•
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 50.5 2	2023	•	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 52.5 2	2023	•	→
	2024	•	•
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) 0.3 2	2022	•	⇒
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita) 1.5 2	2022	•	•
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population) NA	NA	•	٠
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) 0.52 2	2022	•	٠
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 75.0 2	2021	•	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) 40.1 2	2018	•	٠
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best) 20.0 2	2023	•	↓
Children involved in child labor (%) 14.7 2	2018	•	٠
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per * 0.0 2 100,000 population)	2023	•	•
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) 48.9 2	2024	•	Ŧ
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) 0.39 2		•	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0 – 1 best) 0.35 2		•	
· -	2022		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	LUZZ	-	-
	2022		~
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 3.6 2 For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	2022	•	7
public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		•	٠
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA	NA	•	٠
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst) * 0.2	2021	•	٠
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) 51.4 2	2022	•	1
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) 49.4 2	2023	•	٠

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable

CONGO, REPUBLIC OF



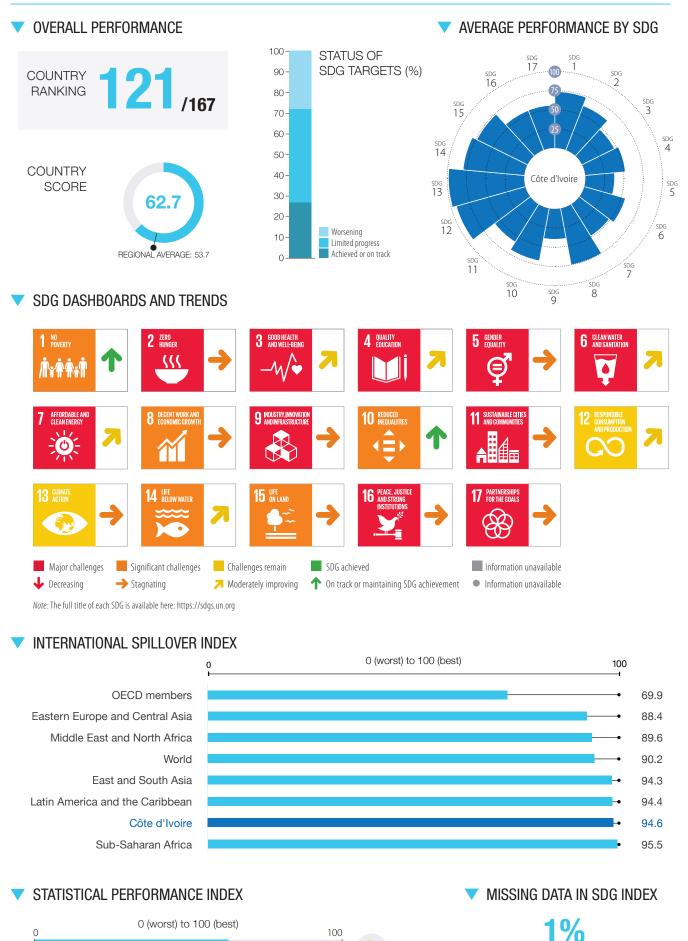
STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX
 O (worst) to 100 (best)
 O (worst) to 100 (best)
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CONGO, REPUBLIC OF

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tre		Value Year Ratii	-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	35.1 2024 •		41.6 2024 🧲	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	56.6 2024 •		36.2 2022	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	15.8 2021	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	33.3 2021 🌒 🚽	 Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best) 	2.1 2023 🧧	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.2 2014 •	The filles figher Eddeation offices field fight ferage score of	* 0.0 2024 🧲	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.2 2014 🔍 🔍	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2021	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)	8.5 2022 🎈 🕇	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2022 🧲	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2021 🌒 🗧	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4 2022	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.9 2022 🔍 🗧	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2018 鱼 🚽	Gini coefficient	48.9 2011 ●	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2020 •	Palma ratio	3.1 2011 ●	•
5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Naternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	282.4 2020 • 💈	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	44.2 2020	
Veonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18.1 2022		36.5 2022	
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	41.6 2022		76.3 2021	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	369.0 2022		NA NA	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	2.9 2022			-
	2.9 2022 🛡 🌂	and the second		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.6 2019 😐 💈		NA NA	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	4.0 2019	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	170 2019 🔍 🔍	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.3 2024	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.4 2021 • 1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.8 2024	
ife expectancy at birth (years)	63.5 2021	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	6.6 2024	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	111.3 2013	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	5.0 2024	
Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94.4 2015	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2021 ●	
		SDG13 – Climate Action		
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	65 2022 • 🖣	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.3 2022	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	41 2021 🔍 🗧	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.7 2021	
	5.0.2022		3,648.4 2021 🧧	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.0 2023 • 🗧	SDG14 – Life Below Water	5,010.1 2021	-
DG4 – Quality Education		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.4 2023 ●	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	27.1 2018 🔍 🏼	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)			52.1 2023	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	78.9 2018 •	5	NA NA •	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	62.0 2018 🔍 🔍		13.4 2019	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	82.4 2021 •		4.5 2019	
DG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	2
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 53.7 2024 • 💈	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	72.0 2023	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	77.2 2022 😐 🚽	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.7 2023	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	97.2 2023 • 1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97 2024	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	14.6 2024 🔸 🗧	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1 2022	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	1110 2021			
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	74.0 2021	Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	40.3 2022	-
	74.0 2021	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	20.6 2021 •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA NA 🗨	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.0 2021 • 1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.51 2022 🧲	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	8.8 2020 •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA NA 🗨	•
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	273.7 2024 • 1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	95.9 2015 🧲	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)	22.0 2023	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	49.7 2021 🔸 🗧	Children involved in child labor (%)	14.1 2015	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	35.6 2021 🌒 🚽	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per		
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.9 2022 🌒 🗧	100,000 population)	* 0.0 2023 •	
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	14.2 2020 😐 🗧	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	62.6 2024 🧲	•
	14.2 2020	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.43 2022 🧲	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.37 2022 ●	
djusted GDP growth (%)	-8.3 2022 • •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.45 2022 ●	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	8.0 2022 🔍 🔍	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	47.1 2021 • 1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.9 2022 ●	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	19.5 2024 😐 🗧	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA NA 🗨	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.46 2022 •	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.3 2016 🧲	ð
(per million population)	0.3 2018 • 1	Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0 2021 •	
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	14.3 2018 •	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	37.8 2022 🧲	•
		Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable

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62.9

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Value Year Rating Trend 90.0 2024 •

38.4 2022 •

91.4 2022 •

2.9 2018 😐

0.0 2024 😐

0.0 2022 🔴

0.1 2016 🔸

37.2 2018 😐

1.4 2021 •

53.2 2020 •

21.7 2022 •

66.3 2022 •

49.6 2020 🔴

0.6 2010 •

1.1 2019 •

0.4 2024 •

2.6 2024 😐 8.0 2024 •

16.4 2024 😐

0.0 2022 •

0.4 2022 🔍

0.7 2021

131.3 2022 •

97.9 2023 •

40.4 2023 •

10.7 2018 ●

11.9 2019 😐

2.8 2019 ● 0.0 2018 •

73.8 2023 🔴

80.9 2023 • 0.91 2024 •

0.9 2022 • 4.3 2022 •

NA NA 🔸

0.66 2022 •

30.7 2020 😐

71.7 2016 🔸

40.0 2023 😐 22.1 2016 鱼

0.0 2023 • 66.9 2024 😐

0.52 2022 •

0.44 2022 🔴

0.55 2022 🔸

4.5 2022 🔴

NA NA 🔍

12.8 2021 •

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62.9 2022 😐

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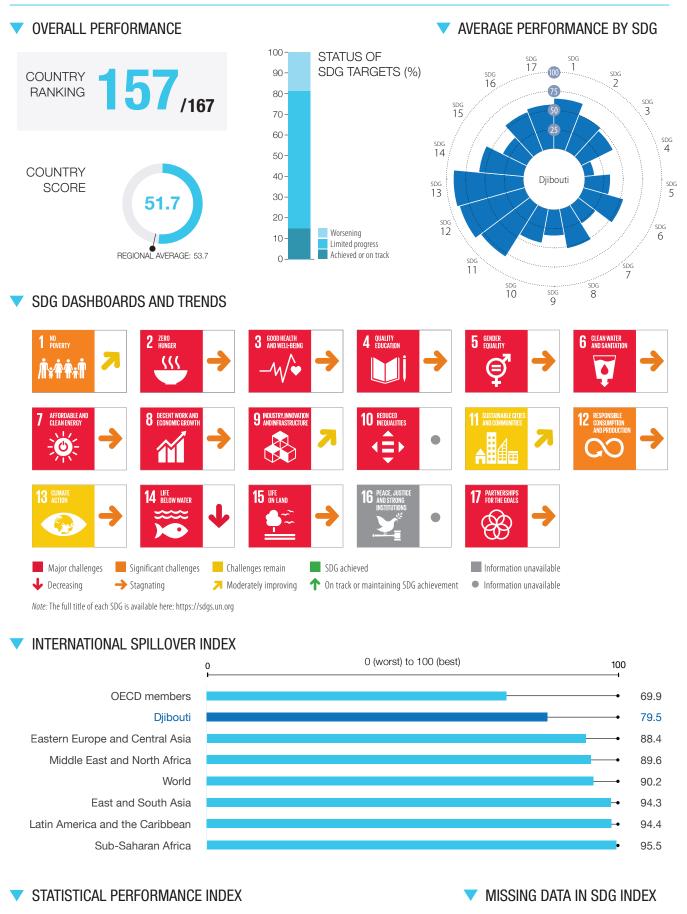
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CDC1 No Deverter	VI. V	CDC0 Industry langesting and later in the
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	Value Year Rating Trend 7.3 2024 • 个	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	22.8 2024	Population using the internet (%)
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	22.0 2024	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	7.7 2021 • 🕇	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	23.4 2021	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.4 2021	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)
Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)	11.6 2022 • ↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2021	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3 2022	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2018 🔹 🖊	Gini coefficient
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.6 2020 • •	Palma ratio
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	479.9 2020 🔸 🔶	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.7 2022 • 🔶	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m ³)
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	69.4 2022 鱼 켜	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	123.0 2022 🔹 🏞	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3 2022 😐 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.7 2019 😐 🏓	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.7 2019 • 7	Electronic waste (kg/capita)
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	187 2019 鱼 🔍	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.6 2021	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	58.6 2021	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	96.0 2020 • 7	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	84.0 2021	SDG13 – Climate Action
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	65 2022 🔍 🖊	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	43 2021 🔸 🔶	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.3 2023 • 个	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)
SDG4 – Quality Education		SDG14 – Life Below Water
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	17.7 2022 🔸 🔶	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.4 2023 😐 🛧	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	57.9 2022 鱼 🏓	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	83.6 2019 🔹 🔹	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	* 49.1 2024 • 🔶	SDG15 – Life on Land
(% of females aged 15 to 49)		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	56.4 2022 • 🔸	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	78.2 2023 • 个	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	13.4 2024 🌒 🔶	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	72.9 2022 • 🔶	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	37.0 2022 • 🔶	Homicides (per 100,000 population)
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.1 2021 • 个	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.2 2020 • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	802.2 2024 • 个	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)
Population with access to electricity (%)	71.1 2021 • 🥕	Children involved in child labor (%)
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	31.7 2021 🌒 🔶	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per $*$
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.1 2022 🔸 🎵	100,000 population)
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.5 2020	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)
	9.5 2020 • 🔶	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	1.5.2022	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.5 2022	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.3 2022 • •	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)	50.8 2021 😐 켜	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.4 2024 • 个	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.61 2022	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)
(per million population)	0.2 2018 • 🔶	Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst) *
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports	12.0 2018 • •	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)
(per 100,000 population)	12.0 2010	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable

DJIBOUTI

18%





DJIBOUTI

Performance by Indicator

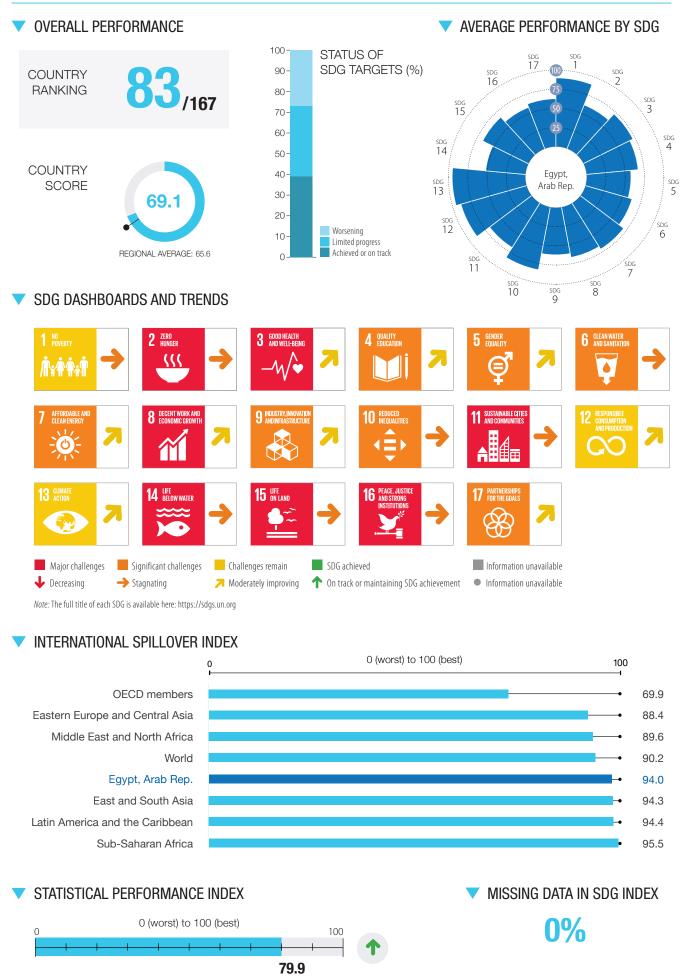
SDG1 – No Poverty		Year F	lating	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024 2024	-	ת ת
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	20.0	2024	-	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	16.9	2021		7
Prevalence of undernourismment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2021	-	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)		2015	•	Ť
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2022	•	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022	•	÷
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018	•	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	234.5	2020	•	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2022	•	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2022	•	7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	240.0		•	7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		NA	•	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				-
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.0	2019	•	-
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	178	2019	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.3	2021	٠	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)	62.3	2021	٠	⇒
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	21.0	2011	•	٠
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	87.4	2012	٠	٠
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	50	2022	٠	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	44	2021	•	÷
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4	2011	٠	٠
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	15.1	2022	•	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	58.4	2022	•	⇒
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	41.3	2022	•	⇒
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	٠	٠
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 54.0	2024	•	7
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	55.6	2022	•	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	40.1	2023	•	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.2	2024	•	7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	76.2	2022	•	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	66.9	2022	•	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2021	•	1
Anthropogonic wastowator that rocci us treatment (0/)		2020		٠
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2024	•	⇒
	4,382.9	2024		_
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	4,382.9	2024		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		2024	•	→
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	65.4		•	→ →
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	65.4 9.6	2021	•	→→
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	65.4 9.6 3.4	2021 2021 2022	•	\rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	65.4 9.6 3.4	2021 2021	•	 → → → →
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	65.4 9.6 3.4 0.1	2021 2021 2022 2022	•	\rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)	65.4 9.6 3.4 0.1	2021 2021 2022 2021 2021	•	\rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	65.4 9.6 3.4 0.1 -2.7 7.1	2021 2021 2022 2022	•	 → → → → 0 0
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	65.4 9.6 3.4 0.1 -2.7 7.1 12.3	2021 2021 2022 2021 2022 2022 2022 2011	•	 > > > > 0 0 1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	65.4 9.6 3.4 0.1 -2.7 7.1 12.3 26.0	2021 2022 2022 2021 2022 2022 2022 2011 2024	•	 → →
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	65.4 9.6 3.4 0.1 -2.7 7.1 12.3 26.0 NA	2021 2021 2022 2021 2022 2022 2022 2011	•	$\begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \\$

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	79.0	2024	•	٠
Population using the internet (%)	65.0	2022	•	1
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2022		7
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	2023	•	•
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		2024		٠
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2022	•	•
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient Palma ratio		2017		•
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	2.0	2017	-	-
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NΔ	NA		
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μ g/m ³)		2022		-
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022		1
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		NA	•	•
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2002	٠	٠
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.0	2019	٠	٠
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.4	2024	٠	1
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	6.9	2024	•	↓
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	10.9	2024	٠	1
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		↓
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		2022		T
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2021		•
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0	2023	-	-
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023		4
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2023		J
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA	•	•
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		•
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2000		•
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		NA	٠	٠
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.8	2023	٠	⇒
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	٠	⇒
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.81	2024	٠	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		NA	٠	٠
mported deforestation (m ² /capita)	8.3	2022	٠	1
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		NA		•
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		NA	•	•
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2018		•
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)		2006 2023		J.
Children involved in child labor (%)		2023 NA	-	
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per				
100,000 population)	* 0.0	2023	٠	٠
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	30.1	2024	٠	→
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		٠
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.7	2021	٠	↓
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA	NA	•	•
public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				
public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA		-
		NA 2021	•	•
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	* 0		•	•

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable $\ensuremath{\mathsf{NA}}\xspace = \ensuremath{\mathsf{Data}}\xspace$ not available

EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC OF

Middle East and North Africa



EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC OF

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year R	5	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024		>
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	9.2	2024	•	-
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2021	•	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.3	2014	٠	٠
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.5	2014	•	٠
Prevalence of obesity, $BMI \ge 30$ (% of adult population)	44.3	2022	•	4
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2021	٠	>
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7.4	2022	•	Τ
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6	2018	٠	4
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1	2018		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	16.8	2020	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.5	2022	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	18.1	2022	٠	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.8	2022	•	1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2022	•	⇒
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	20.0	2010		7
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) 28.0	2019	•	-
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	d 106	2019		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2021	•	1
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2021	٠	4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2020	٠	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.1	2021	•	T
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2022	•	T
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	70	2021	•	7
(worst 0–100 best)				
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.9	2023	•	+
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	32.5	2021	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	00.5	2021		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2021	-	T T
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2021	•	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	92.2	2022	•	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		2024	•	1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	106.9	2022	٠	1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	23.1	2023	٠	4
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.7	2024	•	7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.8	2022	٠	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.5	2022	•	1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	141.2	2021	٠	⇒
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	42.0	2020	•	٠
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3 H_2O eq/capita$)	1,146.7	2024	•	$\mathbf{\Phi}$
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2021	•	1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2021	•	1
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2022	•	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	33	2020		->
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	J.J	2020	-	-
	0.1	2022		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2022	-	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.3	2022	•	-
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	27.4	2021	٠	•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.3	2024	٠	1
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.37	2022	٠	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	•	1
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports		2012	-	
(per 100,000 population)	3.5	2018	-	

	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year	5	Trend
	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	96.2	2024	٠	۲
	Population using the internet (%)	72.2	2022	•	1
	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2022		T
	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	3.0	2023	•	→
	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	36.3	2024	•	1
,	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4	2022	•	7
	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.0	2022	•	7
	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
	Gini coefficient	31.9	2019	•	~
	Palma ratio	1.3	2019	•	•
	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		2018		•
	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m ³)		2022		~
	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022		7
	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	24.1	2020	•	•
	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.7	2012		
	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2012		
	Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2019 2024		-
	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		4
	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		1
	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		1
	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2023		1
	SDG13 – Climate Action				
	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.4	2022	•	→
	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.8	2021	٠	1
	CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	245.0	2023	•	٠
	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	44.4	2023	٠	•
	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	52.1	2023	٠	ł
	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	36.8	2018	•	↓
	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	49.5	2019	٠	→
	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	14.9	2019	•	7
	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 (%)		2023		7
	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023		7
	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2024		7
	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2022		T
	mported deforestation (m ² /capita)	5.4	2022	•	7
	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	1 7	2017		
	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2017		
	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2022		T
	Jnsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2016 2021		
	Sirth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)				
	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best) Children involved in child labor (%)		2023		-
	_niidren involved in chiid labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	4.8	2014	-	
	100,000 population)		2023		•
	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)		2024		4
	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2022		4
	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2022		->
	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.41	2022	•	→
	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.7	2021	٠	-
	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA	•	•
	=		2015	•	
	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	21.0			
	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst) *	21.0 * 0			•
		• 0	2013 2021 2022	٠	•

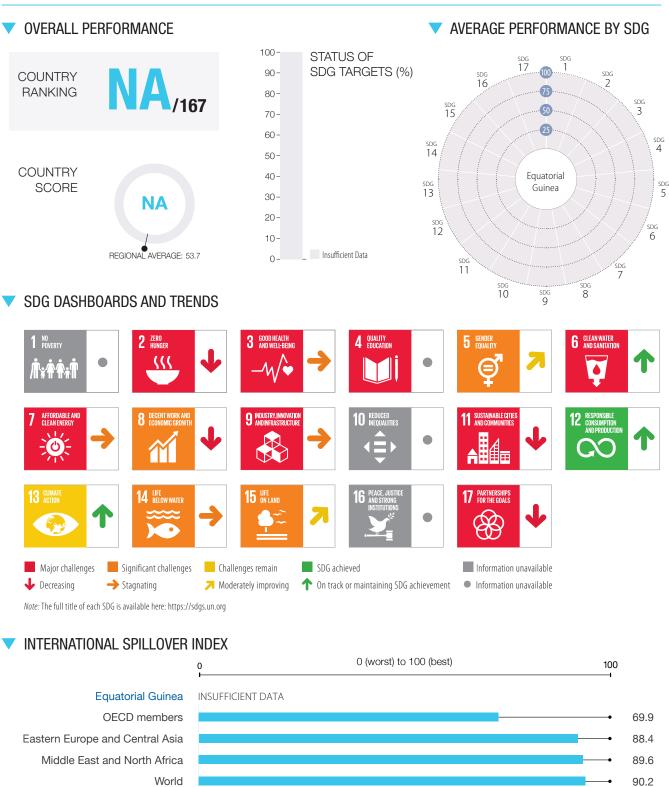
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

94.3

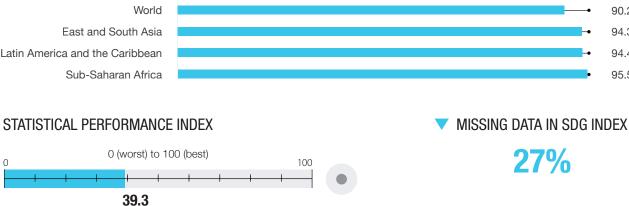
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95.5



Latin America and the Caribbean

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EQUATORIAL GUINEA

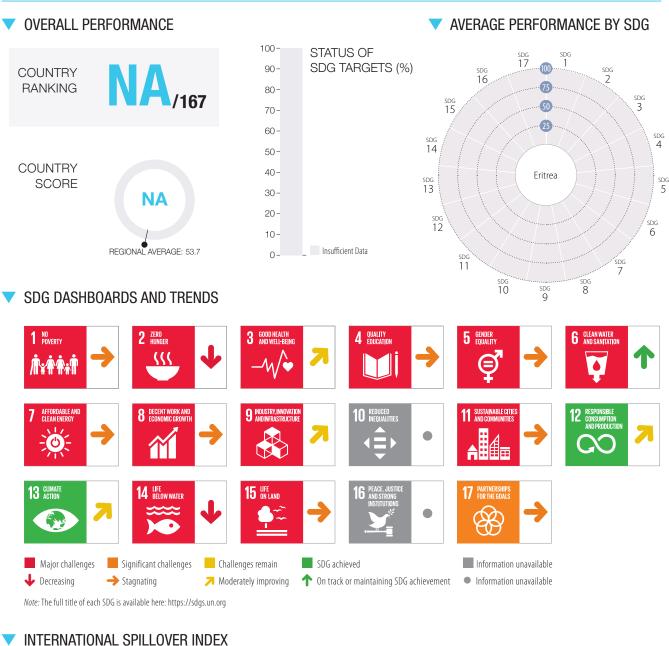
SDG1 – No Poverty	Valu	e Vear	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	* N/		5	•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	* N/	A NA	٠	٠
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	N/	A NA	٠	٠
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	26.	2 2011	1	٠
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.	1 2011	1	٠
Prevalence of obesity, $BMI \ge 30$ (% of adult population)	17.	7 2022	2	+
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	N/	A NA		٠
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	N/	A NA	٠	٠
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	9 2018	3 🔴	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	N/	A NA	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		3 2020		→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		9 2022		>
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		4 2022		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2022		+
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	2.	9 2022	2 •	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.	1 2019	9 🔸	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		5 2019		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		7 2021		1
Life expectancy at birth (years)		5 2021		•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2010		•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		3 2011		•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage		3 2022 5 2021		7
(worst 0–100 best)				
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	N/	A NA	•	•
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	33.	2 2015	5	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	20	2 2016		•
Net primary enrollment rate (%) Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2 2015 1 2015		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		201.		
SDG5 – Gender Equality	50.	5 2010		-
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	20.	5 2011	1 •	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	07	5 2022	2	ե
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		7 2023		•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		202.		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	J2.	5 202-	т 🗸	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	64	7 2017	7	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		3 2017		-
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2 2017		•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2 202 3 2020		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3 H_2O eq/capita$)	1,113.			1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	1,115.	5 202-	T -	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	66	2 202	1	-
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		3 2021 1 2021		-
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	24.	1 202		7
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)		4 2022		7
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.0	5 2021		7
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		4 2022		٠
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.	3 2022	2 •	٠
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	N	A NA	٠	•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	8.	5 2024	4 🔸	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	N/	A NA	٠	٠
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.	5 2018	3 •	÷
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	27.	2018	3 🔸	•

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year R	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2024	•	•
Population using the internet (%)		2022		T
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)		2022		7
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		2018 2024		•
top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022		
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2022	•	*
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	NIA	NIA		
Gini coefficient		NA	•	•
Palma ratio SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	NA	NA	-	-
	NIA	NA		
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)		2022	-	4
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022		
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		NA	-	
	INA	11/1	-	-
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2016		
Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016 NA		
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		1
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		4
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		4
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		4
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		NA		•
SDG13 – Climate Action	101		-	-
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.1	2022		4
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2022		*
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (CO_2 capita)		NA		
SDG14 – Life Below Water	11/1	14/3	-	-
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	2023	•	4
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2023	•	•
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2023	•	1
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2010		Ţ
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		-
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		NA	•	•
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	2023	•	1
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA	•	
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2024	•	->
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2022	•	1
mported deforestation (m^2 /capita)		2022	•	1
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			-	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	٠	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		NA	•	•
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		NA	•	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2011	•	•
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
Children involved in child labor (%)		NA		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per			-	
100,000 population)		2023	•	•
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)		2024	•	7
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		NA	•	•
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		NA	•	•
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•	٠
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2.9	2021	٠	>
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)	15.5	2021	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$
		2021	•	٠
		2022	•	
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	JJ.J			

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable

NA = Data not available







na



Performance by Indicator

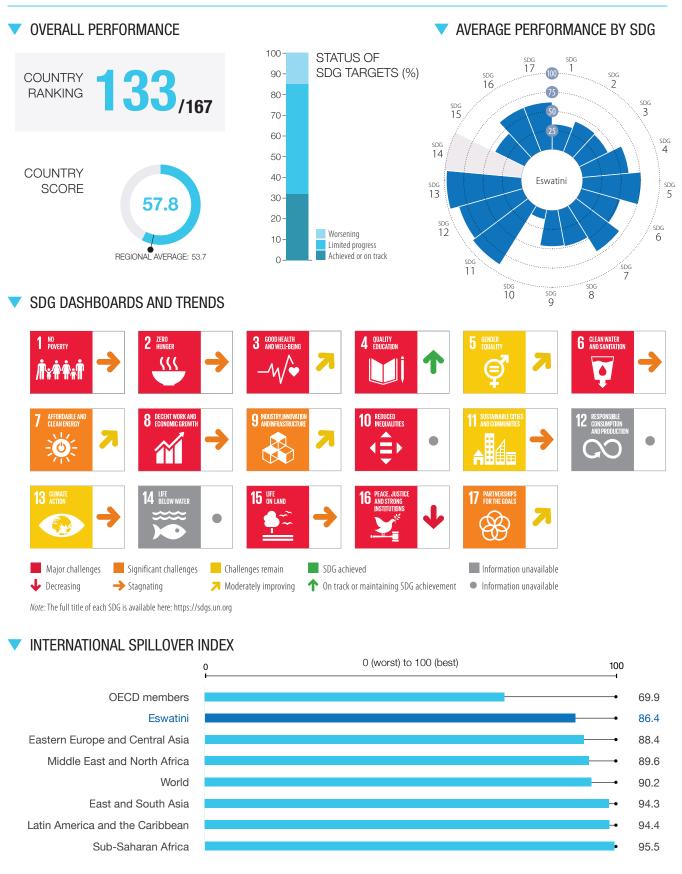
				-
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year F 2024	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024	•	÷
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	22.1	2021		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	٠	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2010	•	٠
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.6	2010	٠	•
Prevalence of obesity, $BMI \ge 30$ (% of adult population)	4.8	2022	٠	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2007	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.6	2022	٠	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2	2018	٠	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA		•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	321.6	2020	٠	7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	16.9	2022	٠	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	36.6	2022	•	7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	69.0	2022	٠	7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2022	٠	1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	26.8	2019	•	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		2019	•	٠
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2021	٠	1
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2021		->
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2008		•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2010		•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage		2022 2021	•	->
(worst 0–100 best)				
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	27.5	2019	٠	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	54.8	2019		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2019		-
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2019		
SDG5 – Gender Equality	, , , ,	2010	_	-
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	21.0	2010	•	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	69.6	2022	•	-
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2023	•	1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2019		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	51.9	2016	•	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2010		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2010		1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020	•	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)		2024	٠	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	52.5	2021	•	-
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2021	•	-
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.8	2022	•	7
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)				-
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)	3.8	2020		_
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	3.8	2020	•	
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			•	
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.1	2011	•	•
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	-3.1 90.3		•	•
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	-3.1 90.3 NA	2011 2022 NA	•	•
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	-3.1 90.3 NA 5.8	2011 2022 NA 2024	•	•
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	-3.1 90.3 NA 5.8 NA	2011 2022 NA	•	• • • •

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Value	Year I	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		48.9	2024	٠	٠
Population using the internet (%)		26.6	2022	٠	7
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		25.0	2021	٠	7
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)		1.9	2018	٠	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2024	•	•
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		0.0	2022	٠	⇒
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	*	0.0	2022	٠	٠
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Gini coefficient		NA	NA	٠	٠
Palma ratio		NA	NA	٠	٠
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		NA	NA	٠	٠
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)		34.5	2022	٠	•
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		69.0	2016	٠	٠
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		NA	NA	٠	٠
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		0.6	2011	٠	٠
Electronic waste (kg/capita)		0.6	2019	٠	٠
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)			2024		>
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)			2024		T
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)			2024		T
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)			2024	•	Т
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		NA	NA	-	•
SDG13 – Climate Action					
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capit	ta)		2022	•	7
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	¥		2021	•	Т
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	~	0.0	2023	•	
SDG14 – Life Below Water	<u>\</u>	0.0	2022		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%			2023		7
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)			2023		×
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)			2018		7
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)			2019 2019		•
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)			NA		
SDG15 – Life on Land		11/1	11/1	-	-
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (9	6)	0.0	2023		-
Mean area that is protected in tenestial sites important to biodiversity (%			2023		4
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)			2023		J.
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)			2024 NA		
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)			2022		1
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		0.2	2022	-	•
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		14.6	2012		
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)			NA		
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)			NA	•	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)			NA	•	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)			2023	•	→
Children involved in child labor (%)			NA	•	•
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)			2006	•	•
		16.6	2024		~
			2024	-	-
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)			NA NA	-	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0-1 best)			NA		-
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	-)		INA	-	-
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best	t)	NA			
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	<u>(</u>)			_	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)			2021	٠	⇒
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		3.0		•	→ •
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		3.0 NA	2021 NA	•	→ •
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessiona public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		3.0 NA NA	2021 NA NA	•	 → ● ● ● ●
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		3.0 NA NA 0	2021 NA	•	 → ● ●

ESWATINI

MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

18%





51.7

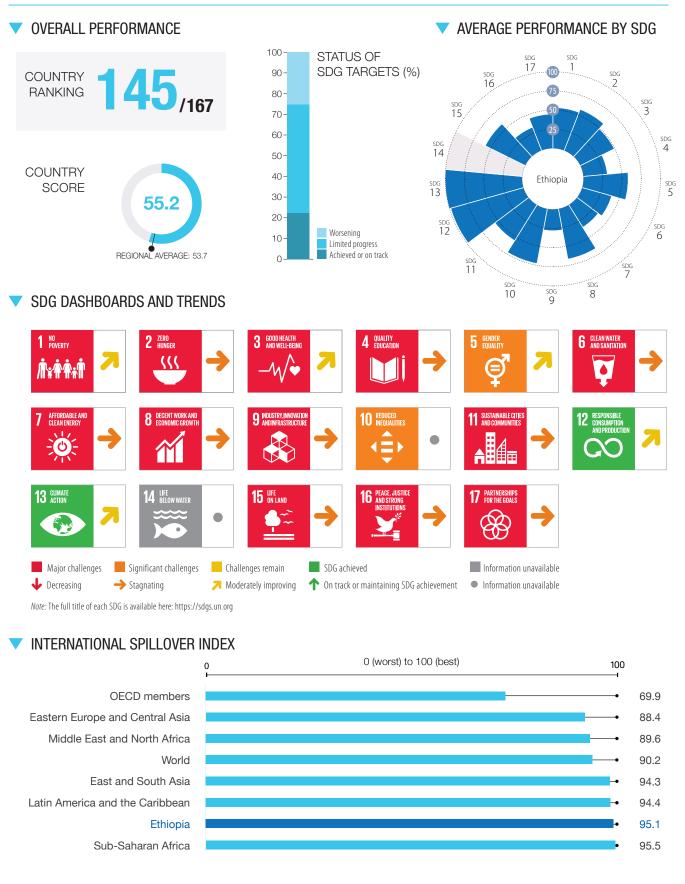
ESWATINI

Performance by Indicator

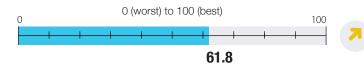
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024	÷
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		2021 -	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	11.6	2021 •	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2014 •	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.0	2014 •	٠
Prevalence of obesity, $BMI \ge 30$ (% of adult population)	30.1	2022 •	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	4.0	2021 •	4
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.6	2022 😐	7
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2	2018 鱼	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	3.9	2021 😐	٠
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	239.6	2020 •	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.4	2022 •	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	50.0	2022 •	7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	325.0	2022 •	1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	4.1	2022 •	1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	35.2	2019 鱼	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	174	2019 鱼	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	24.7	2021 🔸	7
Life expectancy at birth (years)	57.1	2021 •	⇒
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	87.1	2013 🔸	٠
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	93.4	2022 😐	1
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	83	2022 😐	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	56	2021 •	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.5	2022 🔸	٠
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	18.8	2011 •	٠
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	89.5	2019 😐	٠
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	74.6	2019 鱼	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	95.9	2020 •	٠
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	82.9	2014 •	1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.8	2022 •	1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	86.7	2023 •	1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.6	2024 😐	7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	73.5	2022 •	->
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2022 •	-
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2021	+
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020 •	•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3 H ₂ O eq/capita)		NA •	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Population with access to electricity (%)	82.9	2021 •	1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2021	7
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2022 •	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	42.0	2021 •	->
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	12.0		
	1.3	2022	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2022	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mabile money service provider (% of population accounts for ever)		2022 • 2011 •	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)			-
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2024	7
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports		NA •	•
(per million population) Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports			6
	NIA	NA 🔍	

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year F	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2024	•	•
Population using the internet (%)		2022		T
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2022	•	T
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	•	•
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	• 0.0	2024	•	•
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2022	٠	>
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2015	•	•
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	54.6	2016	٠	٠
Palma ratio	4.1	2016	٠	٠
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	10.8	2020	•	+
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	18.5	2022	•	•
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	94.7	2022	٠	1
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NA	NA	٠	٠
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2016	٠	٠
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.3	2019	•	٠
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.6	2021	٠	1
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t CO_2 /capita)	1.1	2022	٠	+
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	٠	٠
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	238.4	2021	•	٠
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	•	٠
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.7	2023	٠	+
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	•	⇒
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.81	2024	٠	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2022	•	1
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	NA	NA	٠	٠
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	12.7	2021	٠	↓
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	23.9	2021	٠	٠
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2014	٠	٠
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)		2023	•	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)		2010	•	•
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per , 100,000 population)		2023	•	•
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	5.8 2	2024		7
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2024 NA		
		NA	-	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)			-	-
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	NA	NA	•	•
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	94	2022	•	1
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA	•	•
	NLA	NIA		
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		NA	•	•
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)		2021	•	•
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022		1
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	59.1	2023		

ETHIOPIA



▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

ETHIOPIA

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year	-	_
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024		7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	37.8	2024	•	<u>, </u>
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2021		+
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		→ ↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2019 2022		+
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2022		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021		1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2022		÷
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2013		•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	0.0	2015		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	266.7	2020	•	Ϯ
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2022		7
Aortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2022		7
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	126.0	2022	٠	7
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2022	٠	1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.1	2019	•	7
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	142	2019	•	•
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.7	2021	٠	1
ife expectancy at birth (years)	65.0	2021	٠	>
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2017		٠
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	49.8	2019	٠	٠
surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	56	2022	•	>
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2021		>
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.1	2023	•	+
DG4 – Quality Education				
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	41.8	2021	٠	>
let primary enrollment rate (%)	76.2	2022	٠	4
ower secondary completion rate (%)	29.7	2015	٠	٠
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	72.8	2017	•	•
DG5 – Gender Equality				
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		2020		→
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		2022		>
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2023		T
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	41.3	2024	•	1
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2022		-
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2022		7
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2021		7
Inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		•
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	90.3	2024	•	T
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	E 4 3	2021	-	-
opulation with access to electricity (%)		2021		x
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	7.5	2021	•	7
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2022		→ →
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	3.0	2020	-	7
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	-	2005		
djusted GDP growth (%)		2022		•
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		2022 2017		•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2024		7
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (ner million population)		2022 2018		7 7
(per million population) /ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports				
(per 100,000 population)	6.5	2018	•	•

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year F	5	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2024		•
Population using the internet (%)		2022		7
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2022		7
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	2016	•	•
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		2024		•
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2022		>
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2017	•	•
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			_	
Gini coefficient		2015		•
Palma ratio SDG11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities	1.5	2015	•	•
	642	2020		4
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μq/m³)		2020 2022		3
		2022		-
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		2022		-
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	51.7	2020	-	-
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.2	2015		
Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2013		
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2019		1
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		1
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		1
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		1
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2022	•	+
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2022	•	+
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2021	•	1
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2022	٠	٠
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		٠
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	٠
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.8	2023	٠	>
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.3	2023	٠	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	2024	٠	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.1	2022	•	•
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	0.2	2022	٠	1
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2012		•
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.62	2022	٠	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		NA	٠	٠
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2016		٠
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)		2023	٠	→
Children involved in child labor (%)	45.0	2015	٠	٠
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	• 0.0	2023	•	•
100,000 population)	41.4	2024	•	↓
100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	41.4		•	⇒
		2022		
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	0.42	2022 2022	٠	>
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.42 0.37		•	→ ↓
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.42 0.37	2022	•	→ ↓
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.42 0.37 0.40	2022	•	→ ↓
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.42 0.37 0.40 4.7	2022 2022	•	 → ↓ ↓ ●
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.42 0.37 0.40 4.7 NA	2022 2022 2022 NA	•	 → ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.42 0.37 0.40 4.7 NA 7.1	2022 2022 2022 NA 2020	•	 → → → → → → → <li< td=""></li<>
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.42 0.37 0.40 4.7 NA 7.1	2022 2022 2022 NA	•	 → →

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable

NA = Data not available

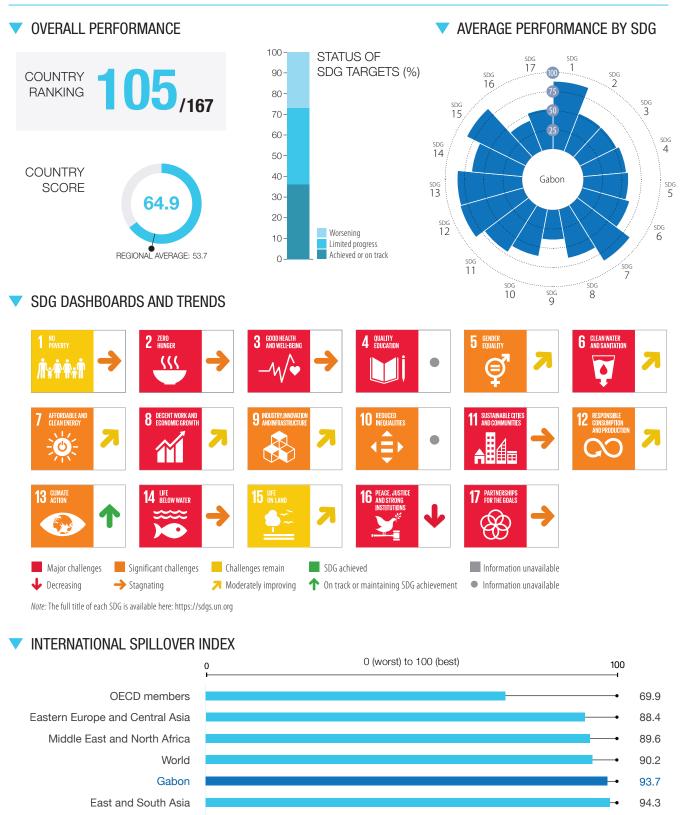


94.4

95.5

MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

4%



100

206 Sustainable Development Report 2024 🔅 The SDGs and the UN Summit of the Future

0 (worst) to 100 (best)

43.5

Latin America and the Caribbean

0

Sub-Saharan Africa

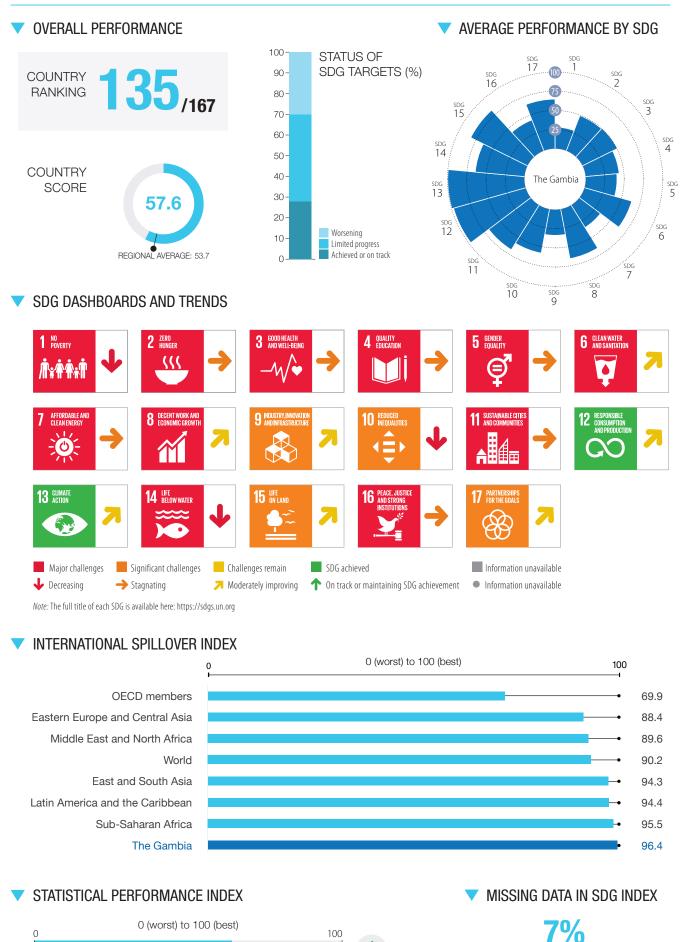
STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX

GABON

SDG1 - No Poverty	Value	Yaar	2atine	Trand
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year 1 2024	-	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024		÷
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	23.0	2021	•	≁
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.4	2020	•	٠
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.4	2020	٠	٠
Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)	21.0	2022	٠	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2021	•	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.6	2022	٠	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	٠	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	8.5	2015	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	226.6	2020	•	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18.3	2022	٠	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	38.8	2022	•	7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	509.0	2022	٠	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.8	2022	•	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.3	2019	•	Ť
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	78	2019	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.5	2021	•	1
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.8	2021	٠	⇒
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	100.1	2019	٠	٠
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.2	2021	•	٠
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	52	2022	٠	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	49	2021	•	Ŧ
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.1	2023	•	7
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA	•	•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	715	2019	•	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2019		•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2022		
SDG5 – Gender Equality	20.0	LOLL	-	-
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	44.0	2012	•	÷
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	119.8	2022		•
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2022	-	÷
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2025		7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	25.5	2024	-	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.0	2022		-
				4
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2022		
		2021		T
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	630.1	2024	•	T
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	0.1.5	2024		
Population with access to electricity (%)		2021	•	T
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output		2021 2022	•	T 7
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)				
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	63.2	2020	•	T
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.0	2022	٠	٠
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2022		•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		2021		1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	20.2	2024	•	Ŧ
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2024		
		2022		1
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2010		

DG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year F	Rating	Trend
ural population with access to all-season roads (%)	67.0	2024	٠	٠
opulation using the internet (%)	73.7	2022	•	1
obile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	94.4	2022	٠	1
ogistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2023	٠	→
ne Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2024	•	•
rticles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2022	٠	>
penditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6	2009	٠	٠
DG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ini coefficient	38.0	2017	٠	٠
Ima ratio	1.6	2017	٠	
DG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
oportion of urban population living in slums (%)	44.3	2018	٠	٠
nnual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	31.1	2022	٠	4
ccess to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	94.4	2022	•	→
opulation with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NA	NA	٠	٠
DG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
unicipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	NA	٠	٠
ectronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		•
oduction-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		>
r pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		T
oduction-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		>
itrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		T
(ports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2021	•	7
DG13 – Climate Action)			
D_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita		2022	-	T
HG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2021	-	•
D ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) DG14 – Life Below Water	11,809.6	2021	-	-
	67.0	2022		-
ean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) cean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2023 2023		1
sh caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2025		T
sh caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		-
sh caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		1
arine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2019		
DG15 – Life on Land	0.1	2010	-	-
ean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 61.7	2023	•	->
ean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023		1
ed List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2024		-
ermanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2022		1
nported deforestation (m ² /capita)		2022		1
DG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				-
omicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	٠	٠
ime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2022	•	٠
isentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2018	•	
th registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2012		٠
prruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)	28.0	2023	•	1
nildren involved in child labor (%)	19.3	2012	•	٠
ports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	* 0.0	2023	•	•
ess Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	65 R	2024		Ŧ
ccess to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2024		
meliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2022		
<pre>kpropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)</pre>		2022		
prophations are lawidi and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) DG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.40	2022	-	-
	2.0	2022		
overnment spending on health and education (% of GDP) or high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		2022	•	
public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	٠
	19.4	2019	٠	٠
ther countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				
		2021	•	
ther countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) orporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst) iatistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	* 0	2021 2022	•	•

THE GAMBIA



64.4

THE GAMBIA

Performance by Indicator

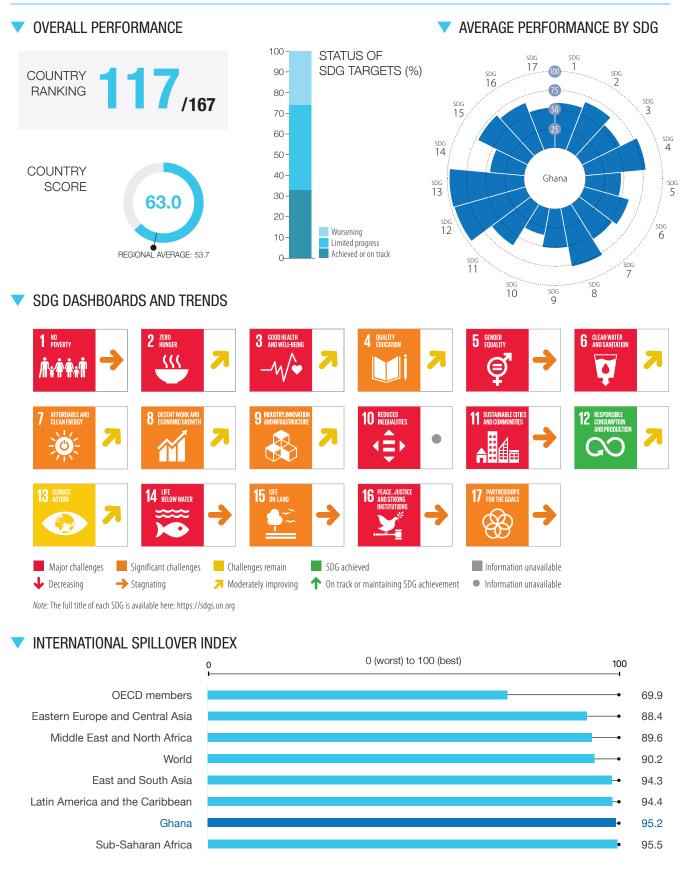
SDC1 No Poworty	Value	Voor D	ating	Trand
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year R 2024	5	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024		Ť
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	19.6	2021	•	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.5	2020	•	٠
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)			•	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)		2022	•	4
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2021	•	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022	•	7
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2018 NA	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	INA	INA	-	-
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	458.2	2020	•	4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020		7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2022	•	Л
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	145.0		•	+
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2022	•	7
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.1	2019	•	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	220	2019	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.0	2021	•	7
life expectancy at birth (years)	62.1	2021	•	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	64.8	2018	•	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2020		•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage		2022		+
(worst 0–100 best)			•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.7	2023	•	•
SDG4 – Quality Education				
² articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	52.6	2023	•	>
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2023	•	7
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	52.2	2022	•	♦
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	74.7	2022	•	7
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 45.8	2024	•	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		2022	•	>
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2023	•	T
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	8.6	2024	•	+
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				_
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2022	•	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2022	•	7
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2021	•	T
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020	•	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	196.5	2024	•	Τ
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	677	2021		-
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2021 2021		۲ ۲
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2021		1
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.1	2021		4
nenewable energy share in total inial effergy consumption (70)	0.1	2021	-	-
		2022		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	E 1		-	-
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.1			
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	6.5	2022 2022 2017	•	•
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)	6.5 28.6	2022 2017	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	6.5 28.6 4.1	2022 2017 2024		• • •
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)	6.5 28.6 4.1 0.46	2022 2017	•	• • • •

DG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year Ra	5	Irend
ural population with access to all-season roads (%)	89.1	2024	•	
opulation using the internet (%)	54.2	2022	•	1
Nobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	50.3	2021	•	1
ogistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	2023	•	
he Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of $$\star$ top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)$	0.0	2024	•	•
rticles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2022	•	→
xpenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2018	•	
DG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ini coefficient	38.8	2020	•	$\mathbf{\Phi}$
alma ratio	1.7	2020	•	$\mathbf{\Phi}$
DG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
roportion of urban population living in slums (%)	38.9	2020	•	→
nnual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μ g/m ³)	35.7	2022	•	→
ccess to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	83.6	2022	•	1
opulation with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NA	NA	•	•
DG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Aunicipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2002	•	٠
lectronic waste (kg/capita)		2002	•	•
roduction-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2019	•	1
ir pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	•	•
roduction-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024	•	1
litrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024	•	$\dot{\mathbf{T}}$
xports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		NA	•	•
DG13 – Climate Action				-
O ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	03	2022	•	->
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2021	•	1
:O ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *		2023	•	•
DG14 – Life Below Water	0.0	2025	-	-
Aean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.3	2023	•	->
)cean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2023	•	J.
ish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA	•	•
ish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2014		
ish caught that are then discarded (%)		2015	•	•
Arine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		NA	•	•
iDG15 – Life on Land				
Alean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.7	2023	•	→
Aean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	•	1
led List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2024	•	1
ermanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2022	•	•
mported deforestation (m ² /capita)		2022		1
DG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		LULL	-	
lomicides (per 100,000 population)	NΔ	NA	•	
Time is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2022	•	
Insentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2022	•	J.
irth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2021	•	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)		2020		7
:hildren involved in child labor (%)		2023	-	•
xports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	10.9	2010	-	-
100,000 population)	0.0	2023	•	٠
ress Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	65.5	2024	•	1
ccess to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.44	2022	•	
imeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.30	2022	•	٠
xpropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2022	•	•
DG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		_		
overnment spending on health and education (% of GDP)	43	2022	•	->
or high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional			-	
public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA		
passie manee, meraang omear aevelopment assistance (70 or dNI)		NA		
	NA			
ther countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)			•	•
ther countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0	2021 2022	•	•

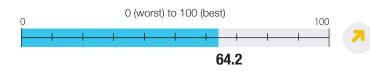


MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

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▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



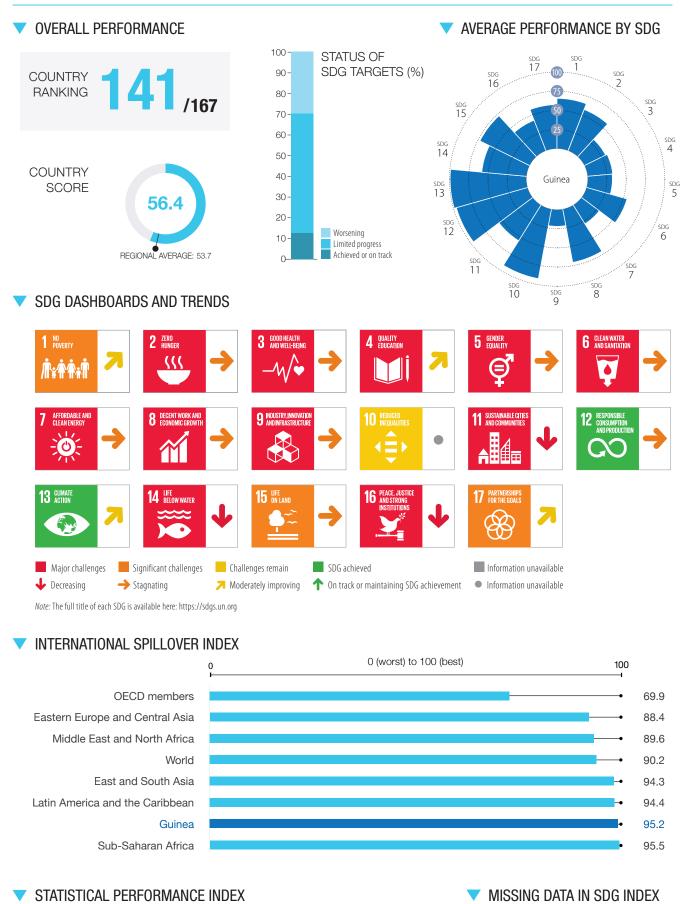
GHANA

SDG1 No Powerty	\/=l	Vara D)	Tree
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year R 2024	5	irend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024	•	÷
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.9	2021	٠	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2017	•	٠
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.8	2017	•	٠
Prevalence of obesity, $BMI \ge 30$ (% of adult population)	12.9	2022	•	⇒
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2021	•	⇒
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.5	2022	٠	1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2018	٠	⇒
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	4.7	2019	•	٠
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	263.1	2020	•	->
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.1	2022	٠	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	42.3	2022	٠	7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	133.0	2022	٠	->
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.5	2022	•	1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.5	2019	•	7
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	194	2019	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	25.9	2021	٠	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.8	2021	٠	⇒
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	63.0	2021	٠	7
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	87.6	2023	٠	1
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	2022	٠	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	48	2021	•	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3	2023	٠	⇒
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	87.7	2020	•	•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	88.7	2021	•	7
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	74.1	2019	٠	⇒
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	93.5	2020	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	40.4	2017	•	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	72.9	2022	•	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	90.1	2023	•	1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	14.6	2024	•	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	88.4	2022	•	7
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2022	•	-
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2021	•	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2021		•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)		2020		1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	86 3	2021		•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2021		-
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2021	•	1
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	11.0	2020		J.
	11.0	2020	-	-
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	2.2	2022		-
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2022	•	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		2022 2021	•	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)			-	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2024		T
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports		2022 2018		
(per million population)	0.2	2010	-	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	9.8	2018	•	٠

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year I	-	Trenc
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2024		
Population using the internet (%)		2022		T
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)		2022 2023		T L
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		2023		1
top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.2	2022		-
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2022		-
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	0.4	2010	-	-
Gini coefficient	13.5	2016		
Palma ratio		2010		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	2.5	2010	-	-
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	33.5	2020	•	→
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m ³)		2022		+
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	72.8	2022	•	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	52.5	2020	٠	•
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2005	٠	٠
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.8	2019	٠	٠
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.4	2024	٠	⇒
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.0	2024	٠	1
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	7.9	2024	٠	1
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		1
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2019	•	•
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita		2022		
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2021		T
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	718.7	2019	•	
SDG14 – Life Below Water Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.0	2022		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2023 2023		.
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				Ť
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018 2019		*
Fish caught by trawing of dreuging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		J
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2019		•
SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0	2010	-	-
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)) 78.8	2023	•	+
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023		1
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		Ļ
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2022		¥
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)		2022		1
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.8	2021	٠	+
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.76	2022	•	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	11.7	2022	٠	1
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	70.6	2018	٠	٠
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)	43.0	2023	٠	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)	20.1	2018	٠	٠
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.1	2005	•	•
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	67.7	2024	•	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2022		+
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2022		->
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2022		↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.1	2022	٠	↓
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		NA	•	•
public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		2020		
public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	13.8	2(1)(1		
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	13.8 52			
	52	2020 2021 2022	٠	•



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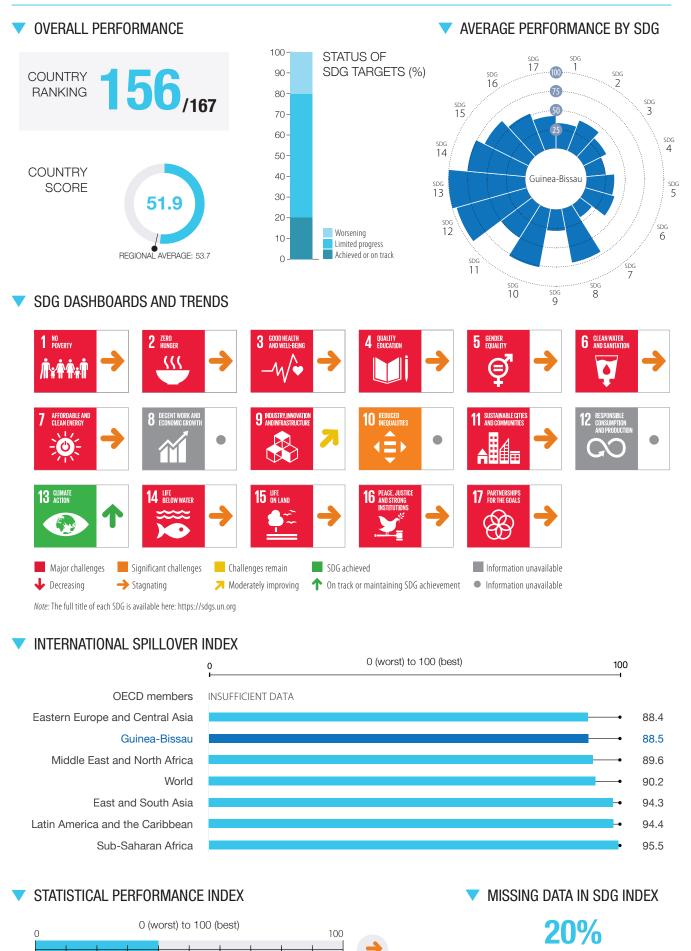
0 (worst) to 100 (best)

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SDC1 No Povorty	Value	Vear () ating	Tran
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year F 2024	-	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024	•	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	12.9	2021	٠	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	30.3	2018	٠	٠
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.2	2018	•	٠
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	9.5	2022	٠	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2021	•	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4	2022	٠	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	٠	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.3	2018	•	٠
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	553.4	2020	٠	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	31.0	2022	•	>
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2022	•	>
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	175.0		•	>
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.4	2022	•	Т
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.9	2019	•	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		2019	٠	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2021	•	4
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2021	•	7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	127.6		•	7
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2018	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage		2022 2021	•	- ->
(worst 0–100 best)				_
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.8	2023	•	7
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	48.5	2021	٠	7
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	81.5	2021		Я
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2021		->
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2021		7
SDG5 – Gender Equality	00.5	2021	-	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	37.7	2018	•	÷
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	40.7	2022	•	-
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2023	•	Ļ
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2024	•	7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	71.5	2022	•	7
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2022		->
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2021		1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	469.0			→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	46.8	2021	•	-
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2021	•	-
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.6	2022	•	7
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	3.0	2021	•	-
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	2.0	. = /		-
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.2	2022	•	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2022	•	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		2022	•	7
	5.2	2024		-
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		2027	-	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2022		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	0.58	2022 2018	•	→

Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best) I'he Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	33.9 23.4	2024 2022		•
Vobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	23.4	2022		
ogistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		2021		~
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	.) V	2021		7
		2023		•
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2022		4
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2022		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	0.0	2022	-	-
Gini coefficient	29.6	2018	•	
Palma ratio		2018		•
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	49.0	2020	٠	≁
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	27.7	2022	٠	⇒
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	47.3	2022	٠	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NA	NA	٠	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		•
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		1
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		->
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		-
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024	•	-
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) SDG13 – Climate Action	NA	NA	-	•
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	2022		-
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2022		*
CO ₂ emissions embodied in hippins (CO ₂ /Capita)		2021		
SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0	2025	-	-
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	693	2023	•	->
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2023	•	J.
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		->
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	19.4	2019	٠	+
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	٠	٠
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.7	2023	٠	⇒
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	90.4	2023	٠	1
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.89	2024	•	⇒
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	1.1	2022	٠	$\mathbf{+}$
mported deforestation (m²/capita)	2.0	2022	٠	→
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		NA	٠	٠
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2022	•	٠
Jnsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2019		٠
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2018		•
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)		2023		•
Children involved in child labor (%)	24.2	2016	•	•
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)		2023		•
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)		2024		≁
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2022		٠
limeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2022		٠
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.35	2022	٠	٠
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2.7	2022	٠	↓
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	٠
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	•	٠
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	58.6	2022	٠	1
ndex of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	69.2	2023	•	

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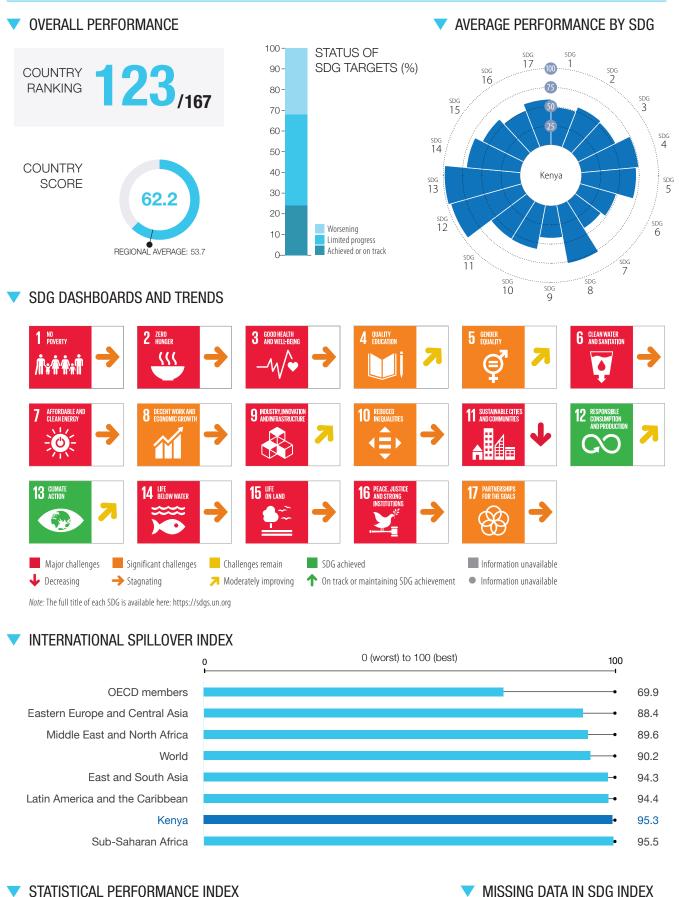
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 No Poverty	Value	Vear) ating	Trand
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year F 2024	-	irena
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024		÷
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	37.9	2021	•	$\mathbf{\Phi}$
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.7	2019	•	↓
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.1	2019	•	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)	11.5	2022	•	≁
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2021	•	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.5	2022	٠	>
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	٠	⇒
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	725.1	2020	٠	4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	33.6	2022	٠	>
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	71.9	2022	٠	7
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2022		>
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.6	2022	•	1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.9	2019	•	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		2019	٠	•
Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2021	•	>
life expectancy at birth (years)		2021	•	>
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2017		•
Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2019		•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage		2022 2021	•	₩ →
(worst 0–100 best)		N L A		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG4 – Quality Education				
² articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	26.9	2010	٠	٠
Vet primary enrollment rate (%)	69.4	2010	•	
ower secondary completion rate (%)		2010		•
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2022		-
5DG5 – Gender Equality			-	-
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	60.0	2018	•	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	48.8	2022	•	->
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2023	•	1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	9.8	2024	•	÷
5DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				-
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	61.8	2022	•	->
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2022		-
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2021		1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)		NA		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	35.8	2021	•	Л
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2021		J.
¹ O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2022	•	÷
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	8.3	2021	•	-
5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	0.0		-	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6 /	2022		
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2022		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		NA	•	•
	2.1	2024		•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		NIA		-
	NA	NA	•	•

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year R	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	74.7	2024	•	٠
Population using the internet (%)	31.6	2022	•	7
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	62.5	2022	•	1
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2023	٠	7
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) $$	0.0	2024	•	•
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2022	•	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *	0.0	2022	٠	٠
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	34.8	2018	•	٠
Palma ratio	1.3	2021	٠	٠
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	60.8	2020	٠	>
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	31.4	2022	٠	>
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	66.5	2022	٠	⇒
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	39.8	2020	٠	٠
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2015	٠	٠
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.5	2019	٠	٠
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	•	٠
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA		٠
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2022	•	1
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	0.0	2023	٠	٠
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.7	2023	٠	⇒
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	52.4	2023	٠	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	3.3	2018	٠	1
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	1.2	2003	•	٠
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.3	2003	٠	٠
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA		
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.5	2023	٠	>
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.91	2024	٠	1
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.7	2022	•	↓
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	NA	NA	٠	٠
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.1	2017	٠	٠
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	55.5	2017	٠	٠
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	46.0	2019	•	٠
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)	22.0	2023	•	⇒
Children involved in child labor (%)	17.2	2019	•	٠
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per $_{\star}$ 100,000 population)	0.0	2023	•	•
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	56.0	2024	•	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•	٠
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	٠	٠
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.3	2021	•	->
For bigh income and all OFCD DAC countries. International concessional	NA	NA		•
			~	-
public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	17 4	2010		
public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		2019	•	•
public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)	0	2021		•
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0 40.0		٠	• • •



2%



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



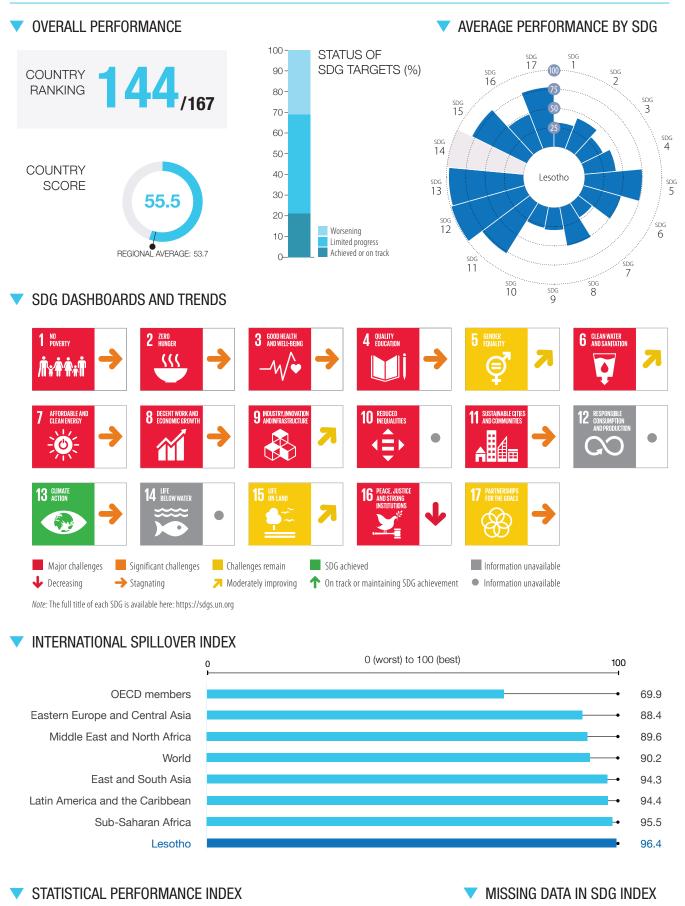
KENYA

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	20.9 2024 • 🔶
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	37.5 2024 🏼 🔶
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	27.8 2021 • 🔸
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.6 2022 • 个
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.9 2022 • ↑
Prevalence of obesity, $BMI \ge 30$ (% of adult population)	12.4 2022 • 🗸
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2021 ● → 1.4 2022 ● ↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2018
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.4 2021
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	0.4 2021
Aaternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	530.0 2020 🔸 🕹
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.4 2022 • 🔶
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	41.1 2022 😐 🎘
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	237.0 2022 🔹 🎘
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.5 2022 😐 🕇
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.0 2019 🔹 🔶
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	132 2019 •
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	28.2 2021 • 🔸
ife expectancy at birth (years)	61.4 2021 • •
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	43.8 2020 • 1
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89.3 2022 • 1
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	90 2022 ● → 53 2021 ● →
(worst 0–100 best) ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.5 2023 • 🔶
DG4 – Quality Education	4.3 2023
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA NA 🔍 🗨
et primary enrollment rate (%)	83.4 2012 🔍 🔍
ower secondary completion rate (%)	81.5 2016 😐 🔍
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	89.0 2022 😐 🎵
DG5 – Gender Equality	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	77.1 2020 🔸 个
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	85.2 2022 🔸 🔶
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	95.9 2023 • 个
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	23.3 2024 • 🔶
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	62.9 2022 • 🔶
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	36.5 2022 ● →
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	33.2 2021 ● →
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.1 2020
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	432.0 2024 • 🔶
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	76 5 0001
opulation with access to electricity (%)	76.5 2021
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ -(TWb)	23.9 2021 ● → 2.0 2022 ● →
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	4.0 2020 • →
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	
djusted GDP growth (%)	-2.3 2022 • •
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	5.0 2022 • • 79.2 2021 • ↑
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	5.6 2024
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.54 2022 ● ↓ 0.1 2018 ● →
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	16.3 2018 • •

5DG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year R	-	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2024		•
Population using the internet (%)		2022		7
Nobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2022		T
ogistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	2.6	2018	•	•
top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	25.5	2024	•	Τ
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2022	•	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4	2022	•	•
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	307	2021		4
Palma ratio		2021	-	-
5DG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	1.7	2021	-	-
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	50.8	2020	•	->
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μ g/m ³)		2020	•	Ĵ,
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022		Ĵ.
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		2022		•
5DG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	51.1	2020	-	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2010	•	
Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2010		
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2019		1
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	•	1
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024	•	•
Vitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		•
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2024		1
5DG13 – Climate Action	5.1			
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	2022	•	->
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)		2022	•	1
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2022	•	•
5DG14 – Life Below Water	0.0			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.4	2023	•	+
Dcean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2023	•	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2023	•	÷
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2010		1
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		1
Varine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018	•	•
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Nean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.6	2023	•	→
Nean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	•	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2024	•	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2	2022	•	7
mported deforestation (m ² /capita)		2022		1
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.9	2022	•	⇒
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.58	2022	•	→
Insentenced detainees (% of prison population)	41.0	2022	•	$\pmb{\downarrow}$
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	66.9	2014	•	٠
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)	31.0	2023	•	÷
Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	NA	٠	٠
xports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	* 0.0	2023	•	•
	F2 2	2024		
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)		2024		¥ 2
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2022	•	7
Fimeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2022	•	*
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.57	2022	•	•
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	63	2022		J.
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.3	2022	•	
public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	•
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	18.8	2021	•	↓
stiller countries. Government revenue excluding grunts (voor GDF)				
	* 0	2021	•	-
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	0	2021		1



17%



100



57.8

0 (worst) to 100 (best)

0

LESOTHO

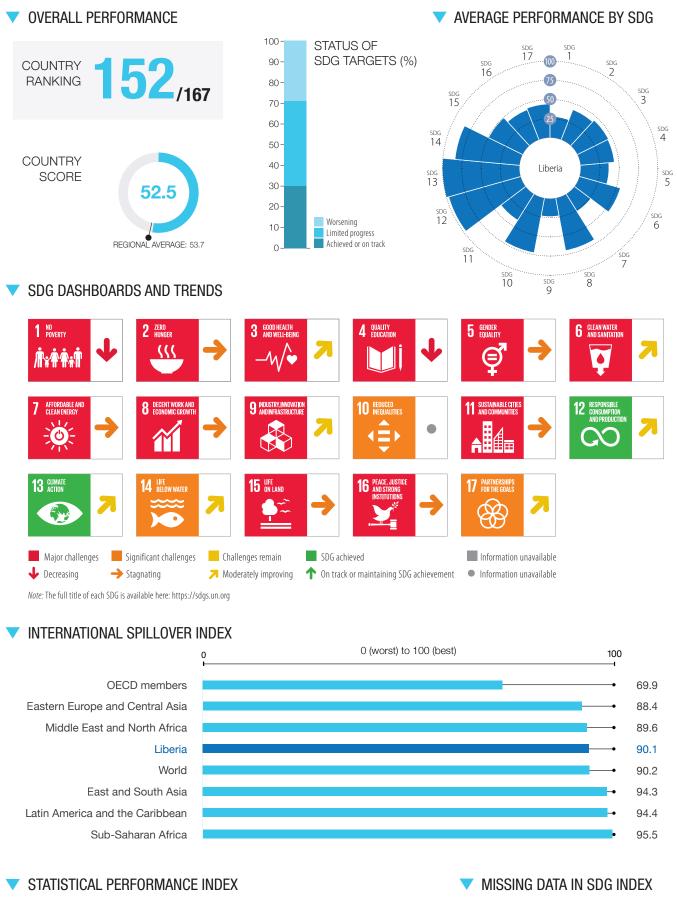
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty backgount ratio at \$2.15 (day (2017 PDP %)		Year Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024 • 2024 •	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	79.2	2024	-
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	46.0	2021 •	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2018	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2018 •	
Prevalence of obesity, $BMI \ge 30$ (% of adult population)	21.0	2022 😐	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2021 •	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.7	2022 🔸	⇒
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018 鱼	⇒
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1	2020 •	٠
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	566.2	2020 🔴	7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	35.3	2022 🔸	⇒
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	72.2	2022 🔸	⇒
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	661.0	2022 •	⇒
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	3.0	2022 🔸	1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	42.7	2019 鱼	7
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	288	2019 鱼	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	21.6	2021 •	7
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2021 •	>
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2020 🔴	T
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2018 😐	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	81	2022 😐	+
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2021 •	+
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.2	2022 •	+
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	38.2	2016 •	•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2023 •	+
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2017 🔸	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	89.7	2022 😐	7
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	82.8	2018 •	1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	120.3	2022 •	1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	78.8	2023 🔍	Ť
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	25.0	2024 😐	4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	74.0	2022 😐	>
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	50.3	2022 🔸	>
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.6	2021 🔍	Ť
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020 •	٠
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA •	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Population with access to electricity (%)		2021 🔸	7
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	41.1	2021 •	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	6.2	2022 •	⇒
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	4.6	2021 •	4
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-8.2	2022 •	٠
	1.6	2022 •	٠
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	15.6	2017 •	•
	45.6		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2024 •	→
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	16.1		→●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	16.1 NA	2024 • NA •	→●

5DG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year F	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	79.8	2024	•	٠
Population using the internet (%)	47.0	2022	٠	7
Nobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	67.1	2022	•	1
ogistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	2.0	2018	٠	٠
he Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of * top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2024	•	•
rticles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2022	•	→
xpenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2015	٠	٠
DG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ini coefficient	44.9	2017	٠	٠
alma ratio	2.4	2017	٠	٠
DG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
roportion of urban population living in slums (%)	25.6	2020	٠	1
nnual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	30.9	2022	٠	$\mathbf{\Phi}$
ccess to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	90.7	2022	•	7
opulation with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NA	NA		
DG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Nunicipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.1	2006	٠	٠
lectronic waste (kg/capita)	1.1	2019	•	٠
roduction-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	٠	٠
ir pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	٠	٠
roduction-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	٠	٠
litrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		NA	٠	٠
xports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2022	•	→
DG13 – Climate Action				
O ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		2022	٠	→
HG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		NA	•	•
O ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	•	•
DG14 – Life Below Water				
Aean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA		٠
Dean 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 or dredging (%)		NA	•	•
ish caught that are then discarded (%)		NA	•	•
Aarine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
DG15 – Life on Land				
Alean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	•	->
Alean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA	•	•
ed List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2024		T
ermanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2022	•	Т
nported deforestation (m ² /capita)	NA	NA		•
DG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		261		
lomicides (per 100,000 population)		2008	•	•
rime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		NA	٠	•
nsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2016	•	•
irth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2018	•	•
orruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)		2023	•	4
hildren involved in child labor (%)	13.9	2018	•	•
xports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per $\ _*$	0.0	2023	•	
100.000 population)				
100,000 population)	48.9	2024	•	*
ress Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	N.I.A	NA	•	•
ress Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) .ccess to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		NIA		•
ress Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) .ccess to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) imeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	-	-
ress Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) .ccess to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) imeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) xpropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA NA	٠	•
ress Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) .ccess to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) imeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) xpropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) DG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	NA NA	NA	•	•
ress Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) imeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) xpropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) iDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals isovernment spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA NA		•	•
100,000 population) tress Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) imeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) ixpropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 5DG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Evernment 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 10.6	NA	•	•
ress Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) imeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) xpropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) iDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals iovernment spending on health and education (% of GDP) or high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA 10.6 NA	NA 2022	•	• •
ress Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) imeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) xpropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) iDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) or 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 10.6 NA 37.9	NA 2022 NA 2022	•	• • •
ress Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) imeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) xpropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) iDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) or 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 10.6 NA 37.9 0	NA 2022 NA	•	• • • • • • •



5%

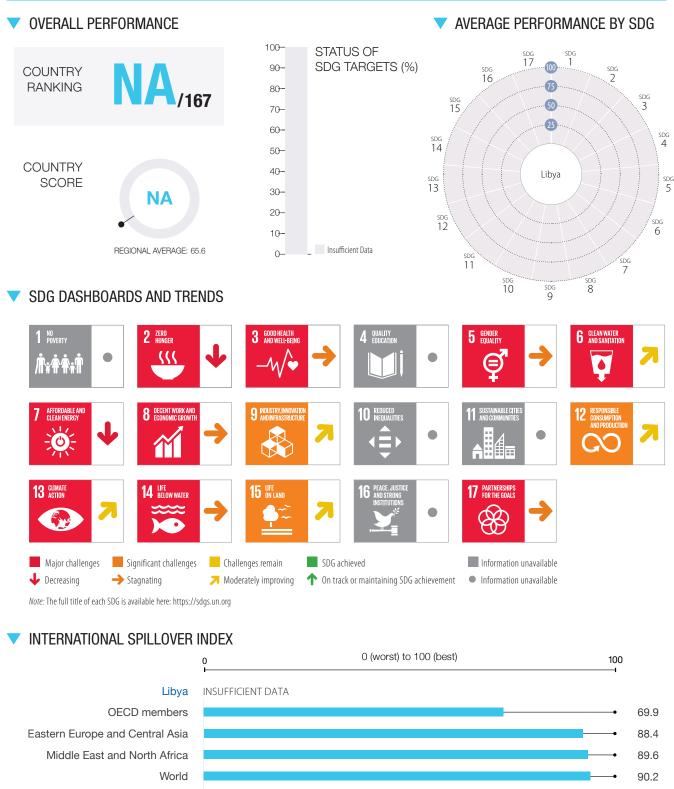




SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year Ra	ating	Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024		+
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	63.3	2024	•	4
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	38.4		•	4
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019	•	1
Prevalence of obesity, $BMI \ge 30$ (% of adult population)		2022		- 1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2021 2022	-	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2022		J
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	INA	IN/A	-	-
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	652.3	2020		4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	29.9		-	-
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2022		7
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	308.0			-
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2022		1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,		2022	•	-
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)	153	2019	•	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.3		•	1
life expectancy at birth (years)	60.7		•	->
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	130.8	2021	•	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	84.4	2020	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	79	2022	•	T
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	45	2021	•	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.5	2023	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education				
^P articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	69.1	2020	•	↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	68.9	2020	•	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	42.9	2017	•	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	77.5	2019	•	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	47.5	2019	•	÷
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	50.0	2022	•	-
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	88.9	2023	•	1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2024		-
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	75.6	2022	•	-
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2022	•	-
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2021	•	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020	•	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)		2024	•	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	29.8	2021	•	-
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2021	•	-
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output				
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2022	•	T
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	U.0	2021	-	-1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	0.1	2021		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2021	•	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	3.1 51.6	2022	•	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2021	•	-
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.46			J
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports		2022	•	1
(per million population)				-
/ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	5.4	2018	•	٠

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year F	-	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2024		•
Population using the internet (%)		2022		7
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2022		T
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		2023		~
top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		2024		•
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2022		->
	* 0.0	2022	•	•
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	25.2	2016		
Gini coefficient Palma ratio		2016		•
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	1.4	2016	-	-
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	63.9	2020		-
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m ³)		2020		7
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022		4
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		NA	•	•
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			-	-
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2007	•	٠
Electronic waste (kg/capita)		NA	٠	٠
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.4	2024	٠	⇒
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.2	2024	٠	1
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	7.1	2024	٠	⇒
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	0.4	2024	٠	1
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	٠	٠
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		2022		•
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2021		T
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	• 0.0	2023	•	•
SDG14 – Life Below Water	047	2022		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	•	T
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2023	•	*
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		1 4
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019 2019		T
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2019		-
SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0	2010	-	-
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.8	2023	•	+
Mean area that is protected in tensorial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	•	-
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023	•	1
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2021		Ļ
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)		2022		1
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.1	2012	٠	٠
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.47	2022	٠	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	60.5	2021	٠	⇒
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	66.3	2020	٠	٠
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)	25.0	2023	٠	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)	31.7	2020	٠	٠
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	* 0.0	2023	•	•
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	65.1	2024	•	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2022	•	7
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2022	•	->
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2022	•	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.7	2022	•	•
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA	•	•
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA		
	11/1			
	68	71171		
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021 2022		1





East and South Asia Latin America and the Caribbean Sub-Saharan Africa

▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



94.3

94.4

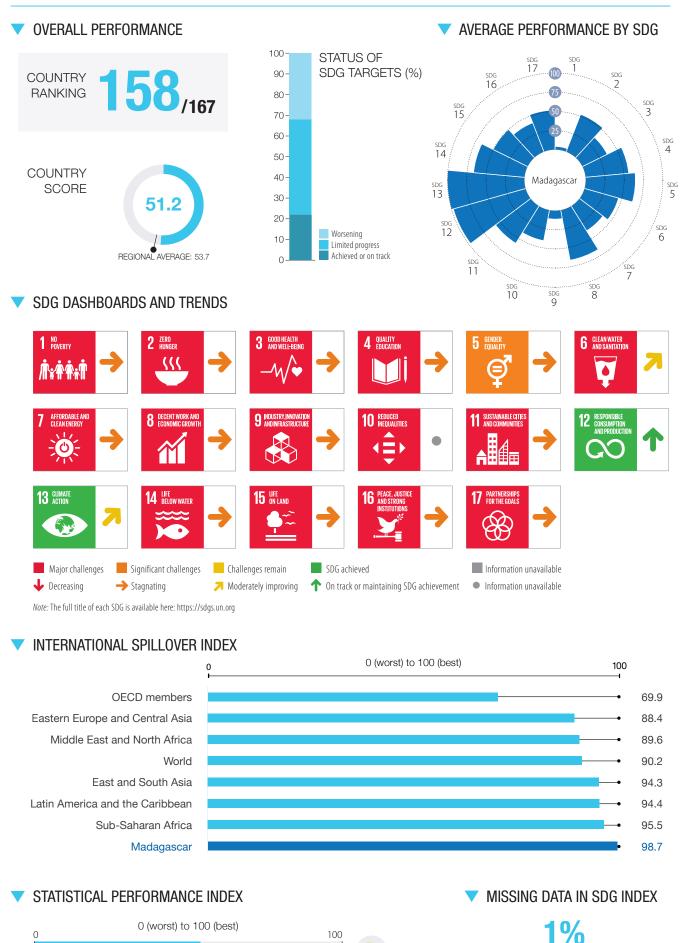
95.5



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	e Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	٠	٠
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	* NA	NA	٠	٠
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		1 202		4
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2014		•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2 2014		•
Prevalence of obesity, $BMI \ge 30$ (% of adult population)		2022		+
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		3 202		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022		7
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018	-	4
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	N/	NA	•	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	70 1	2020		-
Naternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		5 2020		1
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		3 2022		1
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		202		÷
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		NA		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	11/	1 11/1		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		5 2019	9 🔸	→
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	54	1 2019	9 🔸	٠
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	34.0) 202 ⁻	1 •	↓
ife expectancy at birth (years)		202		+
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	10.9	201	3 •	٠
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	9 2013	3	٠
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	73	3 2022	2	↓
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	62	2 202	1 🔸	÷
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0	2023	3 🔸	1
DG4 – Quality Education				
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA	•	•
et primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	NA	٠	٠
ower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	NA	٠	٠
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	٠	•
DG5 – Gender Equality				
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	24.0) 2014	4 🔸	→
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	117.4	1 2022	2	1
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	56.7	2023	3 🔴	⇒
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.5	5 2024	4 🔸	⇒
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	2022	2	1
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	92.1	2022	2 😐	⇒
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	817.1	202	1 •	⇒
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	9.6	5 2020) •	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,520.8	3 2024	4 😐	1
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
opulation with access to electricity (%)	70.2	2 202	1	↓
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	NA	NA	٠	٠
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.1	2022	2 •	→
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.0	2020) •	→
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
djusted GDP growth (%)		1 2022		•
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		3 2022 7 2012		•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2024		→
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports		NA 7 2018		•
(per million population) fictims of modern slavery embodied in imports				-
	35 3	8 2018	2	

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year R	-	
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) Population using the internet (%)		2024 2022		•
				T
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2022		T
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		2023	•	•
top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.1	2022		
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2022	•	7
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	-	•
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient		NA	•	•
Palma ratio	NA	NA	•	•
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		NA	•	•
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m ³)		2022	•	+
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		NA	•	•
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2011	•	•
Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019	•	•
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	•	/
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	•	Т
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		7
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		Т
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.5	2019	•	•
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		2022	•	*
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2021	•	Т
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	24,658.2	2019	•	•
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	•	?
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2023	•	4
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018	•	T
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		+
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		Т
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 (%)		2023	•	->
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA	•	•
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2024		T
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2022		T
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	5.7	2022	•	T
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		NA	٠	٠
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	90.0	2016	٠	٠
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA	•	٠
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)	18.0	2023	٠	→
Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.3	2011	•	•
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	40.6	2024	•	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		٠
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•	٠
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.8	2011	•	
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA	•	•
	NLA	NIA		~
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		NA		
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)	0	2021	•	•
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022		7
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	643	2023	-	

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Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	66.8 2024 • +	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	79.8 2024 🔹 🔶	Population using the internet (%)
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	51.0 2021 🔍 🕹	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	39.8 2021 🔹 🔹	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.2 2021 😐 🔍	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)
Prevalence of obesity, $BMI \ge 30$ (% of adult population)	4.3 2022 🔹 🔶	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2021 • 🕇	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.8 2022 • 🔶	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2018 🔹 🔶	Gini coefficient
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2021 • •	Palma ratio
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	391.5 2020 • 😕	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.0 2022 • →	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μ g/m ³)
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	65.8 2022 • •	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	233.0 2022 ● →	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.3 2022 🔸 🔶	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	26.02019 🔸 🔶	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita)
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	208 2019 • •	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.5 2021 鱼 🏓	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	64.52021 🔸 🔶	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	143.0 2019 🔹 🔍	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	45.8 2021 •	SDG13 – Climate Action
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	44 2022 🔍 🖊	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	35 2021 🔹 🔶	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)
(worst 0–100 best)	44 2023 • 考	CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) SDG4 – Quality Education	4.4 2023 • 🛪	SDG14 – Life Below Water
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	65.8 2022 🔍 🕇	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.7 2020 😐 🕹	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	32.8 2022 • 🔸	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	80.7 2022 • •	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	65.6 2020 🗕 🎵	SDG15 – Life on Land
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	00.0 2020	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	87.0 2022 😐 🕹	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	94.0 2023 • 个	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	18.5 2024 🔍 🔶	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	53.5 2022 • 🔶	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	14.8 2022 • 🔶	Homicides (per 100,000 population)
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	11.3 2021 • 个	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2020	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	73.1 2024 • 个	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)
Population with access to electricity (%)	35.1 2021 ● →	Children involved in child labor (%)
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	1.4 2021 • 🔶	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.9 2022 🔹 🔶	100,000 population)
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	30.7 2021 • 个	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	••••	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-7.8 2022 • •	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.6 2022	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)
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)	17.9 2017 🔍 🌒	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	1.8 2024 • 🕇	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.54 2022 🔹 🕹	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.1 2018 🔹 🔶	Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)
(per million population)		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 worst)
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	3.1 2018 • •	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)

nfrastructure Value Year Rating Trend oads (%) 49.8 2024 🔴 20.6 2022 🔴 -opulation) 24.1 2022 🔴 score (worst 1–5 best) . 1.8 2023 • nking: Average score of 0.0 2024 😐 1,000 population) 0.0 2022 🔴 -(% of GDP) 0.0 2017 🔴 42.6 2012 🔎 2.1 2012 • mmunities ms (%) 67.4 2020 • 1³) 13.8 2022 😐 -66.0 2022 • of urban population) transport in cities (%) 51.9 2020 😐 n and Production 0.4 2016 • 0.6 2019 ● . ,000 population) 0.3 2024 • 1 s per 1,000 population) 0.3 2024 • T apita) 10.0 2024 • 1 (kg/capita) 0.6 2024 • Ϯ 0.0 2023 • 1 cement production (tCO₂/capita) 0.2 2022 • Ϯ 0.1 2021 /capita) rts (kg/capita) 0.0 2023 • . mportant to biodiversity (%) 20.1 2023 orst 0–100 best) 53.5 2023 ● stocks (% of total catch) 8.1 2018 • 1 20.3 2019 😐 L ł 5.7 2019 😐 orts (per million population) 0.0 2018 • important to biodiversity (%) 26.6 2023 • important to biodiversity (%) 49.2 2023 • -) best) L 0.74 2024 • -year average) 0.9 2022 • Л 0.4 2022 • 1 Institutions NA NA 🔸 0.66 2022 J est) • 46.0 2021 • 7 en under age 5) 73.8 2021 🔸 ↓ st) 25.0 2023 鱼 36.7 2018 🔴 / constant million USD per 0.0 2023 • 54.1 2024 🔴 ↓ 0–1 best) 0.40 2022 • ↓ /orst 0–1 best) 0.39 2022 • -> mpensated (worst 0–1 best) 0.47 2022 • s ation (% of GDP) 3.9 2022 🔴 es: International concessional NA NA 🔍 nent assistance (% of GNI) iding grants (% of GDP) 11.1 2021 0 2021 st) best) 53.7 2022 🔴 7

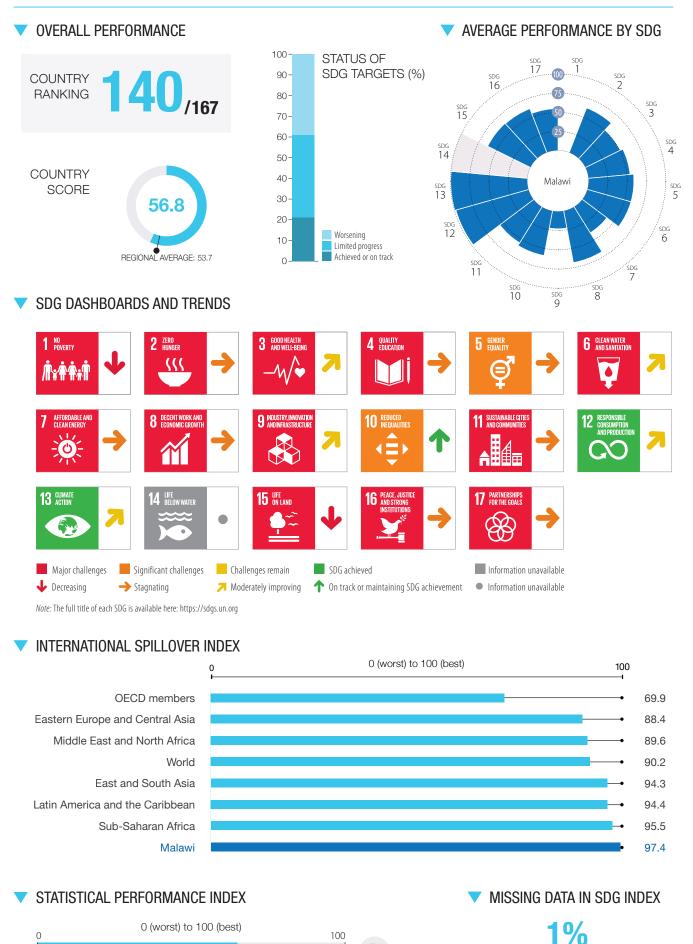
Country Profiles

82.8 2023 •

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable

NA = Data not available

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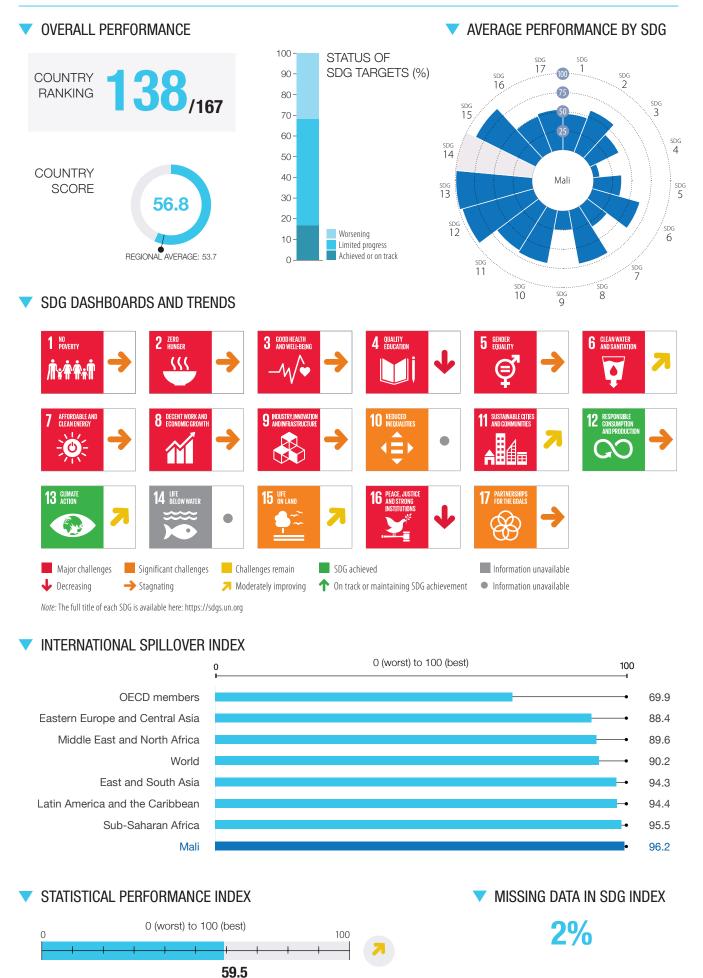
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Performance by Indicator

CDC1 No Deverter		V. D.	т
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year Rating	Irend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024	Ť
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	17.8	2021 •	≁
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	35.5	2020 🔸	⇒
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	2020 🔍	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI \ge 30 (% of adult population)		2022 •	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2021	+
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2018 • 2019 •	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	0.0	2019	-
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	380.7	2020 •	7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2022 •	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	40.1	2022 😐	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	125.0	2022 🔸	7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.8	2022 😐	1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.6	2019 鱼	7
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	149	2019 鱼	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2021 •	1
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2021	-
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2018 • 2020 •	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2020	J.
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2022 •	÷
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.3	2023 •	Ŧ
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA •	•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.2	2019 🔹	٠
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	22.0	2022 🔸	4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	76.8	2022 🔸	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	77.3	2019 😐	1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		2022 •	>
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2023 •	>
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.7	2024 🔴	->
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2022	7
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2022	^
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2021 • 2020 •	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3 H_2O$ eq/capita)		2020	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	50.2	2021 0	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	14.2	2021 •	+
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2021	↓
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.5	2022 •	ł
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	43.1	2021 •	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-7.2	2022 •	٠
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.9	2022 😐	٠
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	42.7	2021 •	7
	5.0	2024 •	+
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	0.50	2022 😐	7
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.52		
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports		2018 •	⇒

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		73.6	2024	٠	٠
Population using the internet (%)		27.7	2022	٠	7
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		38.3	2022	٠	7
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)		2.2	2018	٠	٠
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	*	0.0	2024	•	•
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		0.1	2022	•	⇒
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	*	0.0	2022	٠	٠
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities					
Gini coefficient		38.5	2019	٠	1
Palma ratio		1.7	2019	٠	٠
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities					
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		49.8	2020	٠	⇒
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)		20.2	2022	٠	4
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		76.6	2022	٠	4
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		23.0	2020	٠	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production					
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		0.2	2013	٠	٠
Electronic waste (kg/capita)			2019		٠
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)			2024		1
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)			2024		T
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)			2024		>
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)			2024		T
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	_	0.0	2022	•	T
SDG13 – Climate Action					
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /cap	oita)		2022		>
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)			2021		Т
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		0.0	2022	•	•
SDG14 – Life Below Water	2()				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA	•	•
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)			NA	•	•
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)			NA	•	•
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)			NA	•	•
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	\ \		NA		•
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
SDG15 – Life on Land	(0/)	70.0	2022		-
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity			2023		7
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (<i>%</i>)		2023		7
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)			2024		7
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)			2022		*
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)		2.6	2022	•	7
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		1.0	2015		
Homicides (per 100,000 population)			2012		
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)			2022		T
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)			2020		-
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)			2020		
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)			2023		-
Children involved in child labor (%)		14.0	2020	•	•
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)			2000	٠	٠
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)		64.5	2024	•	4
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		0.50	2022	٠	4
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		0.39	2022	•	1
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 be	st)	0.61	2022	•	7
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		4.7	2021	٠	↓
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concession	nal	NIA	NIA		
public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NА	NA	•	-
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		12.1	2021	٠	⇒
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)	*	0	2021	•	٠
		64.8	2022	٠	7
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)					



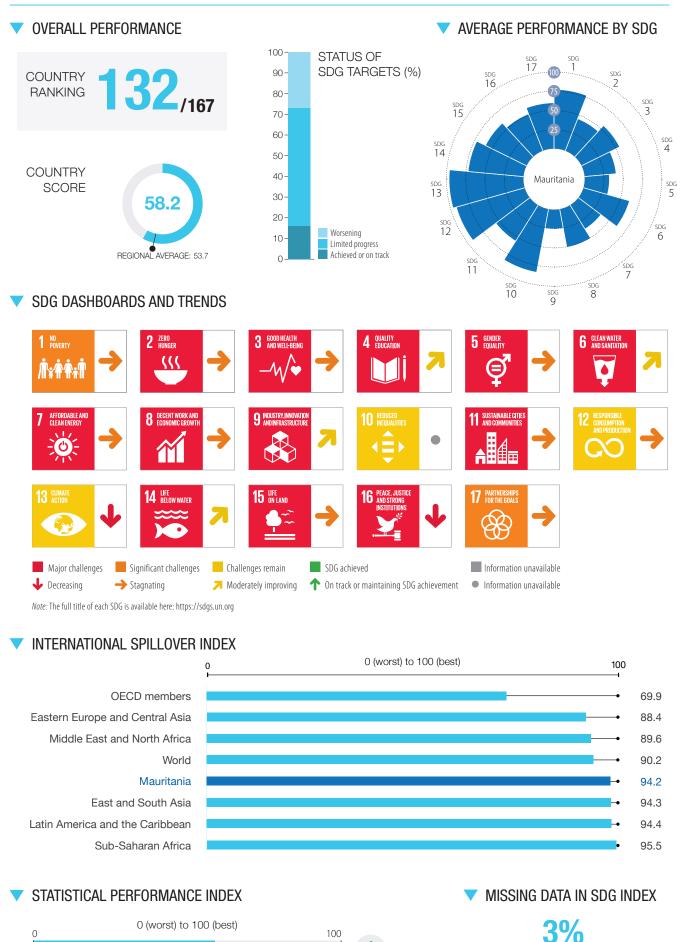


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SDG1 – No Poverty	\/alua	Year Rating	Trand
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024	7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024 •	-
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	12.8	2021 😐	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.8	2022 🔸	7
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.6	2022 🔸	7
Prevalence of obesity, $BMI \ge 30$ (% of adult population)	11.4	2022 😐	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2021 •	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.7	2022 😐	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6	2018 😐	7
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.5	2021 •	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		2020 🔴	->
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2022 •	>
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2022 😐	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2022 •	>
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3	2022 😐	T
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.3	2019 🔸	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	167	2019 鱼	٠
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.2	2021 •	7
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2021	+
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2021	+
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2018 •	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2022 •	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2021 •	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4	2023 •	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	12.4	2018 •	
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	42.4	2010	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	56.3	2018 🔸	٠
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	28.3	2017 🔸	٠
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	46.2	2020 •	4
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		2018 •	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	52.5	2022 🔸	+
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	62.9	2023 😐	+
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	28.6	2024 🔴	T
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	83.6	2022 😐	7
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	50.2	2022 🔸	>
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	8.0	2021 •	T
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020 •	٠
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	112.8	2024 •	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Population with access to electricity (%)	53.4	2021 🔸	7
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.9	2021 🔸	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.9	2022 •	⇒
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	7.3	2021 •	+
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.8	2022 •	٠
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.2	2022 😐	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	43.5	2021 •	7
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.2	2024 •	->
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.59	2022 😐	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		2018 •	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports		2018 •	

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year F	-	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2024		•
Population using the internet (%)		2022		7
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)		2022		T
Logistics Performance index: infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	2.0	2023	-	*
top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		2024		•
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2022		?
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2021	•	+
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient		2018		•
Palma ratio	1.5	2021	•	•
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				_
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		2020		
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m ³)		2022		7
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022		~
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	/5.5	2020	-	-
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.3	2012		
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2012		•
Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1 000 population)		2019		-
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024 2024		
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		Ś
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		•
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2024		
SDG13 – Climate Action	0.1	2015	-	-
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	03	2022	•	->
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2022	•	•
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fipsilis (ceo), capita) *		2023	•	•
SDG14 – Life Below Water	5.0			-
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		NA	•	•
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA		•
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		NA	•	٠
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA		٠
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	٠
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	61.6	2023	•	⇒
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	89.5	2023	•	1
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.98	2024	•	⇒
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2	2022	•	1
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)		2022	•	1
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.60	2022	٠	٠
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA		٠
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	86.7	2018	•	٠
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)	28.0	2023	•	$\pmb{\downarrow}$
Children involved in child labor (%)	13.2	2017	•	٠
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per * 100,000 population)	0.0	2023	•	•
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	50.6	2024		J.
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2024		
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2022		
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2022		•
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.00	LULL	-	-
	5.2	2022		~
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.3	2022	•	7
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	٠
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	15.0	2020	•	⇒
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst) *	0	2021	•	٠
	50.5	2022		7
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	59.5	ZUZZ	-	

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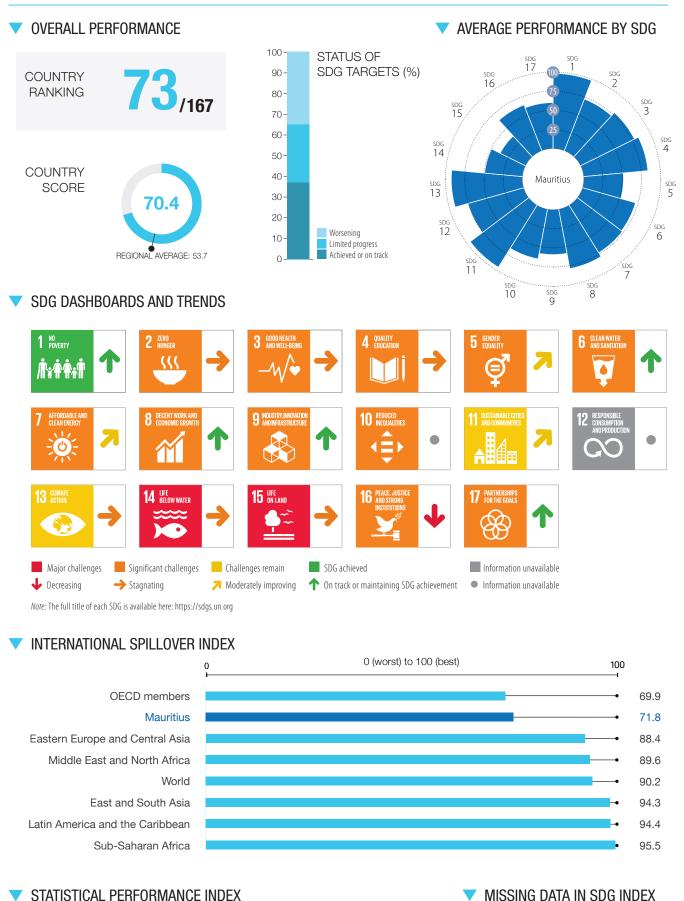
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year Rati	-	SDG9 – Indi
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024		Rural population
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) SDG2 – Zero Hunger	19.9	2024	• •	Population usin Mobile broadb
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	8.7	2021	4	Logistics Perfor
Prevalence of stuncting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2021		The Times High
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2022		top 3 univers
Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)	22.7	2022	•	Articles publish
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2021	7	Expenditure or
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.7	2022 🤇	N	SDG10 – Re
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2018 (• •	Gini coefficient
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2014		Palma ratio
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG11 – Su
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		2020		Proportion of u
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2022	_	Annual mean of Access to impr
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2022		Population wit
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2022		SDG12 – Re
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				Municipal solic
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.1	2019 🤇		Electronic wast
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	128	2019		Production-bas
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2021		Air pollution as
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2021 < 2021 <		Production-bas
Adolescent fertility rate (birth sper 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2021		Nitrogen emiss
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2021		Exports of plas
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2022	•	SDG13 – Cli
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	40	2021		CO ₂ emissions fr
(worst 0–100 best)	40	2021		GHG emissions
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3	2023 (• •	CO ₂ emissions SDG14 – Lif
SDG4 – Quality Education				Mean area that
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA 🖣	•	Ocean Health I
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	69.4	2019	•	Fish caught fro
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2019	_	Fish caught by
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	76.5	2021 (Fish caught that
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Marine biodive
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	22.4	2019	• •	SDG15 – Lif
(% of females aged 15 to 49)				Mean area that
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		2022		Mean area that
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2023		Red List Index
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	23.3	2024 (-	Permanent def
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	77.8	2022		Imported defo
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2022	R	SDG16 – Pe Homicides (pe
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2021		Crime is effecti
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		Unsentenced de
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	466.5	2024	• •	Birth registration
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Corruption Per
Population with access to electricity (%)	47.7	2021	• •	Children involv
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	48.3	2021 (• •	Exports of majo
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.7	2022 (• •	100,000 popu
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.3	2021	• •	Press Freedom
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Access to and a Timeliness of a
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.5	2022	•	Expropriations
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	32.0	2022		SDG17 – Pa
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	•	Government sp
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	10 5	2024	4	For high-incom
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2022		public finance
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports		2018	• •	Other countrie Corporate Tax H
(per million population) Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports				Statistical Perfo
(per 100,000 population)	9.6	2018		Index of countr

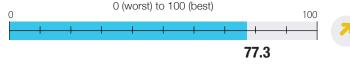
DG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
ural population with access to all-season roads (%)	57.7	2024	٠	٠
opulation using the internet (%)	44.4	2022	٠	7
Nobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	73.4	2022	٠	1
ogistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	2.0	2023	٠	7
he Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of * top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2024	•	•
rticles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2022	٠	→
xpenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2018	٠	
DG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ini coefficient	32.6	2014	•	٠
'alma ratio		2019		٠
DG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
roportion of urban population living in slums (%)	56.0	2020	•	-
Innual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu q/m^3$)		2022		-
ccess to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022		7
opulation with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		NA		
DG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	11/1	11/1	-	-
Aunicipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2000		
		2009 2019		
lectronic waste (kg/capita)				
roduction-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
ir pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		
roduction-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		-
litrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		
xports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.2	2022	-	
DG13 – Climate Action		20225		
O ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		2022		7
HG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2021		•
O ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	0.0	2023	•	•
DG14 – Life Below Water				
Aean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023		>
Dean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2023		+
ish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		T
ish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		T
ish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		7
Narine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	•	٠
iDG15 – Life on Land				
Nean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	11.2	2023	٠	>
Nean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	٠	⇒
ed List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97	2024	٠	⇒
ermanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2022	٠	1
mported deforestation (m ² /capita)	3.6	2022	٠	1
DG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
łomicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0	2020	•	٠
Trime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2022		•
Insentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2010		
irth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2010		
orruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)		2021		4
		2023		-
hildren involved in child labor (%)	14.0	2015	-	-
xports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per * 100,000 population)		2023		٠
ress Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	74.2	2024	٠	→
ccess to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.44	2022	٠	٠
	0.40	2022	٠	
imeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.31	2022	٠	٠
imeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) xpropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				
			٠	↓
xpropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) DG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	2.9	2022		
xpropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) DG17 – Partnerships for the Goals jovernment spending on health and education (% of GDP)				
xpropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) DG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		2022 NA	•	٠
xpropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) DG17 – Partnerships for the Goals isovernment spending on health and education (% of GDP) or high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA		•	•
xpropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 5DG17 – Partnerships for the Goals iovernment spending on health and education (% of GDP) or 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	NA NA	•	•
xpropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 5DG17 – Partnerships for the Goals iovernment spending on health and education (% of GDP) or 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 0	NA	•	•

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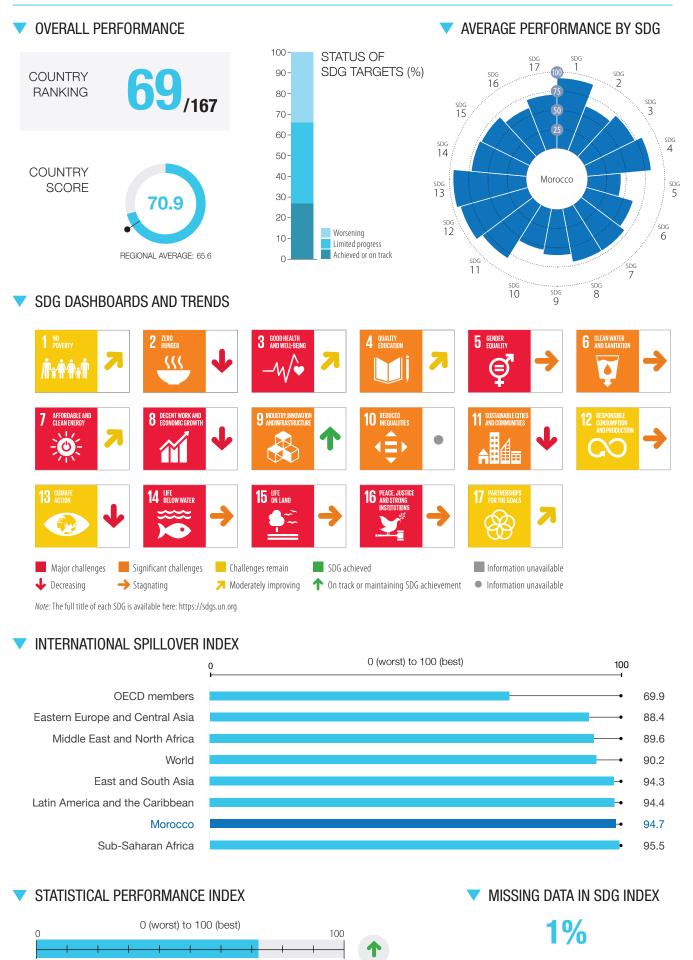
Sustainable Development Report 2024 🜔 The SDGs and the UN Summit of the Future

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SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024	5	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.5	2024	٠	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.8	2021	٠	⇒
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Prevalence of obesity, $BMI \ge 30$ (% of adult population)	19.2	2022	٠	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2021	٠	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	9.2	2022	٠	1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	٠	4
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2014	٠	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	84.4	2020	٠	↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.5	2022	٠	>
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	15.0	2022	٠	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12.0	2022	•	7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	٠	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.2	2019	•	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	35	2019	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.7	2021	•	1
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.6	2021	٠	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	19.9	2022	٠	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7	2021	٠	→
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2022	٠	⇒
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	66	2021	•	Ŧ
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.8	2023	•	7
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	62.1	2021	•	↓
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.7	2021	•	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	131.0	2021	٠	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.3	2021	٠	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	41.9	2014	•	7
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.1	2022	•	1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	62.8	2023	•	+
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.0	2024	•	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2022	٠	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2021		1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3 H ₂ O eq/capita)		NA	•	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.6	2021		1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2021		4
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2021	•	1
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	9.0	2020		J
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	9.0	2020	-	-
	2.2	2022		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2022		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		2022 2021	•	1
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)			-	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2024		Т
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports		2022 NIA	•	•
(per million population)	ΝA	NA	-	
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports		NA		

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year I		Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2024		
Population using the internet (%)		2022		T
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)		2022 2023		T
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	2.5	2025	-	
top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		2024		•
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2022		7
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2022	•	•
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient		2017		•
Palma ratio	1.6	2017	•	•
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		NA	•	-
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m ³)		2022	-	~
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022	-	
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1.0	2016		
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2016		
Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2019	•	•
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		NA		
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		NA		
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		NA		•
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2023	•	->
SDG13 – Climate Action	1.5	2025	-	-
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita	a) 33	2022		-
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		NA	•	
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2023	•	•
SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	11.1	2023	•	-
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2023	•	7
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		+
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	2008	٠	٠
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.8	2018	٠	٠
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 9.6	2023	٠	+
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.38	2024	٠	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2022	٠	1
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	NA	NA		٠
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.2	2022	•	+
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.83	2022	٠	٠
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	52.1	2022	٠	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)	51.0	2023	•	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	* 0.0	2023	•	•
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	65.6	2024	•	Ť
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2022	•	
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2022	•	•
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2022		•
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.00		-	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.0	2022		7
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessiona		2022	-	
public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	•
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	23.8	2022	•	1
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)	81	2021	•	٠
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	77.3	2022	•	7
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0-100 best)	89.7	2023	•	٠

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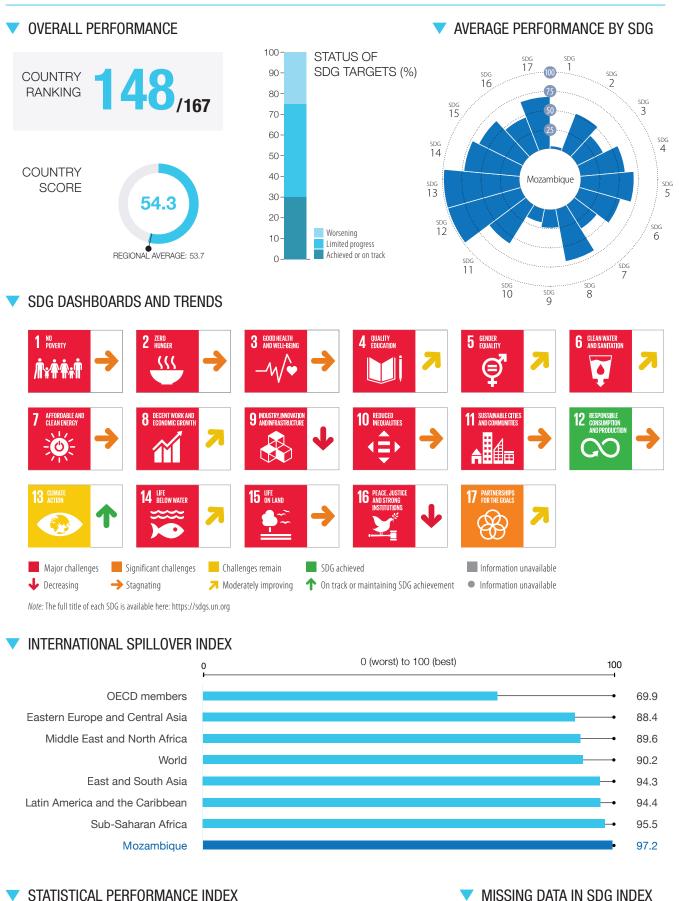
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year F	-	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024		T
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	7.6	2024	•	-
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	6.2	2021		→
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2021 2019	-	-
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		•
Prevalence of washing in children under 9 years of age (76) Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)		2019	-	Ť
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2022		-
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2021	•	Ļ
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018	•	Ţ
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2021	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			-	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	71.9	2020	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2022	٠	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2022	•	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2022		+
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2022	٠	1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.1	2019	•	÷
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	67	2019	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	18.6	2021	٠	>
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.0		٠	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2018		٠
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2018		•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage		2022 2021		Т 7
(worst 0–100 best)				
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.5	2023	•	4
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		2022		1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2022	-	T
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2022	•	7
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.5	2022	•	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		2018	•	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	73.6		•	7
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2023	•	*
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.3	2024	-	_
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	07.0	2022		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2022	•	-
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2022	•	م
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2021		7
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	730.5	2024	•	7
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	100.0	2024		
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0			T
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	98.2 1.7	2021	•	7
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	70	2020		4
הכווכייימטוכ פוופועץ share וודנטנמו ווומו פוופועץ נטווגעוווףנוטוו (%)	1.9	2020	-	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		2022		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-211	2022		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.1	2022		-
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		2022 2021	•	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	2.3 44.4	2021	•	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.3 44.4 9.7	2021 2024	•	•
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)	2.3 44.4 9.7 0.57	2021	•	• ↓ ↓

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year R	{ating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.1	2024	٠	٠
Population using the internet (%)	90.7	2022	•	1
Nobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	88.6	2022	٠	1
ogistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	•	٠
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	27.2	2024	•	1
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2022		7
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	2010	٠	٠
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	39.5	2013	•	٠
Palma ratio	1.8	2013	٠	٠
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	10.9	2020	•	>
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m ³)	21.5	2022	•	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	93.8	2022	•	⇒
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	66.4	2020	•	٠
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2014	•	٠
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	4.6	2019	•	٠
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.7	2024	•	→
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	1.4	2024	•	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	14.2	2024	•	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		->
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2022		1
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.8	2022	•	->
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2022		4
CO ₂ emissions embodied in mports (CO ₂ , capita)		2021		•
SDG14 – Life Below Water	-	202		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	556	2023		7
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2023		-
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2023		4
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		7
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		4
Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2019		-
SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0	2010	Ť	
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	595	2023		7
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023		•
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2024		7
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2022		*
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	3.8	2022	•	T
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2022		+
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2022		+
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2021		1
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.9	2018	•	٠
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)	38.0	2023	٠	>
Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	NA	•	٠
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.1	2023	•	•
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	46.0	2024	•	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2024		-
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2022		4
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2022		1
	0.55	ZUZZ	•	-
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	2.0			
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.0	2022	•	N
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)	26.9	2022	•	1
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst) *		2022		
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	0	2021	-	1
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		2022		•

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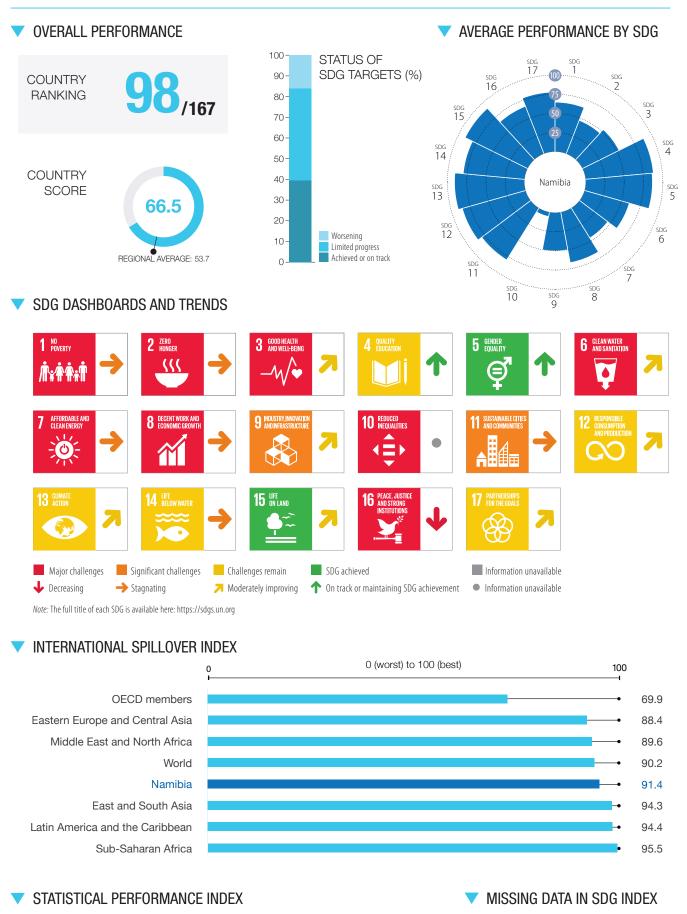
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year Rating 2024	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024	÷
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	00.0	2021 -	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	30.5	2021 •	7
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2020 •	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.9	2020 •	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	10.3	2022 😐	$\mathbf{\Psi}$
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2021 •	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.0	2022 🔍	⇒
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018 鱼	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.5	2021 •	٠
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	127.1	2020 😐	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.7	2022 🔴	>
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	66.2	2022 🔴	7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	361.0	2022 🔸	⇒
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	3.2	2022 🔴	7
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	30.6	2019 鱼	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	228	2019 鱼	٠
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.1	2021 •	1
Life expectancy at birth (years)	59.3	2021 😐	>
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	158.0	2021 •	>
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2023 🔴	+
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	67	2022 •	+
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2021 •	>
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.7	2023 😐	Т
SDG4 – Quality Education			
^a articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA •	٠
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2022 •	T
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2022 😐	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	70.1	2020 •	+
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		2015 •	7
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	73.5	2022 •	4
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2023 🔍	T
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	43.2	2024 •	<u> </u>
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	63.2	2022 🔴	7
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	37.4	2022 •	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.8	2021 •	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	20.0	2020 🔸	٠
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H_2O eq/capita)	124.8	2024 •	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Population with access to electricity (%)	31.5	2021 •	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	5.4	2021 🔸	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.4	2022 •	⇒
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	15.4	2020 🔴	4
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-7.3	2022 •	٠
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.0	2022 •	٠
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	49.5	2021 •	•
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.7	2024 •	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2022 •	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		2018	↑

Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	Value	Year R	Rating	Trend
and population manaceess to an season roads (70)	57.0	2024	•	٠
Population using the internet (%)	21.2	2022	٠	→
Nobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	23.2	2022	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$
ogistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2016	٠	٠
the Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	25.5	2024	•	•
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2022	•	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2015	•	٠
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	50.5	2019	•	→
Palma ratio	3.2	2019	•	
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	55.0	2020	•	→
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m ³)		2022		->
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022		7
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		2020		•
5DG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	57.7	2020	-	-
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.2	2014		
Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2014		
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)				-
		2024 2024		7
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				• • •
		2024 2024		7
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		1
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2023	•	7
	0.0	2022	-	
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		2022		
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2021		T
	1,106.9	2023	•	•
SDG14 – Life Below Water		200	-	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023		~
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2023		*
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		T
ish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		T
ish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		Т
Narine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
5DG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.2	2023	٠	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	64.5	2023	•	→
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.78	2024	٠	$\mathbf{\Phi}$
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.5	2022	•	⇒
mported deforestation (m ² /capita)	1.2	2022	•	1
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.6	2011	•	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2022	•	•
Insentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2017	•	•
Sirth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2017		
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)		2013		J.
Children involved in child labor (%)		2023 NA	-	-
בוווערפור ווועטועפע ווו כווווע ומטטר (%)	INA	INA	-	-
wants of major convention - Lucrose (TN/	* 0.0	2023	•	•
100,000 population)				$\mathbf{+}$
100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)		2024		
100,000 population)		2024 2022	•	•
100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	0.44		•	•
100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Fineliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.44 0.43	2022	•	•
100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.44 0.43 0.34	2022 2022 2022	•	•
100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	0.44 0.43 0.34	2022 2022	•	•
100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.44 0.43 0.34 9.6 NA	2022 2022 2022 2021 2021 NA	•	•
100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Evernment spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.44 0.43 0.34 9.6 NA	2022 2022 2022 2021	•	• • • •
100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Fimeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Forporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)	0.44 0.43 0.34 9.6 NA 25.1	2022 2022 2022 2021 2021 NA	•	• • • •
100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Fimeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.44 0.43 0.34 9.6 NA 25.1 * 0	2022 2022 2022 2021 2021 NA 2021	•	• • • • • • •

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable

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4%



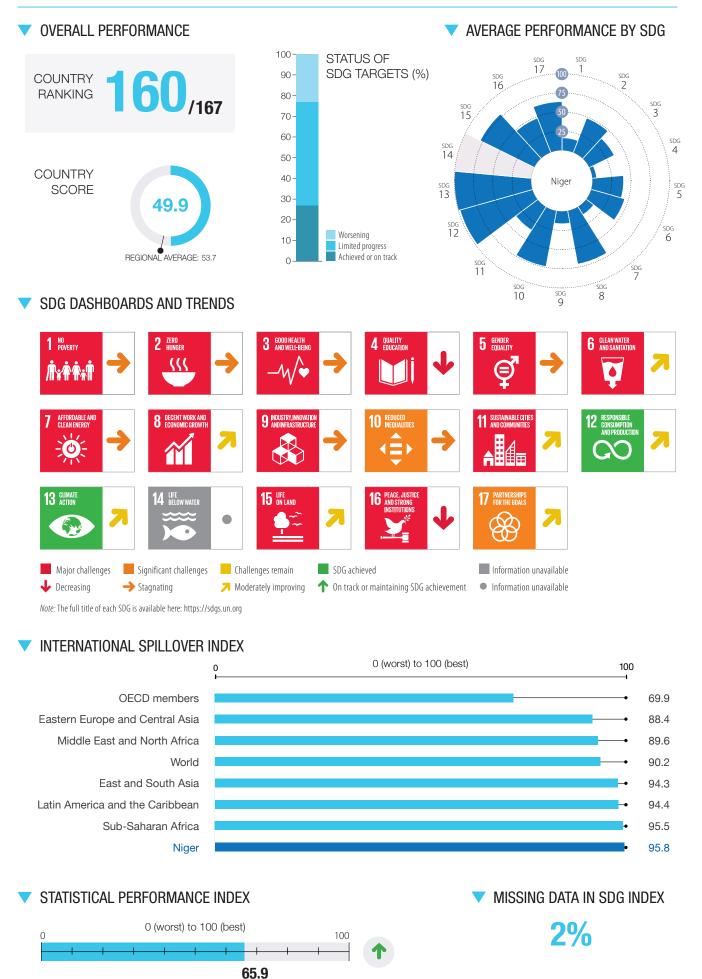
0 (worst) to 100 (best) 100 100 56.1

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SDG1 – No Poverty		Year R	lating	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024 2024	-	ナ
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	20.0	2024	-	-
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	171	2021	•	7
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2021		•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2013		•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)		2022	•	Ť
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		NA	•	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022	•	+
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018	•	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2020		•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	214.6	2020	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2022		7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	37.9	2022	•	7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	450.0	2022	•	7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	2.4	2022	•	7
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.6	2019	•	7
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	142	2019	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.0	2021	٠	1
Life expectancy at birth (years)	59.3	2021	٠	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	63.9	2016	٠	٠
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	88.2	2013	٠	٠
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	2022	٠	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	63	2021	•	⇒
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.1	2023	•	7
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	77.3	2022	•	1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.4	2018	٠	٠
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	96.5	2022	٠	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	95.6	2021	•	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	80.4	2013	•	1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	108.0	2022	٠	1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2023	٠	1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	44.2	2024	•	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	85.9	2022	٠	>
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	35.8	2022	٠	+
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2021		1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		٠
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	490.8	2024	•	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	55.2	2021	•	+
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2021	•	+
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2022	•	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	21.0	2020	•	->
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2022	•	٠
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.4	2022	•	٠
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		2021	•	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2024	•	•
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports		2022 2018	•	•
(per million population) Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports			•	-
(per 100,000 population)	20.9	2018	-	

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year R	lating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2024		٠
Population using the internet (%)		2022		1
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2022		T
ogistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	2023	•	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	25.5	2024	•	•
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2022	•	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4	2014	•	٠
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	59.1	2015	٠	٠
Palma ratio	5.5	2015	•	٠
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	41.4	2018	٠	٠
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	17.3	2022	•	>
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.1	2022	•	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NA	NA		•
5DG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Nunicipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		NA	٠	٠
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.4	2019	•	•
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		1
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.1	2024	•	1
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024	٠	+
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		T
exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.0	2023	•	+
5DG13 – Climate Action				
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		2022		1
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2021		7
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2023	•	٠
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	83.0	2023	•	->
Dcean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	81.7	2023	•	1
ish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		1
ish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		+
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	•	•
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.2	2023	٠	1
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.7	2023	•	1
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.97	2024	٠	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2022	•	1
mported deforestation (m ² /capita)	6.6	2022	٠	1
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
lomicides (per 100,000 population)	12.5	2021	٠	٠
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.71	2022	•	٠
Insentenced detainees (% of prison population)	3.2	2016	•	٠
irth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	78.1	2016	•	٠
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)	49.0	2023	•	4
Children involved in child labor (%)	NA	NA	٠	٠
xports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	• 0.0	2023	•	•
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	74.2	2024	•	->
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2022	•	
Fimeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2022	•	•
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2022		
5DG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.04	2022	-	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.0	2022		•
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	13.8	2022	•	
public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	٠
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	30.1	2021	٠	→
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)	÷ О	2021	•	
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	56.1	2022	•	7
ndex of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	81.3	2023	•	٠

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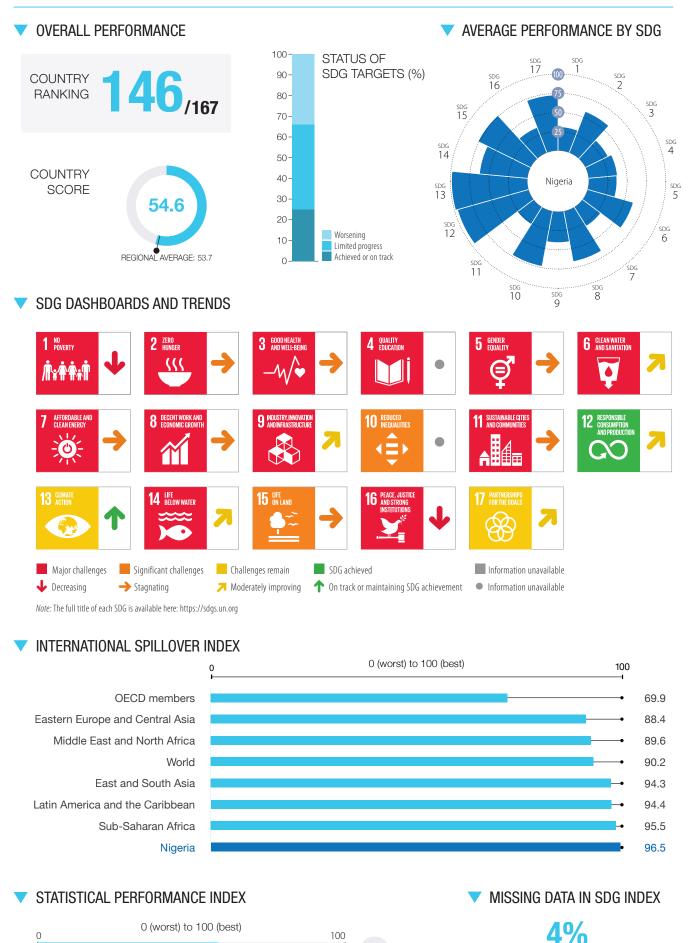


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SDC1 No Dovortu	Velue Very Datia Trans
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	Value Year Rating Treno 48.4 2024 ● →
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	81.0 2024
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	16.1 2021 🔍 🕹
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	47.7 2022 • 4
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.9 2022 • 🎵
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	6.0 2022 • 🔶
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2021 • 🛧
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.6 2022 🔹 🔶
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0 2018 鱼 🦊
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	9.6 2019 😐 🕚
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	441.1 2020 🔸 🔶
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	34.4 2022 🔸 🔶
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	117.3 2022 🔸 🔶
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	77.0 2022 🔸 🔶
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2022 • 🕇
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.0 2019 🔹 🔶
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	213 2019 • •
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	24.9 2021 🏼 🔶
ife expectancy at birth (years)	61.62021 🌒 🔶
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	150.3 2020 🔹 🦊
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	43.7 2021 鱼 🔶
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	652022 🔸 🦊
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	35 2021 ● →
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.6 2023 🏾 🗾
SDG4 – Quality Education	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	20.8 2021 🌒 🦊
let primary enrollment rate (%)	60.4 2023 🔹 🦊
ower secondary completion rate (%)	16.0 2021 🔸 🔶
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	48.2 2022 鱼 🔹
5DG5 – Gender Equality	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	36.9 2020 🔹 🕹
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	54.52022 🔹 🔶
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	73.8 2023 🌒 🕇
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	30.7 2023 😐 个
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	48.9 2022 🔹 🔶
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	16.4 2022 🔸 🔶
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	11.0 2021 🌒 🕇
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2020 • •
carce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3 H_2O$ eq/capita)	98.5 2024 🌒 🕇
5DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	
Population with access to electricity (%)	18.6 2021 🔹 🔶
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	3.0 2021 • 🔶
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	3.9 2022 • 🔶
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.8 2020 🏼 🔶
5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.8 2022 • •
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.6 2022
	15.5 2017
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	15.5 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)	
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, ages 15+)	0.5 2024 • 🕇
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year F	-	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2024		•
Population using the internet (%)		2022		7
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2022		1
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	2.0	2018	•	•
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		2024		•
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2022		•
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *	0.0	2022	•	•
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient		2018		•
Palma ratio	1.3	2021	•	-
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	70.4	2010		
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		2018		
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m ³)		2022		7
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022		~
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	16.9	2020	-	-
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	NLA	NIA		
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		NA		•
Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based air pollution (DALVs per 1,000 population)		2019		•
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024 2024		1
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		•
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		•
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2024		•
SDG13 – Climate Action	0.0	-322	-	-
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2022	•	-
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2022	•	1
CO ₂ emissions embodied in mports (CO ₂ cupita)		2021	•	•
SDG14 – Life Below Water	5.0			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		NA	•	•
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA		•
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		NA	•	٠
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA		٠
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	٠
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.7	2023	•	7
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.2	2023	•	1
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.93	2024	•	⇒
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2022	•	1
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)		2022		1
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.4	2012	٠	٠
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.69	2022	•	٠
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	56.0	2019	•	٠
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	65.9	2021	•	٠
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)	32.0	2023	•	$\pmb{\downarrow}$
Children involved in child labor (%)	34.4	2012	•	٠
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	0.0	2023	•	•
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	597	2024	•	÷
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2024		
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2022		
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2022		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.51	LULL	-	-
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.7	2022		-
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.2	2022	•	-
public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	٠
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst) *	0	2021	•	
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	65.9	2022	•	T

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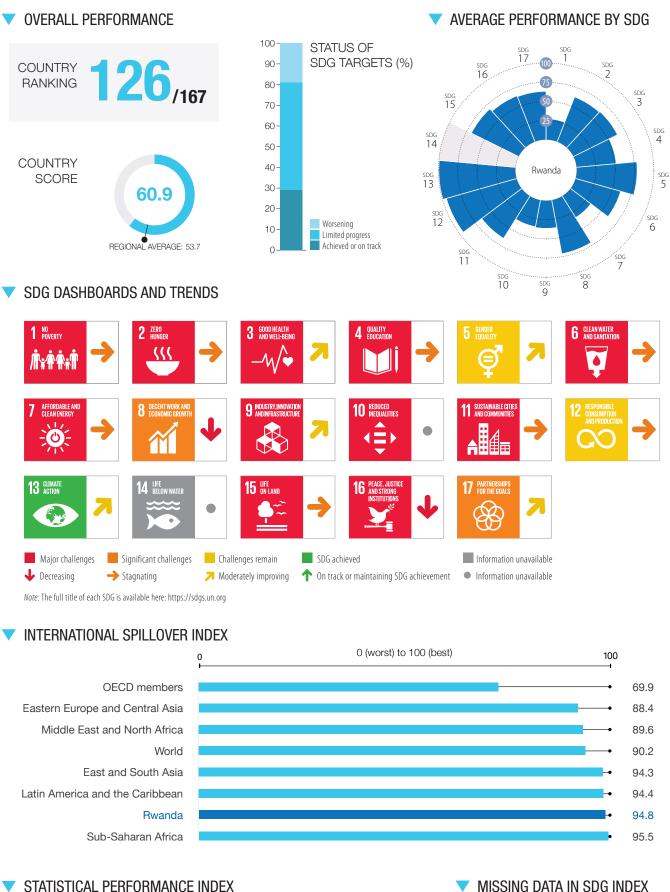
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SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	31.4 2	-	↓
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	49.0 2	2024 🔴	$\mathbf{\Phi}$
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	15.9 2	2021 🔍	4
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.5 2	2020 🔴	>
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2020 😐	1
Prevalence of obesity, $BMI \ge 30$ (% of adult population)	12.4 2		+
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.0 2		1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.7 2		>
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018	4
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	14.4 2	2021 😐	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	4 0 4 7 0 0		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1,047.0 2		+
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2022	→ →
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	107.2 2		7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	219.0 2		-
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	NA		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		2019 😐	1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	165 2	2019 🔴	٠
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.2 2	2021 •	7
Life expectancy at birth (years)	52.7 2	2021 😐	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	74.6 2	2020 •	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	50.7 2	2022 •	٠
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	60 2	2022 •	7
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	38 2	2021 •	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9 2	2023 🔴	$\mathbf{\Phi}$
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA •	•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	64.4 2	2010 •	٠
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	45.9 2	2010 •	٠
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	75.0 2	2018 🔴	٠
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	35.6 2	2018 鱼	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	75.4 2	2022 🔴	7
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	79.2 2	2023 •	>
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	3.9 2	2024 🔴	4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	79.6 2	2022 🔴	7
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	46.6 2	2022 🔴	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	9.7 2		1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.2 2		•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	69.9 2	2024 •	T
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Population with access to electricity (%)	59.5 2		->
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	16.8 2	2021 •	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO_2/TWh)	3.5 2	2022 •	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	5.6 2	2020 •	4
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.0 2	2022 🔴	٠
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.8 2	2022 😐	٠
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 2	2021 •	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.5 2	2024 •	Ť
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.45 2	2022 🔴	⇒
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2	2018 •	→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports	582	2018 •	•

5DG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year	Rating Tr
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	92.0 202	4 🔴
Population using the internet (%)	35.5 202	2 🔸 🖣
Nobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	41.4 202	2 🔴
ogistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	2.4 202	3 🔴 •
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		
top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	33.4 202	4 🔍 '
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 202	2 🔸 •
expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 201	9 🔴
5DG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Gini coefficient	35.1 201	8 🔴
Palma ratio	1.4 201	8 🔴
5DG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	49.0 202	0 🔸 •
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	67.5 202	2 🔸 •
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	15.5 202	2 🔴
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	31.5 202	0 🔴
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5 200	9 🔴
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	2.3 201	
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.3 202	
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.4 202	
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	9.9 202	
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	0.8 202	4 • •
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 202	
5DG13 – Climate Action		
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita	a) 0.6 202	2 • •
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3 202	
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	687.2 202	
SDG14 – Life Below Water	007.2 202	
Vean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0 202	2 🔴 🕯
Dcean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	31.2 202	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	10.2 201	
Fish caught how overexplored of compsed stocks (% of total catch)	16.6 201	
Fish caught by trawing of dreaging (%)	0.2 201	
Varine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 201	
SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0 201	0
) 79.9 202	2
Vean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		-
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.85 202	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.5 202	
mported deforestation (m ² /capita)	1.0 202	2 • •
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	21.7 201	9 🔴
	0 52 202	2 🔸 י
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.53 202	-
	72.4 202	2 🔍 '
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		
Trime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Insentenced detainees (% of prison population)	72.4 202	1 🔸
Trime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Jnsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	72.4 202 57.3 202	1 • 3 • •
Trime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Jnsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best) Thildren involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	72.4 202. 57.3 202 25.0 202	1 • 3 • 1 •
Trime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Jnsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	72.4 202. 57.3 202 25.0 202. 31.5 202 0.0 202.	1 • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Time is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Jnsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	72.4 202. 57.3 202 25.0 202. 31.5 202 0.0 202. 51.0 202.	1 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Time is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Jnsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	72.4 202. 57.3 202 25.0 202. 31.5 202 0.0 202. 51.0 202. 0.57 202.	1 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Time is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Jnsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Fineliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	72.4 202. 57.3 202 25.0 202 31.5 202 0.0 202 51.0 202 51.0 202 0.57 202 0.33 202	1 • 3 • 1 • 2 • 4 • 2 • 2 •
Trime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Jnsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Exporpriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	72.4 202. 57.3 202 25.0 202 31.5 202 0.0 202 51.0 202 51.0 202 0.57 202 0.33 202	1 • 3 • 1 • 2 • 4 • 2 • 2 •
Trime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) Jnsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Fineliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	72.4 202. 57.3 202 25.0 202. 31.5 202 0.0 202. 51.0 202. 0.57 202. 0.33 202. 0.46 202.	1 • 3 • 1 • 2 • 4 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 • 2 •
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STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



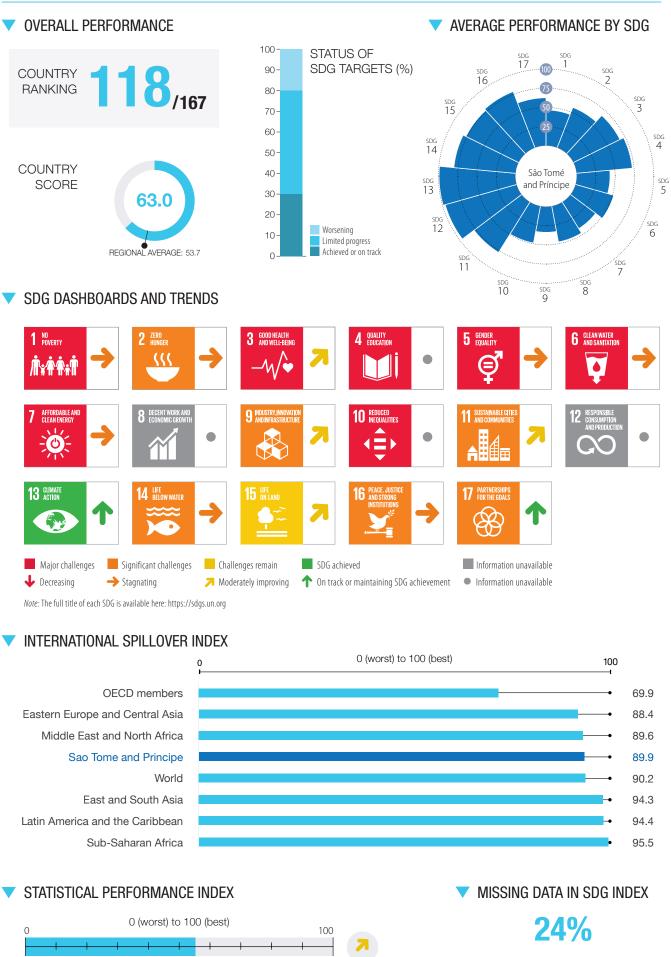
RWANDA

Performance by Indicator

Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) 33.1 2020 31.1 2020 Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) 1.1 2020 4 Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) 1.1 2020 4 Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) 1.2 2020 4 Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) 0.6 2018 5 Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) 0.6 2018 7 Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) 0.6 2018 7 Neonatal mortality rate (per 1.000 live births) 7.0 2022 7 Neonatal mortality rate (per 1.000 live births) 1.8 2020 7 New HU infections (per 1.000 winelet age ad 30–70 years (%) 2.0 2020 7 Age-standardized death rate attributable to household ai pollution and mabient ai pollution (per 100000 population) 1.6 2019 7 Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) 1.6 2010 7 7 Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) 1.6 2010 7 7 Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) 1.6 2010 7 7 Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) 1.6 2010 7 7				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) \$7.9 2024 \$7 SD62 - Zero Hunger ************************************	•		-	Trend
SDG2 - Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernounshment (%) 31.6 2021 Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) 31.1 2020 Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) 11.1 2020 Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) 11.1 2020 Prevalence of obesity, BML = 30 (% of adult population) 49 2022 Prevalence of obesity, BML = 30 (% of adult population) 49 2022 Prevalence of the set of harvested land) 15.020 Prevalence of the set of harvested land) 50.20 20.021 Prevalence of the set of harvested land) 50.20 20.021 Prevalence of unders (per 1.000 like births) 25.89 2020 Prevalence of unders (per 1.000 like births) 17.0 2022 Prevalence of unders (per 1.000 like births) 18.0 20.202 Prevalence of unders (per 1.000 like births) 18.0 20.202 Prevalence of unders (per 1.000 like births) 18.0 20.202 Prevalence of unders (per 1.000 like births) 18.0 20.201 Prevalence of unders (per 1.000 like births) 18.0 20.201 Prevalence of unders (per 1.000 like births) 20.201 Prevalence of unders (per 1.000 like births) 20.201 Prevalence of unders (per 1.0000 population) 116.2021 <				3
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SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) -2.8 2022 Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) 4.3 2022 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 Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) 14.8 2024 Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) 0.67 2022 Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) 0.1 2018		1.6	2022 •	7
Adjusted GDP growth (%) -2.8 2022 • Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) 4.3 2022 • 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 • Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) 14.8 2024 • Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) 0.67 2022 • Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) 0.1 2018 •	Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	8.6	2021 •	⇒
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) 4.3 2022 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 Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) 14.8 2024 ↓ Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) 0.67 2022 ● Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) 0.1 2018 →	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) 50.0 2017 Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) 14.8 2024 4 Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) 0.67 2022 6 Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) 0.1 2018 3	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.8	2022 😐	٠
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) 50.0 2017 Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) 14.8 2024 Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) 0.67 2022 Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) 0.1 2018	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.3	2022 😐	٠
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) 0.67 2022 • Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) 0.1 2018 • Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports • •		50.0	2017 😐	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports 0.1 2018 • •	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	14.8	2024 •	↓
(per million population) 0.1 2018 • -		0.67	2022 😐	٠
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports			→
(per 100,000 population) 5.9 2018 ●	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports	5.9	2018 •	•

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year R	lating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	81.9	2024	•	٠
Population using the internet (%)	34.4	2022	•	7
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	60.1	2022	•	1
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	2.9	2023	•	1
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of * top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2024	•	•
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2022	•	⇒
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.8	2019	٠	٠
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	43.7	2016	•	٠
Palma ratio	2.3	2016	•	٠
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	38.3	2020	•	⇒
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	36.1	2022	٠	>
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	82.0	2022	٠	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	60.6	2020	•	٠
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2016		٠
Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		•
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		1
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		•
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		T
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		~
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2022	-	7
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		2022		7
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2021		Т
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0	2022	-	•
	NIA	NIA		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		NA		•
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA		
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		NA NA	-	-
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		NA		
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0	2010	-	-
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.6	2023		-
Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023		4
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		Ś
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2024		ź
Imported deforestation (m^2 /capita)		2022		÷
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	0.5	2022	-	-
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.6	2020	•	-
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2020		
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2022		
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2015		
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)		2013		Ţ
Children involved in child labor (%)		2023		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD por				
100,000 population)	0.0	2023	•	٠
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	40.5	2024	•	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2022	•	•
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2022	•	•
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2022	•	•
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	77	2022		1
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				
public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	٠	•
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	21.4	2020	•	7
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst) *		2021		•
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022		1
				-

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE



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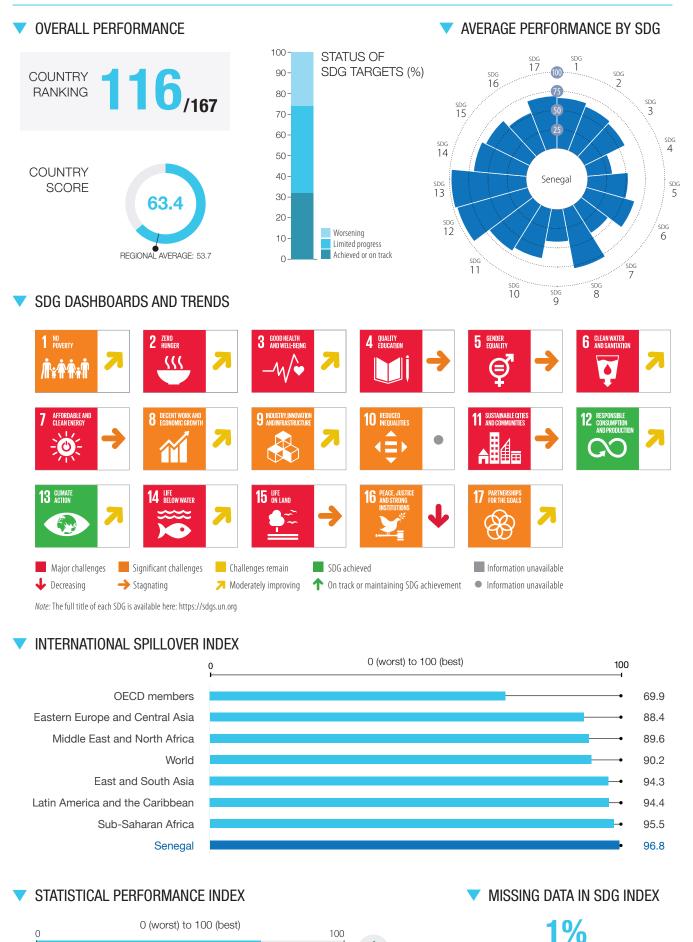
SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

				-
SDG1 – No Poverty		Year F	-	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024 2024		・
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	45.0	2024	-	-
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	13.1	2021	•	7
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2021		1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019	•	÷
Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)		2022	•	÷
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2021	•	-
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022	•	÷
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018	•	Ŧ
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	146.2	2020	•	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2022		1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2022		Ť
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	113.0			7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2022		1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.0	2019	•	>
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	225	2010		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	225	2019	•	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.7	2021	•	1
Life expectancy at birth (years)	67.6	2021	٠	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	86.1	2018	٠	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.8	2019	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	77	2022	٠	4
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	59	2021	•	7
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	٠	٠
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	54.5	2015	•	•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.5	2017	•	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2017		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2022		
SDG5 – Gender Equality	50.2	LULL	-	-
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	57.7	2019	•	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	78.8	2022		-
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2022		4
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2025		J.
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	- 110	2021	-	-
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	77 3	2022		-
Population using at least basic vanitation services (%)		2022		4
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2022		•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2021		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)		2020 NA		
	INA	11/1	-	-
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	70.5	2021		
Population with access to electricity (%)		2021		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	3./	2021	•	7
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2022	٠	1
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	0.9	2021	•	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.2	2022	٠	٠
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	٠	٠
feating of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	14.2	2024	•	Y
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		2024 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) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	NA		•	•

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year R	5	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2024		٠
Population using the internet (%)	57.0	2022	•	1
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	40.6	2022	•	7
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	2018	•	•
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2024	•	•
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2022	٠	>
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA		٠
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	40.7	2017	•	٠
Palma ratio	2.0	2017	٠	٠
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	52.6	2020	•	⇒
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	15.2	2022	•	7
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2022	•	1
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NA	NA		٠
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2014	٠	٠
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.5	2019	٠	٠
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	NA	NA		•
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA		•
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	•	٠
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t CO_2 /capita)	0.6	2022	•	1
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)	NA	NA	٠	٠
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	* 0.0	2023	•	٠
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	92.3	2023	٠	1
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	47.3	2023	٠	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	32.4	2018	•	4
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	2.8	2011	٠	٠
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	2011	•	٠
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	٠
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.3	2023	٠	1
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	•	1
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.80	2024	•	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	NA	NA	•	•
Imported deforestation ($m^2/capita$)		NA		•
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.2	2011	•	•
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		NA	•	•
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2018	•	•
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2010		
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)		2015		-
Children involved in child labor (%)		2025		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per	10.5	2019		
100,000 population)		2023	•	•
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)		NA	•	•
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		NA	٠	٠
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	٠	٠
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.5	2022	•	1
	NA	NA	•	•
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				
public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA		
public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA 2021	•	•
public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA * 0	NA 2021 2022	•	•

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable

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SDG1 - No Poverty	\/al	Voor	Datin-	Tren
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year 2024	-	Irenc
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024		7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	29.0	2027	-	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.7	2021	•	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		7
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.1	2019	٠	↓
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	10.2	2022	٠	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2021	٠	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.9	2022	٠	1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1	2018	٠	↓
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.2	2021	٠	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	260.9	2020	٠	7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.4	2022	٠	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	37.0	2022	•	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	112.0	2022	٠	⇒
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2022	٠	1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	19.5	2019	•	7
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	146	2019	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.8	2021	٠	7
Life expectancy at birth (years)	67.1	2021	٠	+
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	67.4	2019	٠	٠
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	74.5	2019	٠	٠
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80	2022	٠	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	50	2021	•	÷
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.1	2023	٠	7
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	19.8	2022	•	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	73.4	2022	٠	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	38.8	2022	٠	4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	78.1	2022	٠	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	53.2	2019	•	7
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	62.5	2022	٠	+
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	58.8	2023	٠	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	46.1	2024	٠	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	86.3	2022	٠	7
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	60.2	2022	٠	>
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	16.3	2021	٠	>
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.5	2020	٠	٠
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m 3 H $_{2}$ O eq/capita)	601.2	2024	٠	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	68.0	2021	٠	+
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	29.4	2021	٠	⇒
\mbox{CO}_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO_2/TWh)	1.5	2022	•	1
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	5.2	2020	٠	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.5	2022	٠	٠
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2022		٠
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		2021		1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.9	2024	٠	1
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2022		7
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		→
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports			•	

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	90.8	2024	٠	٠
Population using the internet (%)	60.0	2022	•	1
Nobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	98.0	2022	٠	1
ogistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	•	۲
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of , top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	• 0.0	2024	•	•
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2022	•	⇒
expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6	2015	•	٠
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	38.3	2018	•	٠
Palma ratio	1.5	2021	٠	٠
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	31.6	2020	•	7
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	39.6	2022	•	->
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	88.1	2022	•	→
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	71.9	2020	•	•
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2016	•	٠
Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		٠
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		1
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		->
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		1
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		1
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2022		->
5DG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.7	2022	٠	1
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2021		+
20 ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	8.8	2022		
5DG14 – Life Below Water				
Nean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.7	2023	•	->
Dcean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2023		÷
ish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		1
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		•
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		1
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		•
5DG15 – Life on Land				
Nean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.4	2023	•	->
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.9	2023	•	-
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2024		-
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2022		4
mported deforestation (m^2 /capita)		2022		1
5DG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	5.1	2022	-	•
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NLA	NA		
		NA 2022	-	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)				¥ .1.
Incontanced detainage (04 of prices non-ulation)		2022		*
Jnsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	/8./	2019		
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2023		*
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)	43.0			
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best) Children involved in child labor (%)	43.0	2023	•	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	43.0 22.8 * 0.0	2016 2023	•	•
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	43.0 22.8 * 0.0 55.4	2016 2023 2024	•	•
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	43.0 22.8 * 0.0 55.4	2016 2023	•	•
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	43.0 22.8 * 0.0 55.4 0.55	2016 2023 2024	•	● ↓ ↓ →
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	43.0 22.8 6 0.0 55.4 0.55 0.45	2016 2023 2024 2022	•	● ↓ ↓ ↓
Archers fractions with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Fineliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	43.0 22.8 • 0.0 55.4 0.55 0.45 0.63	2016 2023 2024 2022 2022		• ↓ ↓ → ↓ →
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Firmeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	43.0 22.8 0.0 55.4 0.55 0.45 0.63	2016 2023 2024 2022 2022 2022		• ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Firmeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Sovernment 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)	43.0 22.8 • 0.0 55.4 0.55 0.45 0.63 • 0.63	2016 2023 2024 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 NA		$\begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \bullet $
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Firmeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Sovernment spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	43.0 22.8 • 0.0 55.4 0.55 0.45 0.63 6.8 NA 22.2	2016 2023 2024 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022		
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best) Children involved in child labor (%) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Fimeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	43.0 22.8 0.0 55.4 0.45 0.45 0.45 0.45 0.63 6.8 NA 22.2 * 0	2016 2023 2024 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 NA		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

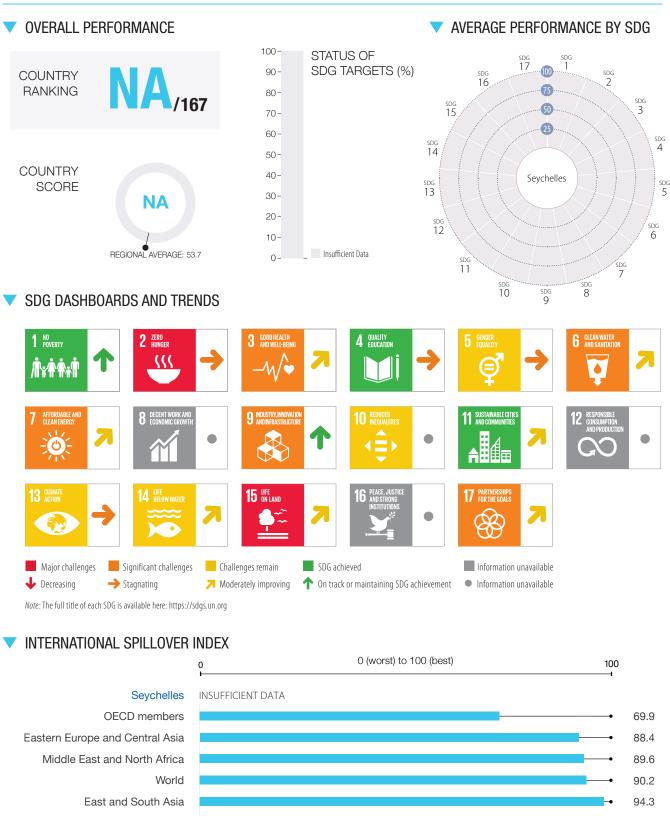
SEYCHELLES

94.4

95.5

MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

33%



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX 0 (worst) to 100 (best) 100

Latin America and the Caribbean

Sub-Saharan Africa

66.0

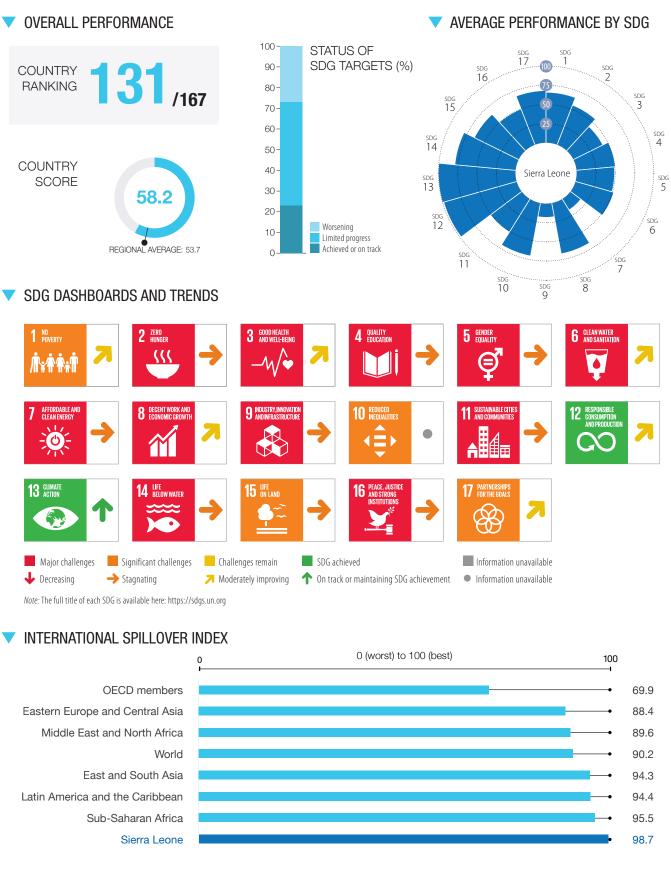
SEYCHELLES

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Vear D	ating	Tran
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year F 2024	-	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024		1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	0.2	2024	-	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	43	2021	•	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2021	-	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2012		•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)		2012		Ţ
Human Trophic Level (best $2-3$ worst)		2022		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		NA		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		-
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2018	-	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	21.3	2015	-	-
-	2.2	2020		1
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		2020	-	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2022		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2022	•	T
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2022	-	+
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	•	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.1	2019	•	4
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	43	2019	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	6.6	2021	٠	1
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.3	2021	٠	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	46.0	2022	•	7
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	2022	٠	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	2022	٠	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	75	2021	•	7
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA		
SDG4 – Quality Education	14/ 1	1 1/ 1	-	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning				
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	95.6	2022	•	T
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.0	2022	•	-
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2022	•	-
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2022		
	22.1	2020	-	-
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)		NA	٠	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	116.1	2022	•	T
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.6	2024	•	4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.4	2022	•	7
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2022	٠	1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	NA	٠	٠
	40.5	2020	٠	٠
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	19.5		-	
		NA	•	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		NA	•	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)			•	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	NA 100.0	2021	•	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	NA 100.0 100.0	2021	•	↑ ↑ →
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	NA 100.0 100.0 1.1	2021 2021 2022	•	↑ ↑ →
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	NA 100.0 100.0 1.1	2021 2021	•	↑ ↑ →
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	NA 100.0 100.0 1.1 1.2	2021 2021 2022 2022	•	↑ ↑ →
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)	NA 100.0 100.0 1.1 1.2 -6.6	2021 2021 2022 2021 2021	•	↑ ↑ → →
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA 100.0 100.0 1.1 1.2 -6.6	2021 2021 2022 2022	•	↑ ↑ →
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)	NA 100.0 100.0 1.1 1.2 -6.6 NA	2021 2021 2022 2021 2021	•	↑ ↑ → → • •
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NA 100.0 100.0 1.1 1.2 -6.6 NA NA	2021 2021 2022 2021 2022 NA	•	↑ ↑ → → • • • •
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA 100.0 100.0 1.1 1.2 -6.6 NA NA	2021 2021 2022 2021 2022 NA NA	•	↑ ↑ → → • • • •
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	NA 100.0 100.0 1.1 1.2 -6.6 NA NA NA	2021 2022 2022 2022 2022 NA NA NA		↑ ↑ → → • • • • • • • • • • • • •

DG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
ural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.9	2024	٠	٠
opulation using the internet (%)	86.7	2022	•	1
Nobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	99.2	2022	٠	1
ogistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	٠	
he Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of $$\rm $\star$$ top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2024	•	•
rticles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.9	2022	٠	1
xpenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2016	•	٠
DG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ini coefficient	32.1	2018	•	
alma ratio	1.2	2018	•	
DG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
roportion of urban population living in slums (%) *	0.0	2020	•	1
nnual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	9.8	2022	٠	⇒
ccess to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	٠	٠
opulation with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NA	NA		
DG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Iunicipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4	2012	•	٠
lectronic waste (kg/capita)	12.6	2019	•	٠
roduction-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	٠	٠
ir pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	٠	٠
roduction-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	٠	٠
litrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	٠	٠
xports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	•
DG13 – Climate Action				
O ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.2	2022	٠	⇒
HG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	٠	٠
O ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *	0.0	2023	•	•
DG14 – Life Below Water				
Nean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.9	2023	•	1
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2023		T
ish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		→
ish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		•
ish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019	•	->
Aarine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	•	•
DG15 – Life on Land	50.0			
Alean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023		~
Alean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023		Т
ed List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2024	•	+
ermanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		NA	•	•
nported deforestation (m²/capita)	NA	NA	•	•
DG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
lomicides (per 100,000 population)		2021	•	Т
rime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		NA	٠	
nsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2022	•	-
irth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		NA	•	
orruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)		2023	•	Т
hildren involved in child labor (%)	NA	NA	•	•
xports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per $aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa$		2023		•
100,000 population)	73.8	2024	٠	Ť
ress Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)		NA	٠	٠
ress Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) .ccess to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				٠
ress Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) ccess to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) imeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		NA		
ress Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) ccess to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) imeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) xpropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA NA	•	•
ress Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) cccess to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) imeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) xpropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) DG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	NA NA		-	•
ress Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) imeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) xpropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) DG17 – Partnerships for the Goals iovernment spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA NA 8.8	NA	-	
ress Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) ccess to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) imeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) xpropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) DG17 – Partnerships for the Goals overnment spending on health and education (% of GDP) or high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA 8.8	NA 2022	-	
ress Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) cccess to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) imeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) xpropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) DG17 – Partnerships for the Goals iovernment spending on health and education (% of GDP) or high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP) ther countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA 8.8 NA	NA 2022 NA **	•	
ress Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best) cccess to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) imeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) xpropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) DG17 – Partnerships for the Goals iovernment spending on health and education (% of GDP) or high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA NA 8.8 NA **	NA 2022 NA	**	

SIERRA LEONE





59.2

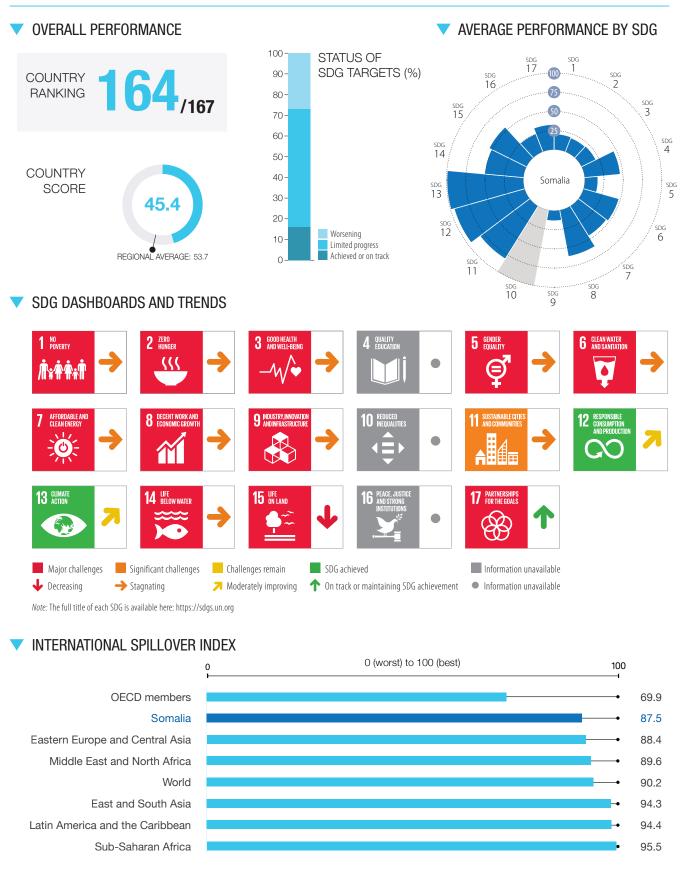
SIERRA LEONE

Country Profiles

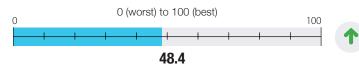
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year F	-	j Trer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	8.6 2024 •	-	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2024		•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	29.5 2024 •	~	Population using the internet (%)		2022		-
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2021		-
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	27.8 2021 •		Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	1.8	2018	•	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2024	•	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.3 2021			0.0	2022		
revalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)	7.11 2022	>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *		2022		
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2021	→		0.0	2022	-	-
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.9 2022	7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient	25.7	2010		
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2018	•	Palma ratio		2018		
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2018 ●	•	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	1.5	2018	-	-
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	442.0.2020			50.0	2020		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	442.8 2020	N	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		2020		2
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		→	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μ g/m ³)		2022		
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	100.8 2022		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		2022		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		→ ▲		NA	NA	-	•
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.4 2022 😐	T	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.2	2004		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.6 2019 鱼	↓	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2004		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		-
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	239 2019 🔸	•	Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024 2024		1
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.8 2021 🔎	1	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYS per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)				1
ife expectancy at birth (years)	60.1 2021 鱼	⇒			2024 2024		1
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	101.9 2018 鱼	٠	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2024		
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	86.9 2019 鱼	٠	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.0	2017	-	-
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90 2022 ●	1		0.1	2022		-
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	41 2021 •	->	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2022 2021		
(worst 0–100 best)		1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (ICO ₂ /Capita) *		2021		
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.5 2023 •	+	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0	2023	-	_
DG4 – Quality Education			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.2	2023		-
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	40.8 2021 鱼	>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2023		1
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	97 3 2021	-	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2023		-
let primary enrollment rate (%) ower secondary completion rate (%)	57.15 2021 -	→ 7	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2010		4
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	73.5 2022		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		4
DG5 – Gender Equality	75.5 2022	-	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2019		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods			SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0	2010	-	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	53.0 2019 🔸	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.3	2023		4
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	50.5 2022 •	•	Mean area that is protected in terestinal sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	91.5 2023	-	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	29.5 2024 •	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2024		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		-	Imported deforestation (m^2 /capita)		2022		4
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	65.3 2022 •	->	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	0.7	2022	-	-
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		-	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.1	2020		
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.5 2021 •	1	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2020		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2020	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2022		
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	134.7 2024 •	1					
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	1510 2021 -		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2019		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	27.5 2021 •	→	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)		2023		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.8 2021	-	Children involved in child labor (%)	25.2	2017	•	
	5.7 2022	÷	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per * 100,000 population)		2023		•
			Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)		2024		4
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)		_	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.47	2022	•	1
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		-					-
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	24.8 2021 •		Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2022		
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%)	24.8 2021 • -6.3 2022 •	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)				1
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	24.8 2021 •		Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		2022		1
(NtCO ₂ /TWh) enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth adjusted GDP growth (%) fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	24.8 2021 • -6.3 2022 • 3.4 2022 • 28.9 2021 •	•	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.38	2022 2022 2022	•	4
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) /ictims 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, ages 15+)	24.8 2021 • -6.3 2022 • 3.4 2022 • 28.9 2021 • 3.2 2024 •	• • •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	0.38	2022 2022	•	
(MtCO ₂ /TWh) Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) 5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) (ictims 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, ages 15+) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	24.8 2021 • -6.3 2022 • 3.4 2022 • 28.9 2021 •	• • •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.38 5.0 NA NA	2022 2022 2022 NA NA	•	- -
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) <i>fictims</i> of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	24.8 2021 • -6.3 2022 • 3.4 2022 • 28.9 2021 • 3.2 2024 • 0.47 2022 •	• • •	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.38 5.0 NA NA 0	2022 2022 2022 NA	•	

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable

SOMALIA



▼ STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX





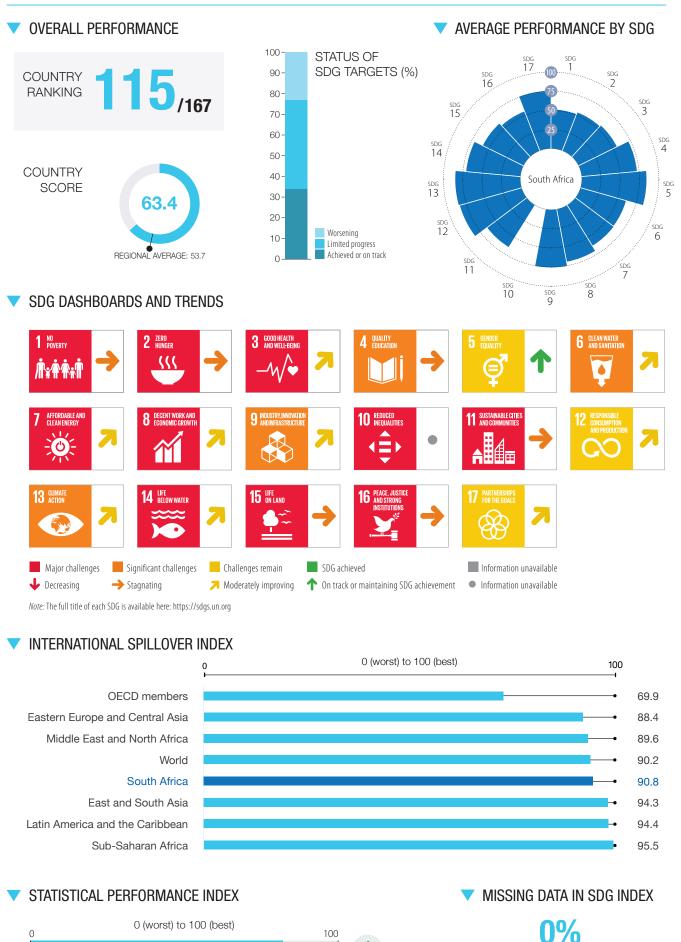
SOMALIA

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year F	-	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024		>
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	66.2	2024	•	-
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	40.7	2021		→
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2021		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2009 2009	-	•
Prevalence of obesity, $BMI \ge 30$ (% of adult population)		2009	-	Ŧ
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		NA		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022		T
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2022		4
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	11/3	11/1	-	-
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	620.7	2020		Л
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020		-
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	106.1			7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	246.0			-
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		NA		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%	30.4	2019	•	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	Ч	2019	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.2	2021	٠	7
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2021	•	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	115.7	2017	٠	٠
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	31.9	2019	٠	٠
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	46	2022	٠	⇒
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	27	2021	•	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.7	2016	٠	٠
SDG4 – Quality Education				
^p articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA	•	•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	NA		•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	NA	٠	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	70.5	2022	٠	٠
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	2.1	2018	•	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	30.4	2022	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	44.7	2023	٠	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	19.6	2024	٠	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	58.3	2022	٠	->
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	40.6	2022	٠	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	24.5	2021	٠	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	4.9	2020	٠	٠
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,143.4	2024	•	↓
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	49.3	2021	•	↓
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2021	٠	->
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2022	•	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	35.6	2021	٠	1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
	-8.3	2022	•	٠
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2022	•	•
				•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2014		
	38.7	2014 2024	•	Ť
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	38.7 19.1	2024	•	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	38.7 19.1 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, ages 15+) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	38.7 19.1 NA 0.0	2024 NA	•	↓ • ↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year F	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	64.6	2024	٠	٠
Population using the internet (%)	27.6	2022	•	7
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2022		->
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	1.9	2023	•	>
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2024	•	٠
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2022	٠	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *	0.0	2022	•	٠
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	NA	NA	٠	٠
Palma ratio	NA	NA	•	•
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		NA	•	•
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)		2022	•	*
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022		~
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2016	•	•
Electronic waste (kg/capita)		NA		•
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024 2024		
		2024		•
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		4
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2024 NA		•
SDG13 – Climate Action	11/3	11/1	-	-
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2022		•
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2022		4
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) *		2021		
SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0	2025	-	-
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023		-
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2023		J.
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2025		•
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2010		
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		Ţ
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		NA	•	•
SDG15 – Life on Land				_
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2023	•	->
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	•	-
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2024	•	J.
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2022	•	-
mported deforestation (m^2 /capita)		2022	•	+
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	0.1		-	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	٠	
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		NA	•	•
Jnsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		NA	•	•
Sirth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2006	•	•
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)		2023	٠	→
Children involved in child labor (%)		NA		•
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per * 100,000 population)		2023	•	•
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	20 /	2024		-
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2024 NA		
Fimeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		NA		•
·		NA		•
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	-	-
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		N 1 4	~	-
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)	NA	NA	•	•
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.0	2020	٠	٠
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst) *	0	2021	•	٠
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	48.4	2022	٠	1
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	23.6	2023	٠	٠

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable

SOUTH AFRICA



100

82.4

0

SOUTH AFRICA

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Yea	ır Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	21.6 202		>	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	34.5 202	24 •	-	Population using the internet (%)
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	7.9 202		4	Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.4 201		•	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 (%)	3.8 201		•	
Prevalence of obesity, $BMI \ge 30$ (% of adult population)	30.8 202		+	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 202		→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.0 202		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 201		7	Gini coefficient
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	87.4 202	21 •	•	Palma ratio SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	4060.000			
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	126.8 202		7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.0 202		1	Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	34.5 202		7 1	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	468.0 202 3.2 202		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	5.2 202	•		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.1 201	9 🗕	1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and				Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	75 201	19 😐		Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	24.5 202	21 •	↓	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	62.3 202	21 🔴	4	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	71.1 201	5 🔸	٠	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.7 201	16 😐	٠	SDG13 – Climate Action
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86 202	22 😐	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	71 202	21 😐	-	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)
(worst 0–100 best)				CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 2
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.1 202	23 🔴	-	SDG14 – Life Below Water
SDG4 – Quality Education				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	43.7 202	21 •	4	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	92.8 202	01	-	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	97.2 202		1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.7 202		•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)
SDG5 – Gender Equality	50.7 202		-	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods				SDG15 – Life on Land
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	79.7 201	6 –	T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.1 202	22 •	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	81.5 202	23	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	46.0 202		1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.5 202	22 😐	7	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	77.6 202		7	Homicides (per 100,000 population)
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	66.9 202		→	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	21.7 202		٠	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	425.2 202	24	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)
Population with access to electricity (%)	89.3 202	21 😐	7	Children involved in child labor (%)
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	88.4 202		1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output	1.0.202			100,000 population)
(MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.8 202	22 •	7	Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	3.9 202	20 •	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.7 202	22 •	٠	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.7 202	22 •	٠	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	85.4 202	21	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	28.6 202		↓	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.67 202	22 😐	7	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.3 201	8	1	Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)
(per million population) Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 worst)
(per 100,000 population)	15.7 201	8 🔸	٠	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)
di				

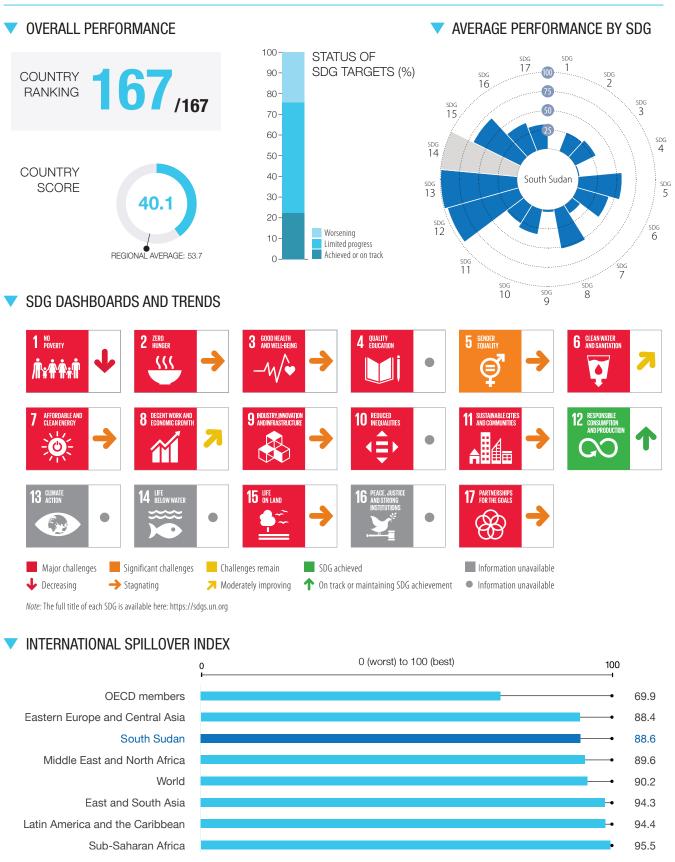
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year F	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.4	2024	٠	٠
Population using the internet (%)	74.7	2022	•	1
Nobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	135.1	2022	٠	1
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	3.6	2023	٠	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	55.0	2024	•	Ť
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.5	2022	•	1
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6	2020	٠	$\mathbf{\Phi}$
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	63.0	2014	٠	٠
Palma ratio	6.9	2017	٠	٠
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	24.2	2020	٠	>
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	27.0	2022	٠	⇒
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.0	2022	٠	⇒
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	19.4	2020	٠	٠
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2011	٠	٠
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.1	2019	•	٠
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	4.1	2024	•	⇒
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	2.3	2024	•	7
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	34.7	2024	•	⇒
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	5.6	2024	•	1
xports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2023	٠	1
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.8	2022	٠	>
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.2	2021	•	1
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2,343.2	2023	•	٠
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.7	2023	٠	>
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	60.4	2023	•	⇒
ish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	20.8	2018	٠	1
ish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	21.9	2019	•	7
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.4	2019	٠	1
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	•	•
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.6	2023	٠	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.4	2023	٠	⇒
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.77	2024	٠	$\mathbf{+}$
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2	2022	•	⇒
mported deforestation (m²/capita)	2.8	2022	٠	1
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	34.0	2020	٠	↓
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.48	2022	٠	↓
Insentenced detainees (% of prison population)	32.5	2022	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	88.6	2017	•	٠
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)	41.0	2023	•	4
Children involved in child labor (%)	3.6	2015	•	٠
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.1	2023	•	•
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	73.7	2024	•	-
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2022	•	->
Fimeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2022	•	-
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2022		J
5DG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.55	2022	-	-
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11 2	2022		•
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	11.2	2022	•	
public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA	٠	•
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		2021	•	→
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)		2021	٠	•
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022		T
ndex of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	77.0	2023		

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable

SOUTH SUDAN

MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

18%



• STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX 0 (worst) to 100 (best) 100

34.2

SOUTH SUDAN

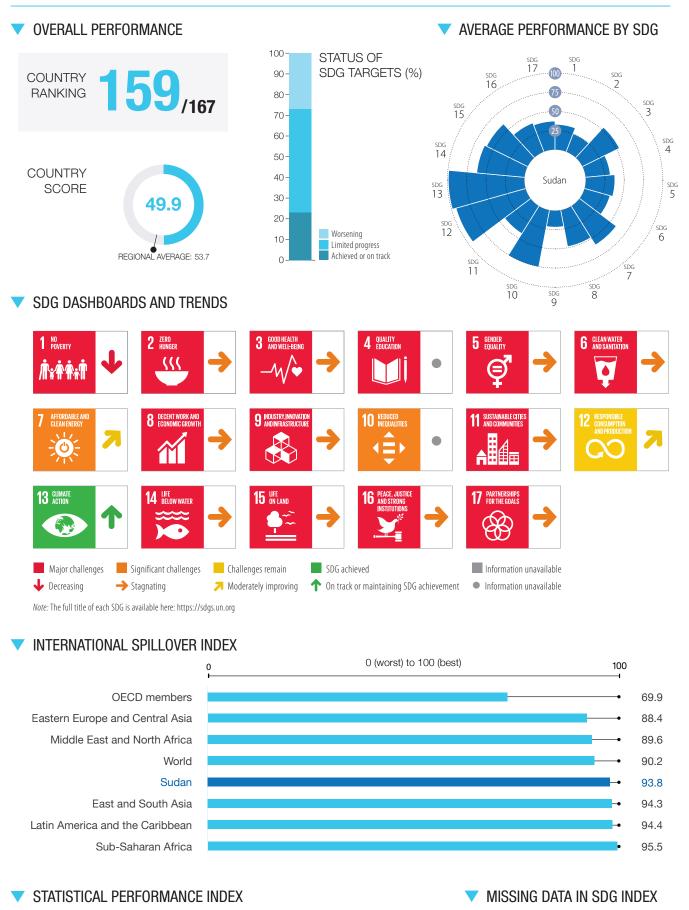
SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Ratino	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024	5	•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	92.9	2024	٠	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	21.4	2021	٠	٠
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.3	2010	٠	٠
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2010		•
Prevalence of obesity, $BMI \ge 30$ (% of adult population)		2022		?
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2021		4
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022		→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		+
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	NA	NA	•	•
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1,223.0	2020		→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020		4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2022		-
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	227.0			->
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2022		7
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		2019		→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	134	2019	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.3	2021	٠	7
Life expectancy at birth (years)	55.0	2021	٠	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	158.1	2008	٠	٠
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	39.7	2020	٠	٠
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	72	2022	٠	Ť
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	34	2021	•	⇒
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	2.8	2017	•	٠
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	19.6	2015	•	•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	37.0	2015	٠	٠
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	9.9	2015	٠	٠
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	47.9	2018	٠	٠
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	5.6	2010	•	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	76.9	2022	٠	>
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2023		T
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	32.4	2024	-	7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2022		4
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2022		7
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2021		Т
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	20.9	2024	•	Т
Population with access to electricity (%)	7.7	2021	٠	+
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.0	2021	٠	→
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	3.0	2022	•	÷
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.5	2020	٠	->
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-14.1	2015	٠	٠
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	10.3	2022	٠	٠
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	5.8	2021	•	•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	11.8	2024	٠	+
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		NA		•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		2018	•	1

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year I	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2024	-	٠
Population using the internet (%)	12.1	2022	٠	⇒
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	7.0	2022	٠	>
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	٠	٠
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) *	0.0	2024	•	•
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2022	٠	>
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *	0.0	2022	٠	٠
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	44.1	2016	٠	٠
Palma ratio	2.3	2016	•	•
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		2016		•
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)		2022		?
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022		+
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2013	•	•
Electronic waste (kg/capita)		NA	•	•
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		NA		
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		T
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		T
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		T
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) SDG13 – Climate Action	ΝA	NA	•	•
SDG13 – Climate Action CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2022		
		2022 NA		T
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		NA		
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) SDG14 – Life Below Water	NA	INA	-	-
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	ΝA	NA		•
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		NA		•
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA	•	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		NA		
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		NA	•	•
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018	•	•
SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0	2010	-	-
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.6	2023	•	-
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	•	-
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2025	•	-
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2022		1
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)		NA		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	14.1	2012	•	٠
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		NA	•	•
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		NA	•	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2010	•	
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)		2010	•	Ť
Children involved in child labor (%)		NA		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 🔒				
100,000 population)		2023	•	•
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	42.6	2024	٠	≁
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		NA	٠	٠
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	NA	NA	•	•
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	25	2021		•
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	2.5	2021	-	
public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	٠	•
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst) *	0	2021	٠	٠
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	34.2	2022	٠	•
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	24.1	2023	•	

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable

SUDAN

4%



100

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0 (worst) to 100 (best)

43.6

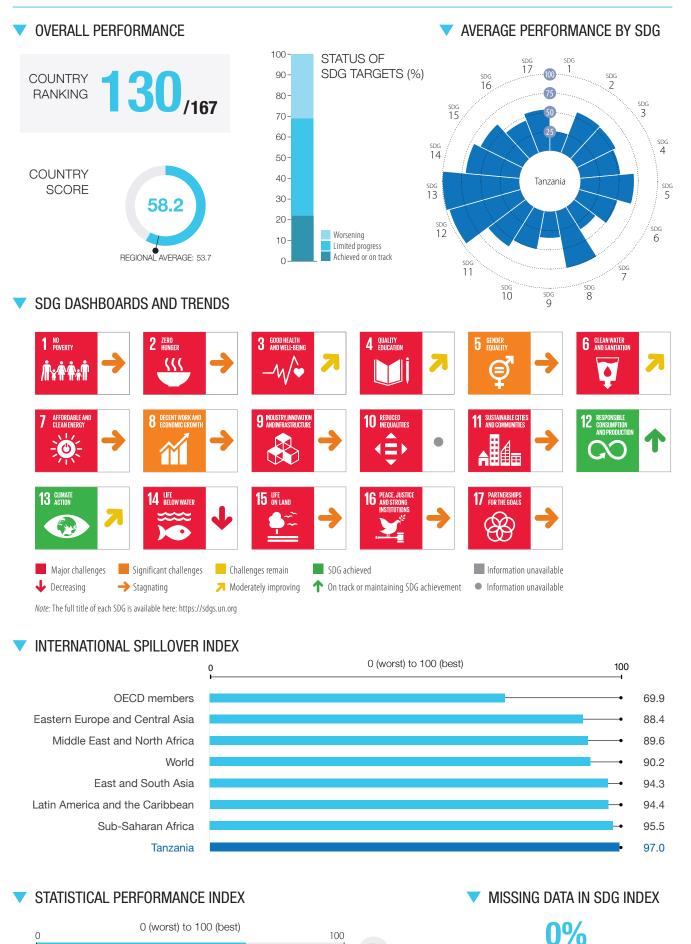
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SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year F	lating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024	•	$\mathbf{\Psi}$
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	50.2	2024	•	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	11.9	2021	٠	4
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	38.2	2014	•	٠
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2014	•	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)		2022	•	+
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2021	•	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022		→ →
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018	•	→
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	NA	NA	•	•
3	270.4	2020		→
Naternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) Ieonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020	-	
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2022		π
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2022	-	7
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2022		-
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.1	LULL		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		2019	•	→
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	145	2019	٠	٠
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	19.6	2021	•	7
fe expectancy at birth (years)		2021	•	→
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2013	•	٠
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	77.7	2014	٠	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	81	2022	٠	↓
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	44	2021	•	→
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.1	2014	•	٠
DG4 – Quality Education				
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning	20.6	2010		
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	38.6	2018	•	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	66.1	2018	٠	٠
ower secondary completion rate (%)	54.3	2018	٠	٠
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	73.0	2018	٠	٠
DG5 – Gender Equality				
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	30.2	2014	•	⇒
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	82.7	2022	٠	7
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	41.1	2023	٠	4
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.7	2019	•	٠
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	64.9	2022	٠	>
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	36.9	2020	٠	٠
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2021	٠	→
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		•
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	154.1	2024	٠	1
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
opulation with access to electricity (%)	61.8	2021	٠	7
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	62.8	2021	٠	1
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2022	•	1
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	22.9	2020	•	↓
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
djusted GDP growth (%)	-9.5	2022	•	٠
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2022	•	٠
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		2014	•	•
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	20.8	2024	•	↓
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2024	•	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		2022	•	1
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports				
(per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	٠	٠

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year R	5	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2024		٠
Population using the internet (%)	28.7	2022	٠	7
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2022		7
ogistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	2023	•	>
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2024	•	•
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2022	٠	>
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2005	٠	٠
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	34.2	2014	•	٠
Palma ratio	1.4	2014	٠	٠
5DG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	73.7	2020	٠	1
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m ³)	38.6	2022	٠	⇒
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	82.1	2022	٠	7
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	16.6	2020	٠	٠
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.2	2015	٠	٠
Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		٠
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		1
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.3	2024	•	1
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		1
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2018	•	
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) 05	2022	•	4
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2022		•
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports ($CO_2/Capita$)		NA		
SDG14 – Life Below Water	11/4	1 1/71	-	
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	2023		
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2023		_ل
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2023		Д.
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		-
Fish caught by trawing of dreuging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%)				•
-isn caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2009 NA	-	•
SDG15 – Life on Land	NA	INA	-	-
	17.0	2022		~
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	•	7
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	•	7
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2024		-
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2022		T
mported deforestation (m ² /capita)	0.2	2022	•	T
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.61	2022	•	٠
Insentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.4	2014	٠	٠
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	67.3	2014	•	٠
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)	20.0	2023	•	⇒
Children involved in child labor (%)		2014	٠	٠
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2013	•	•
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	35.7	2024	•	->
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2022	•	•
Fimeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2022		
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2022		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.28	2022	-	-
	2.0	2021	-	.1
Coverence and the second secon		2021	•	•
		NIA		
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	11/1		
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	2016	•	
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 8.8	2016		•
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA 8.8 * 0		٠	•

TANZANIA



100

68.0

0

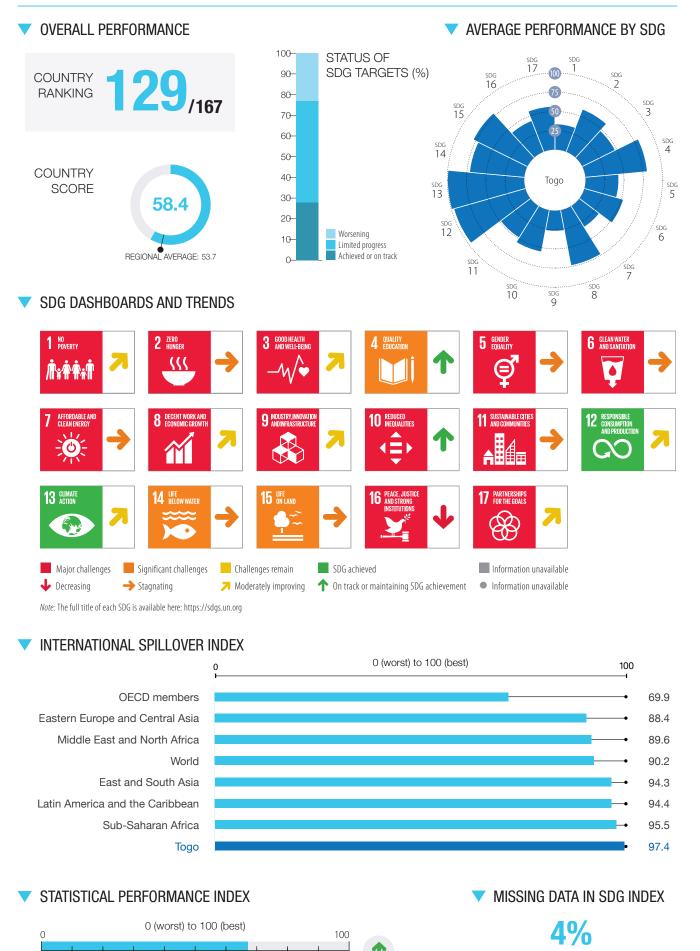
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SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	35.3 2024 ● → 59.9 2024 ● →
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	59.9 2024 🏼 🔿
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	23.5 2021 • 4
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	23.5 2021 ● ↓ 30.0 2022 ● →
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.3 2022
Prevalence of obesity, BMI \ge 30 (% of adult population)	12.6 2022
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2021
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.6 2022
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2018
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.4 2019
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	0.4 2019
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	238.3 2020 • 1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.6 2022
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	40.5 2022
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	195.0 2022
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.5 2022
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.4 2019
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	128 2019 🔸 🌢
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.8 2021 😐 🕇
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.2 2021
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	112.3 2020
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	85.0 2022 • 1
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86 2022 • 4
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	43 2021 • 🚽
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.0 2023 • 🔿
SDG4 – Quality Education	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning	<pre></pre>
(% of children aged 4 to 6)	60.1 2022 单 🥕
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	85.0 2021 😐 🎵
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	36.4 2022 🔸 🔶
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	88.4 2022 😐 🎵
SDG5 – Gender Equality	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 63.8 2024 • 🎵
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	81.3 2022 😐 🔶
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	89.8 2023 🌒 🔶
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	37.4 2024 😐 🏹
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	60.8 2022 😐 🚽
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	30.6 2022 🔸 🔶
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	13.0 2021 • 🕇
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.9 2020 • •
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	113.4 2024 🌒 🕇
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	
Population with access to electricity (%)	42.7 2021 • 😕
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	6.9 2021 • -
C0 ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.7 2022 🌒 🚽
	15.9 2020 🔸 🦊
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	-46 2022 •
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.6 2022 • •
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	-4.6 2022 • • 2.9 2022 • • 52.4 2021 • 2
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)	2.9 2022 • • 52.4 2021 • 7
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.9 2022 • • 52.4 2021 • 7 2.5 2024 • 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 aged 15 or over)	2.9 2022 • • 52.4 2021 • 7

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year F	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2024	-	•
Population using the internet (%)	31.9	2022	٠	7
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	28.6	2022	٠	7
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	2016	•	٠
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	23.3	2024	•	•
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2022	٠	⇒
xpenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	2013	٠	٠
5DG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	40.5	2018	٠	٠
Palma ratio	1.9	2018	٠	
5DG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	40.9	2020	٠	7
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m³)	21.7	2022	٠	+
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	63.4	2022	٠	4
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	50.8	2020	•	٠
DG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Nunicipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2012	٠	٠
ilectronic waste (kg/capita)	1.0	2019	٠	٠
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.2	2024	٠	1
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.4	2024	٠	1
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	12.0	2024	٠	1
Vitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		1
exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3	2023	٠	1
5DG13 – Climate Action				
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		2022	٠	•
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2021	٠	T
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	19.9	2023	•	٠
5DG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	٠	>
Dcean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2023		+
ish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		>
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2019		*
ish caught that are then discarded (%)		2019		-
Aarine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
SDG15 – Life on Land		2022		
Vean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	•	7
Alean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	•	7
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2024		•
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2022		+
mported deforestation (m ² /capita)	0.9	2022	•	T
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
lomicides (per 100,000 population)		2020	•	T
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2022	•	7
Insentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2021	٠	↓
irth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2016		٠
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)	40.0	2023	٠	7
hildren involved in child labor (%)	24.8	2014	٠	٠
xports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per $$\ast$$ 100,000 population)	0.0	2023	•	•
ress Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	54.8	2024	•	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.46	2022	٠	⇒
imeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.34	2022	٠	↓
xpropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.48	2022	٠	↓
DG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.1	2022	٠	↓
or high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	•
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	13.9	2018	•	•
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst) *		2021		•
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022		7
ndex of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		2022		•
	, <i>∠</i> .0	2023	-	-

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable





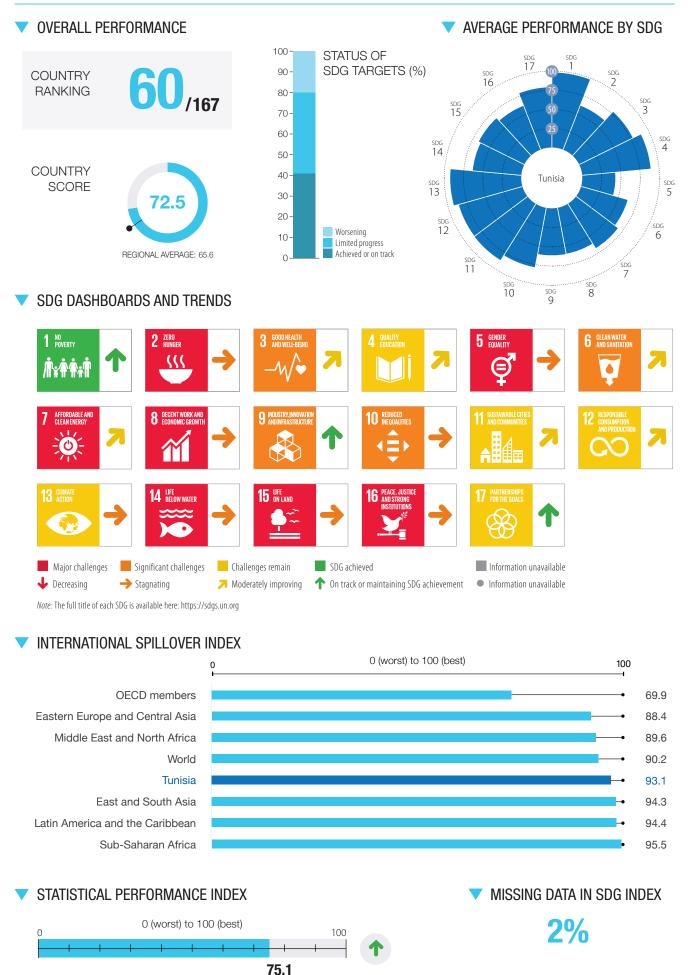
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SDG1 No Powerty	\ <i>t</i> =1	Vara D) -+i - ·	Tree
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		Year R 2024	-	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024	•	->
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	51.5	2021	-	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	17.4	2021	•	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2017	•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.7	2017	•	٠
Prevalence of obesity, $BMI \ge 30$ (% of adult population)	11.6	2022	•	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2021	•	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.2	2022	٠	4
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	•	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	2.1	2020	•	٠
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	399.0	2020	•	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	23.5	2022	٠	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	60.4	2022	•	7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	32.0	2022	•	1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3	2022	•	1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.9	2019	•	7
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	223	2019	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.7	2021	•	7
Life expectancy at birth (years)	61.6	2021	•	⇒
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	79.0	2016	٠	٠
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	69.4	2017	•	٠
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	71	2022	٠	$\mathbf{\Phi}$
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	44	2021	•	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4	2023	•	7
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	93.2	2019	•	•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.1	2022	•	1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2022	•	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2019		
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	39.6	2017	•	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	58.4	2022	•	-
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2023	•	1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2023		-
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	1015	2021	-	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	71.0	2022		-
Population using at least basic driftking water services (%)		2022	-	5
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)			-	•
		2021		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020		•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	108.2	2024	•	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		2051		
Population with access to electricity (%)		2021	•	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	11.4	2021	•	-
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2022		7
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	11.3	2020	•	->
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.3	2022	٠	٠
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.4	2022	•	٠
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	49.6	2021	•	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	3.7	2024	•	->
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2022	•	٠
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		2018	•	1
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	5.6	2018	•	•

lopulation using the internet (%) 37.6 2022 > dobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) 38.0 2022 > dobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) 0.0 2.3 2.023 > top 3 universities (worst 0 – 100 best) 0.0 0.024 • top 3 universities (worst 0 – 100 best) 0.0 0.024 • tricles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) 0.0 0.0224 • tricles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) 0.8 5.000 • tricles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) 4.8 5.022 • top 10 universities and Communities Top 200 • • top 10 universities and Communities 3.8.5 0.000 • top 2010 on one-centration of PAL 25. (uni/m) 3.8.5 0.000 • top 2010 on one-centration of PAL 25. (uni/m) 3.6.2 0.000 • top 2011 on Concentrat access to public transport in cities (%) 3.8.5 0.000 • top 2012 on Pacebone-centrat access to public transport in cities (%)	DG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year F	Rating	Trend
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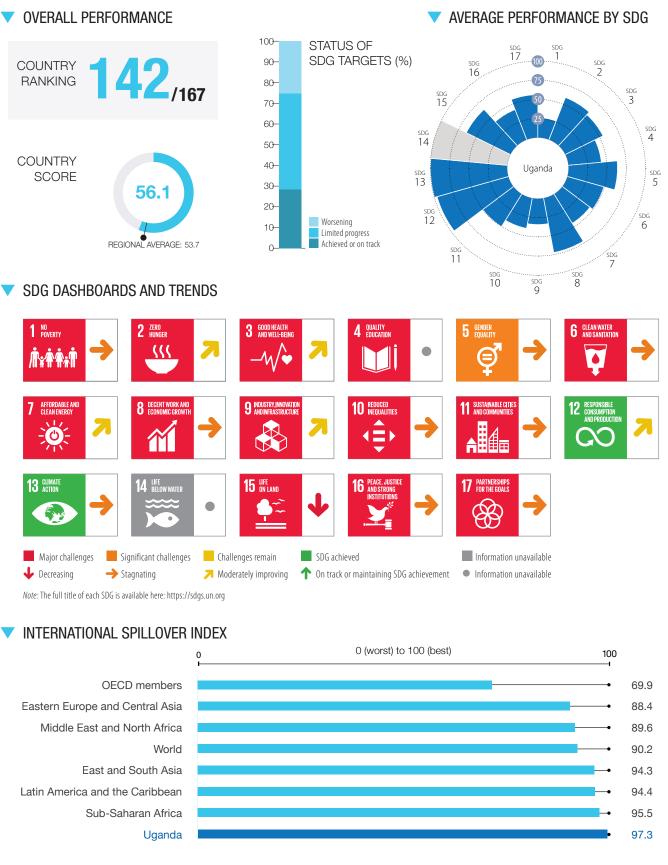


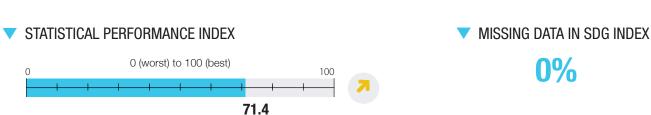
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SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year I	Ratino	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024	-	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	1.7	2024	٠	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.0	2021	٠	⇒
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.4	2018	•	٠
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.1	2018	٠	٠
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.8	2022	٠	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2021	•	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.6	2022	٠	7
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2018	٠	⇒
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1	2018	٠	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	36.6	2020	٠	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.1	2022	٠	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	11.5	2022	٠	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	37.0	2022	•	⇒
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) 15.7	2019	•	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	d 56	2019	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.3	2021	•	1
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.8	2021	٠	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	4.0	2021	•	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.5	2018	٠	٠
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	2022	٠	->
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	67	2021	•	7
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.5	2023	٠	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA	•	•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.3	2022	٠	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	80.5	2021	•	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.8	2019	•	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	62.7	2018	•	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	83.7	2022	•	7
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2023	•	-
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2023		J.
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	150	LULI	-	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	07.2	2022		•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2022		*
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2022		4
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2021		-
	43.0			-
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1,244./	2024	•	-
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		265		
Population with access to electricity (%)		2021	•	T
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.9	2021	•	Τ
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO_2/TWh)		2022	٠	→
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	1.7	2020	•	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.8	2022	•	٠
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2022	•	٠
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		2021	•	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	177	2024	•	↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2024		J.
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports		2022	•	1
(per million population)				
(per million population) Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports		2018		

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	97.7	2024	٠	٠
Population using the internet (%)	73.8	2022	•	1
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	85.8	2022	٠	T
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	2018	•	•
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	30.3	2024	٠	1
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.8	2022	٠	1
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	2019	٠	•
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	32.8	2015	•	٠
Palma ratio	1.4	2021	•	→
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		2020		
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m ³)		2022		*
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022		Т
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	76.9	2020	-	•
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	c =	201		
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2014		•
Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production based air pollution (DALYs par 1,000 population)		2019		•
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		T A
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024 2024		۲ د
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		7
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2024		-
SDG13 – Climate Action	2.0	2022		
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	29	2022	•	-
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)		2022		-
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	348.7			•
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.3	2023	٠	+
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2023		•
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	22.3	2018	٠	⇒
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	18.6	2019	•	→
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	9.3	2019	•	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	•	٠
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.8	2023	٠	>
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.4	2023	٠	+
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.95	2024	٠	1
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2022		+
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	3.9	2022	٠	T
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2020		
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2022		T
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2021		•
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2018		•
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)		2023		•
Children involved in child labor (%)	2.3	2012	•	•
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)		2023		٠
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)		2024		4
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2022		→
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.38	2022	٠	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.62	2022	•	→
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.4	2021	٠	1
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)	29.9	2012	•	٠
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0	2021	٠	٠
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2022	•	1





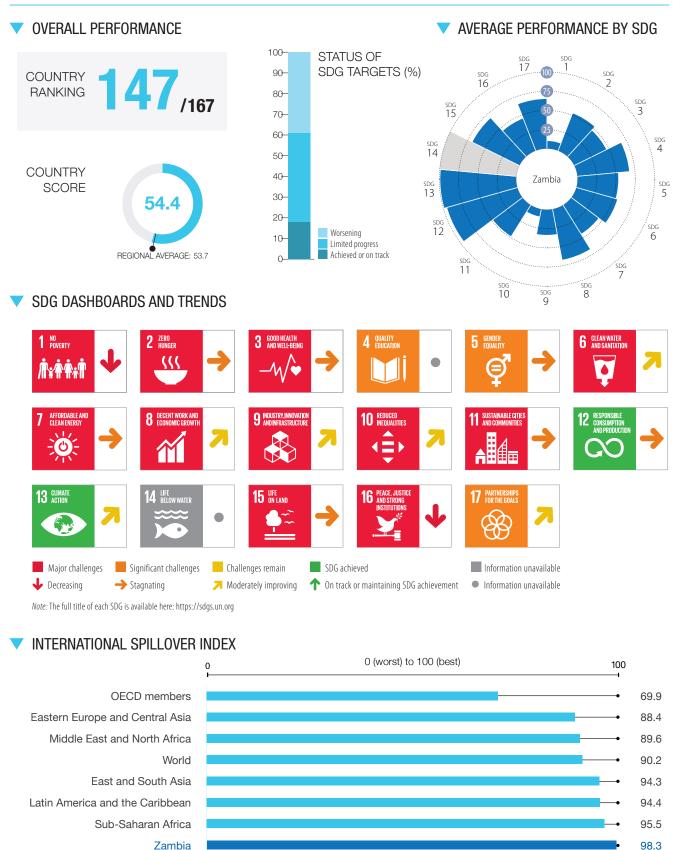


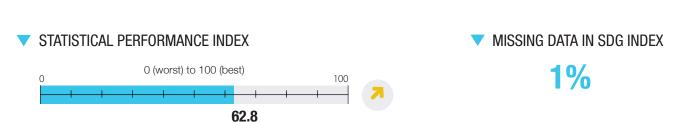
UGANDA

		-
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	Value Year Ratin 35.3 2024 •	g Treno
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	59.8 2024	÷
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	55.0 2021	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	31.6 2021 ●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	25.4 2020 ●	7
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.6 2020 ●	1
Prevalence of obesity, $BMI \ge 30$ (% of adult population)	7.9 2022 ●	->
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2021 ●	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3 2022 😐	1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2018 ●	4
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.4 2020 ●	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	284.1 2020 鱼	->
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18.4 2022 鱼	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	40.5 2022 😐	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	198.0 2022 鱼	->
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.2 2022 🔵	7
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.2 2019 🔸	÷
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	163 2019 鱼	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.0 2021 😐	1
Life expectancy at birth (years)	62.7 2021 鱼	->
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	111.4 2017 🏾	٠
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	91.0 2022 😐	1
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90 2022 🔍	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	49 2021 鱼	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.5 2023 鱼	→
SDG4 – Quality Education		
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	34.2 2010 •	•
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	88.5 2017 😐	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	26.2 2017 鱼	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	91.8 2022 😐	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	65.5 2021 🔸	7
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	67.0 2022 🔴	4
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	93.4 2023 🏾	1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	33.9 2024 😐	4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	59.3 2022 鱼	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	21.0 2022 鱼	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.8 2021 🏾	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.4 2020 •	•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3 H_2O eq/capita$)	110.7 2024 ●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		
Population with access to electricity (%)	45.2 2021 鱼	7
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.7 2021 🔴	4
CO_ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO_2/TWh)	1.1 2022 😐	1
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	32.7 2021 🌒	1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.0 2022 ●	٠
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.2 2022 •	•
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 2021 •	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2.8 2024 ●	-
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.41 2022	-
		-
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018 🔍	

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year F	-	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2024		•
² opulation using the internet (%) Nobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2021 2022		7
ogistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)		2022		•
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		2010		1
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2022		4
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2022		
5DG10 – Reduced Inequalities	0.1	2014	-	-
Sini coefficient	42.7	2019	•	-
Palma ratio		2019		•
DG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	54.0	2020	•	->
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μ g/m ³)	31.2	2022	•	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	52.5	2022	•	$\mathbf{+}$
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	44.5	2020	•	٠
5DG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Aunicipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2011	•	٠
ectronic waste (kg/capita)	0.8	2019	٠	٠
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.2	2024	•	1
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.4	2024	٠	1
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	10.3	2024	•	1
litrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	2.4	2024	•	⇒
xports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2021	•	1
5DG13 – Climate Action				
O_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2022	•	⇒
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2021	•	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	٠	٠
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	٠	٠
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	٠	٠
ish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	٠	٠
ish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		NA	٠	٠
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		NA	٠	٠
Aarine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
5DG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	•	>
Aean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	•	•
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2024		+
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2022		>
mported deforestation (m ² /capita)	1.8	2022	•	-
5DG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
lomicides (per 100,000 population)		2021	٠	7
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)		2022	•	>
Insentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2022		→
irth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2016		٠
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)	26.0	2023	٠	→
Thildren involved in child labor (%)	18.1	2017	٠	٠
xports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2016	•	•
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	46.0	2024	•	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.40	2022	•	⇒
lecess to and anoradomity of justice (worst of the best)	0.40	2022	•	→
		2022	•	1
imeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.58			
Firmeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) EXPG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.58			
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2022	•	→
Imeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) BDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Evernment spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	3.6	2022 NA	•	→ •
Imeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) DG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Sovernment spending on health and education (% of GDP) or high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	3.6 NA	NA	•	→ •
Imeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) DG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) or 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)	3.6 NA 14.0	NA 2021	•	 → →
fimeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) 5DG17 – 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)	3.6 NA 14.0 * 0	NA	•	 → → → → 7







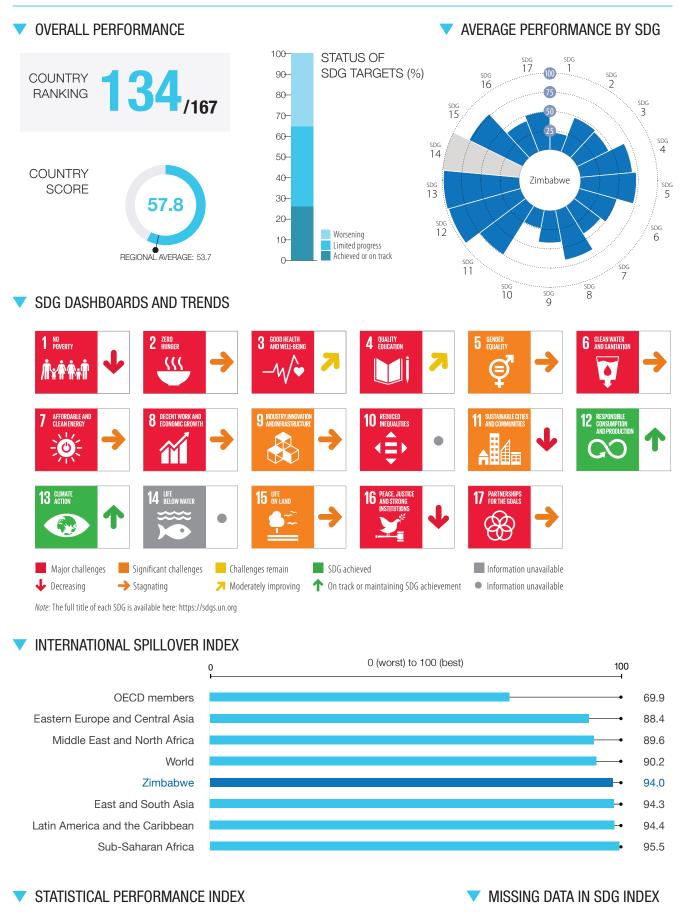
ZAMBIA

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year Ratin	g Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	58.0	2024 🔴	4
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	72.0	2024 •	4
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2021 •	->
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2018 •	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2018 •	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)		2022 •	+
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2021	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2022 •	+
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018	→
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.4	2021 •	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Aaternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		2020 •	
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2022 •	2
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2022 •	7
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2022 •	7
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.9	2022 •	T
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.6	2019 🔸	7
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		2019 ●	•
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2021 •	~
ife expectancy at birth (years)		2021	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2017 •	•
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2019 •	•
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86	2022 •	+
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2021 •	→
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.7	2023 •	+
DG4 – Quality Education			
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA •	٠
et primary enrollment rate (%)	85.6	2017 🔴	٠
ower secondary completion rate (%)	55.8	2013 🔴	٠
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	93.2	2020 😐	٠
DG5 – Gender Equality			
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	65.9	2018 🔸	7
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	77.3	2022 🔴	→
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	77.5	2023 🔹	→
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.0	2024 🔴	>
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	68.2	2022 •	->
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	36.3	2022 •	->
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.8	2021 •	1
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2020 •	٠
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	70.5	2024 •	1
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
opulation with access to electricity (%)	46.7	2021 •	7
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2021	Ţ
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2022	→
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	21 3	2020 •	Ŧ
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	21.3	2020	
djusted GDP growth (%)	-4.9	2022 •	٠
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.1	2022 😐	٠
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	48.5	2021 •	7
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.2	2024 •	1
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2022 •	4
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		2018	1
ictims of modern slavery embodied in imports	8.0	2018 ●	•

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year Ra	ating	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	68.8	2024	•	٠
Population using the internet (%)	31.2	2022	•	7
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2022		1
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	2018	•	٠
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	25.5	2024	•	•
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2022	•	>
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2008	•	٠
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	55.9	2015	•	٠
Palma ratio	3.5	2022	•	7
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	48.3	2020	•	→
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m ³)	23.7	2022	•	ł
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	68.7	2022	•	↓
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	9.4	2020	•	•
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2011	•	٠
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.0	2019	•	٠
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024	•	•
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	0.4	2024	•	1
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	17.4	2024	•	→
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024	•	1
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2023	•	•
SDG13 – Climate Action				
$\ensuremath{\text{CO}_2}\xspace$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t $\ensuremath{\text{CO}_2}\xspace/$ capita)		2022	•	•
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2021	•	1
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	9.7	2023	•	٠
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA	•	٠
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	٠
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	•	٠
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	•	٠
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	•	٠
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 (%)	46.1	2023	•	>
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	56.8	2023	•	⇒
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.88	2024	•	>
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.4	2022	•	↓
Imported deforestation (m ² /capita)	0.9	2022	•	1
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.3	2015	•	٠
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.62	2022	•	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	28.0	2017	•	٠
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	14.0	2018	•	٠
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)	37.0	2023	•	↓
Children involved in child labor (%)	23.0	2012	•	٠
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per _ , 100,000 population)		2023		•
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	554	2024	•	Ł
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2024		Ť
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2022	-	4
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2022		J.
	0.43	2022	•	-
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	<i>.</i> .	2022		
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.4	2022	•	*
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)	22.0	2021	•	7
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst) *	0	2021	•	٠
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	62.8	2022	•	7
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	047	2023	-	

ZIMBABWE

1%



100

70.5

0 (worst) to 100 (best)

0

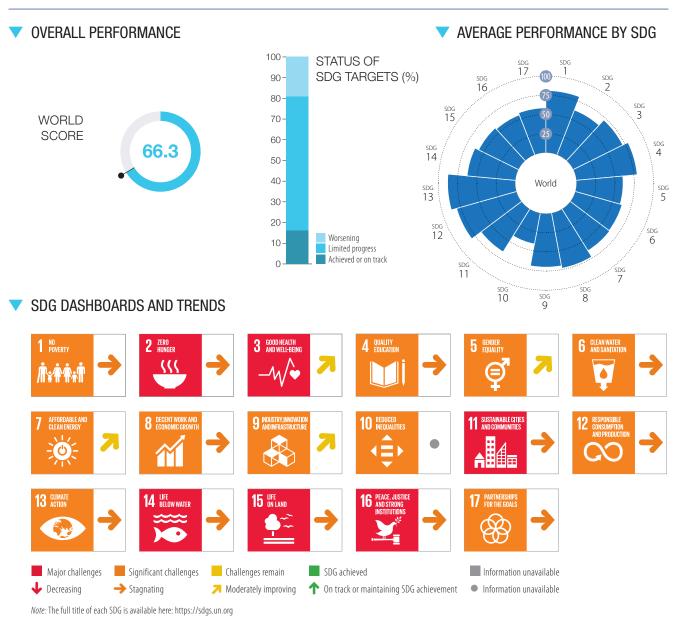
ZIMBABWE

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year Rating	1 Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024	, irenu
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)		2024 •	÷
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	38.4	2021 •	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	23.5	2019 🔴	7
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.9	2019 鱼	1
Prevalence of obesity, $BMI \ge 30$ (% of adult population)	14.2	2022 😐	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2	2021 •	>
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4	2022 😐	7
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2	2018 🔴	4
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2012 •	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	356.8		>
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2022 •	2
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2022 •	N
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	204.0		→ ▲
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.1	2022 •	T
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	28.4	2019 🔸	7
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	190	2019 🔴	٠
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.9	2021 •	7
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2021	4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	86.8		7
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2019 •	٠
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	2022 •	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	55	2021 •	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.6	2023 🔸	$\mathbf{\Psi}$
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	55.3	2021 •	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.4	2022 😐	1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	72.3	2021 •	7
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	90.9	2022 😐	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	84.8	2015 •	1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	85.4	2022 😐	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	83.2	2023 •	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	28.9	2024 🔴	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	62.3	2022 🔴	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	34.6	2022 •	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	46.1	2021 😐	⇒
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	37.2	2020 🔴	٠
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	176.0	2024 •	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	49.0	2021 •	7
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2021	->
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.0	2022 •	1
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	9.9	2020 •	->
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			-
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2022	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mabile money service provider (% of population and 15 or over)	5.0 59.8	2022 • 2021 •	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)			
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)		2024	¥.
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)		2022 • 2018 •	♥ →

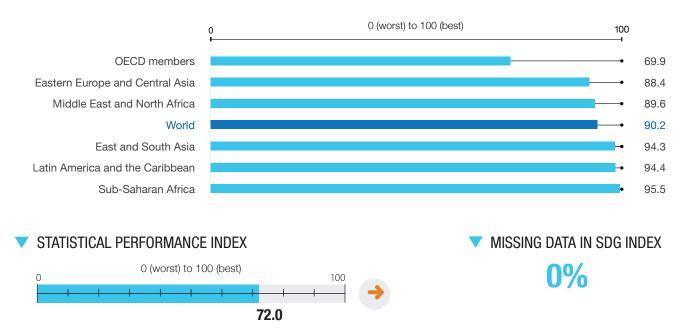
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year F		Trenc
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)		2024		•
Population using the internet (%)		2022		7
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2022		T
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2023	•	7
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		2024		•
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2022	•	>
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	50.3	2019	٠	٠
Palma ratio	2.3	2017	•	•
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		2020		>
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (μg/m ³)		2022		?
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022		+
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	74.1	2020	•	•
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2002		٠
Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		•
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		1
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		T
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		T
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		Ť
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2022	•	1
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)		2022		T
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2021		T
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	88.1	2022	•	•
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA	٠	٠
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		NA	•	۰
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA	•	٠
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		NA	•	•
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		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 (%)		2023	•	Т
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2023	•	7
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2024		4
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)		2022		>
Imported deforestation (m²/capita)	6.6	2022	•	1
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.7	2022	٠	٠
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.61	2022	٠	↓
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	25.2	2022	٠	+
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	48.7	2019	٠	٠
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)	24.0	2023	٠	+
Children involved in child labor (%)	27.9	2019	٠	٠
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2001	•	•
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	50.3	2024	•	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2022	٠	4
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)		2022	•	4
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)		2022		-
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			-	
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.0	2021		T
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	5.0	2021	-	
public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	٠
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	8.1	2018	•	
		2021		•
	5			
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	70.5	2022	•	Т

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable

WORLD



INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



WORLD

averty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %) averty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %) DG2 - Zero Hunger evalence of undernourishment (%) evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) eports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) DG3 - Good Health and Well-Being aternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) contality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) fe expectancy at birth (years) dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) rths attended by skilled health personnel (%) urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) DG4 - Quality Education rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%) wer secondary completion rate (%) teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) DG5 - Gender Equality emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	14.6 10.0 19.6 6.8 15.6 2.3 4.4 0.7 8.3 131.9 12.6 25.3 133.8 0.2	2024 2024 2024 2021 2021 2022 2021 2022 2021 2022 2021 2022 2020 2021 2021 2021 2021 2021 2021 2022 2020 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022	
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hiversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) DG4 – Quality Education irricipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%) ower secondary completion rate (%) teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) DG5 – Gender Equality	89.5	2022 •	7
(worst 0–100 best) ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) DG4 – Quality Education wrticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning % of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%) wwer secondary completion rate (%) teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) DG5 – Gender Equality	88.0	2022 🔸	•
DG4 – Quality Education riticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning % of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%) ower secondary completion rate (%) teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) DG5 – Gender Equality	67.3	2021 •	→
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%) ower secondary completion rate (%) teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) DG5 – Gender Equality	5.4	2023 🔴	• >
(% of children aged 4 to 6) et primary enrollment rate (%) wer secondary completion rate (%) teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) DG5 – Gender Equality			
wer secondary completion rate (%) teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) DG5 – Gender Equality	74.1	2022 •	4
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) DG5 – Gender Equality	93.1	2022 🗧	• >
DG5 – Gender Equality	84.9	2022 🗧	7
	93.4	2022 🗧	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods			
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	73.9	2024 🧧	. 7
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	85.3	2022 🔵	7
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	66.4	2023 🗧	7
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	23.4	2024 🔵	•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	91.1	2022 •	7
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	80.3	2022 •	7
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	51.7	2021 🔵	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	17.9	2020 •	
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	789.5	2024 •	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
opulation with access to electricity (%)	91.2	2021 •	1
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	71.0	2021 🔵	7
2 ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.6	2022 🔵	• •
enewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	13.2	2021 🔵	-
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
djusted GDP growth (%)	-1.4	2022 •	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2022	
dults 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	2022	1
nemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	69.4	2024 •	-
indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2021	•
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	5.4		
ctims of modern slavery embodied in imports	5.4	2010	-

5DG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year I	-	Trend
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) Population using the internet (%)		2024 2022		
Nobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2022		
ogistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)		2022		•
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		2023		1
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.6	2022		•
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2022		7
5DG10 – Reduced Inequalities	1.2	2022	-	
	37.0	2021		
Palma ratio		2021		
5DG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	2.1	LULL	-	-
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	31.9	2020	•	->
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m ³)		2022		-
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2022		÷
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)		2022		•
5DG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	57.0			-
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2019	•	٠
Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		•
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2019		+
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)		2024		+
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2024		→
vitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)		2024		→
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.9	2023	٠	٠
5DG13 – Climate Action				
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita) 4.5	2022	٠	•
GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2021	•	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2,283.3	2023	•	٠
5DG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.1	2023	٠	→
Dcean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	51.7	2023	٠	⇒
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	21.3	2018	٠	⇒
ish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	22.5	2019	•	⇒
ish caught that are then discarded (%)	6.7	2019	•	⇒
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	•	٠
5DG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.2	2023	٠	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.4	2023	٠	⇒
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.78	2024	٠	1
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.2	2022	•	⇒
mported deforestation (m ² /capita)	5.7	2022	٠	1
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.9	2022	٠	⇒
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.74	2022	•	7
Insentenced detainees (% of prison population)	45.2	2022	٠	$\pmb{\downarrow}$
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	82.0	2023	٠	٠
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–1 best)	39.9	2023	٠	⇒
Children involved in child labor (%)	10.9	2020	٠	٠
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.4	2023	•	•
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–1 best)	42.0	2024	٠	↓
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.52	2022	٠	$\pmb{\downarrow}$
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.47	2022	٠	→
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.52	2022	٠	$\mathbf{\Psi}$
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.2	2022	•	+
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA	•	•
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	16.3	2022	•	•
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)		2022		•
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021		-
ndex of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)		2022		
			_	



Want to learn more?

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

