# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2026

## Implementing Sustainable Development: 2030 and Beyond

*Includes the SDG Index and Dashboards*



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTIONS NETWORK
A GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

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© Jeffrey D. Sachs, Guillaume Lafortune, Grayson Fuller and Guilherme Iablonovski

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SDG TRANSFORMATION CENTER

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The 11th edition of the *Sustainable Development Report* (SDR) presents new insights and databases to support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 and beyond. Prepared by the SDSN's SDG Transformation Center, the SDR reviews progress made each year on the SDGs since their adoption by the 193 member states of the United Nations.

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

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# Acronyms and Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| **ACLED** | Armed Conflict Location and Event Data |
| **AI** | Artificial intelligence |
| **ASEAN** | Association of Southeast Asian Nations |
| **AU** | African Union |
| **BRICS** | Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa |
| **BRICS+** | Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran, and the United Arab Emirates |
| **COP** | Conference of the Parties |
| **DESA** | UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs |
| **DSA** | Debt sustainability analysis |
| **DSF** | Debt Sustainability Framework |
| **ECOSOC** | UN Economic and Social Council |
| **ECOWAS** | Economic Community of West African States |
| **EESC** | European Economic and Social Committee |
| **EMDE** | Emerging Market and Developing Economies |
| **EO** | Earth observation |
| **EPRS** | European Parliamentary Research Service |
| **EU** | European Union |
| **FABLE** | Food, Agriculture, Biodiversity, Land-Use, and Energy (FABLE) Consortium |
| **FFD** | International Conference on Financing for Development |
| **FICs** | Financing in Common (network) |
| **GDP** | Gross domestic product |
| **GFA** | Global Financial Architecture |
| **GHG** | Greenhouse gas emissions |
| **GIS** | Geographic information systems |
| **GNI** | Gross national income |
| **GPG** | Global public goods |
| **GPI** | Global Peace Index |
| **GSDR** | Global Sustainable Development Report |
| **HIC** | High-income country |
| **HLPF** | High-Level Political Forum |
| **ICRC** | International Committee of the Red Cross |
| **IEP** | Institute for Economics and Peace |
| **IFAD** | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| **IMF** | International Monetary Fund |
| **INFF** | Integrated National Financial Framework |
| **IPCC** | Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change |
| **JRC** | Joint Research Centre (of the European Commission) |
| **LIC** | Low-income country |
| **LLR** | Lender of last resort |

| | |
|---|---|
| **LMIC** | Lower-middle-income country |
| **MDB** | Multilateral development bank |
| **MDG** | Millenium Development Goals |
| **MENA** | Middle East and North Africa |
| **NDC** | Nationally determined contributions |
| **NGO** | Non-governmental organization |
| **NSO** | National statistical office |
| **ODA** | Official Development Assistance |
| **OECD** | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development |
| **OHCHR** | Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| **PCSD** | Policy coherence for sustainable development |
| **PDB** | Public development bank |
| **PPP** | Purchasing power parity |
| **SDG** | Sustainable Development Goals |
| **SDGhi** | SDG Index (headline version) |
| **SDR** | Sustainable Development Report |
| **SDSN** | Sustainable Development Solutions Network |
| **SIDS** | Small Island Developing States |
| **SIPRI** | Stockholm International Peace Research Institute |
| **SNA** | System of National Accounts |
| **UCM** | Unilateral coercive measure |
| **UMIC** | Upper-middle-income country |
| **UN** | United Nations |
| **UN DESA** | UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs |
| **UN-Mi** | Index of countries' support for UN-based multilateralism |
| **UNCTAD** | UN Trade and Development |
| **UNDP** | UN Development Programme |
| **UNEP** | UN Environment Programme |
| **UNFCCC** | UN Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| **UNFPA** | UN Population Fund |
| **UNGA** | UN General Assembly |
| **UNICEF** | UN Children's Fund |
| **UNIDO** | UN Industrial Development Organization |
| **UNSD** | UN Statistics Division |
| **VNR** | Voluntary National Review |
| **WFP** | UN World Food Programme |
| **WHO** | World Health Organization |
| **WJP** | World Justice Project |
| **WTO** | World Trade Organization |

# Executive Summary

Since 2016, the *Sustainable Development Report* (SDR) has provided the most up-to-date assessment of progress towards the SDGs. This year's SDR emphasizes five key messages to support SDG implementation and global cooperation for sustainable development within the UN framework. These messages are especially important as the SDGs enter the homestretch and UN member states consider the sustainable development agenda beyond 2030 to mid-century, including at the SDG Summit in September 2027.

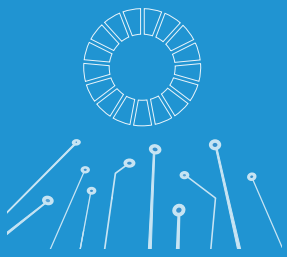
1. **Commitment to the SDGs remains strong globally, with a large majority of countries continuing to vote in favor of UNGA resolutions that refer to the sustainable development paradigm.** In total, 190 countries have taken part in the Voluntary National Review (VNR) process, and a growing number of regional and local authorities take part in Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) to present their action plans and progress on sustainable development. In 2025, a strong majority of countries voted in favor of every UN General Assembly resolution referencing the SDGs, with the support often exceeding 170 of the 193 UN member states. Argentina and the United States are the only two countries that systematically opposed resolutions that refer to the sustainable development paradigm.

2. **East and South Asia have outperformed all other regions on SDG progress.** Countries in East and South Asia have achieved greater SDG progress than those in any other region since 2015. Among major powers, China and India have seen the greatest gains in their SDG Index rankings, rising by 14 and 18 places respectively. Russia's ranking remains unchanged, while the United States has declined by five positions.

3. **Barbados tops the 2026 index of countries' support for UN-based multilateralism (UN-Mi); the United States is last and a statistical outlier.** Barbados stands out as the country most committed to UN-based multilateralism, while the United States ranks last. In 2025, the US federal government declared its open opposition to the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda and, in January 2026, the United States withdrew from more than 60 international organizations. There has been a sharp drop across all world regions in the share of member states' UNGA votes that align with the United States. The United States voted with the international majority in just 5 percent of UNGA resolutions where a vote was recorded in 2025.

4. **Eight lessons stand out from the decade since the goals were adopted; these must guide efforts to accelerate SDG progress.** The opening chapter identifies eight priorities for accelerating SDG progress through 2030 and beyond: (1) end ongoing wars and redirect military expenditures toward peace and human development; (2) establish an ambitious timeline for SDG implementation; (3) organize implementation around six major transformations; (4) adopt long-term investment plans to support these transformations; (5) strengthen continental, regional, and local cooperation and investment; (6) introduce new global taxes to finance global public goods; (7) develop global governance frameworks for AI, biotechnology, and other emerging technologies; and (8) establish new UN campuses in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

5. **Strengthening implementation is the key priority for the post-2030 agenda.** In 2026, SDSN surveyed its networks of experts across 64 countries and one entity, the European Union, as well as more than 1,000 other respondents from 127 countries, to assess government efforts and persistent barriers to SDG implementation. Respondents expressed broad support for maintaining the SDG framework beyond 2030, while placing particular emphasis on the need for stronger implementation mechanisms: adequate financing; effective global, regional and national governance frameworks; and better use of science and data for sustainable development.



# Part 1

## From Goals to Means: The Path to SDG Implementation

# Part 1

# From Goals to Means: The Path to SDG Implementation

By Jeffrey D. Sachs and members of the SDSN Leadership Council and SDSN Global Network

## The predicament we face

**The Sustainable Development Goals were adopted by all 193 member states of the United Nations on 25 September 2015 as an agenda of unprecedented ambition (UNGA 2015). Grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the rights-based aspirations of the UN Charter, the SDGs constitute the most comprehensive moral and political commitment the international community has ever made – to end extreme poverty, ensure quality education, secure good health, achieve gender equality, decarbonize energy systems, protect oceans and forests, build sustainable cities, and make peace within and among nations.**

The goals maintain their strong global support. In 2025, the UN General Assembly adopted around two dozen resolutions related to sustainable development, technology, finance and climate. The overwhelming majority were adopted with near-unanimous support; yet in almost every case the United States, and in many cases Argentina, were systematic outliers, voting against. This near-global consensus and tiny number of dissenters illustrate the durability of the SDG agenda.

The goals are highly ambitious and will not be achieved by the target date of 2030. Yet they have spurred action and inspired governments to take on large and complex challenges. They should remain our framework past 2030 because they define the future we want and need, even if our efforts to build that future have not yet reached the breadth, scale, and speed that the world's governments pledged in 2015.

Yet the problem is more than the scale of the goals' ambition. The problem is that we are not yet organized properly to achieve what we have set out to accomplish. As a result, progress is far too slow, and we are losing ground on many critical objectives as indicated by the 2026 SDG Index and dashboards (Part 2). Shockingly, wars are spreading, climate change is accelerating, and the norms of multilateralism are themselves under dire threat.

The 2030 Agenda included a Means of Implementation section and several targets on financing and partnership, but it did not include concrete commitments commensurate with the ambition of the goals. The political processes that govern our common life – at the United Nations, in regional bodies, within national governments, and at the level of cities and villages – have not yet been redesigned for the work the goals require. Our main task today is to connect means and ends.

## The wisdom we already have

Aristotle made the key point nearly twenty-four centuries ago that: "We deliberate not about ends but about means. For the doctor does not deliberate whether he shall heal, nor the orator whether he shall persuade, nor the statesman whether he shall produce law and order, nor does anyone else deliberate about his end. They assume the end and consider how and by what means it is to be attained" (*Nicomachean Ethics*, 3.3). This principle was further developed in 1785 by Enlightenment philosopher Immanuel Kant, in his moral imperative: "Whoever wills the end, wills also … the means" (*Groundwork of the Metaphysics of Morals*, 4:417). In other words, to will an end without willing the necessary means is to express a wish, not to make a commitment.

In economics, this principle was given operational form in 1956 by Jan Tinbergen, the Dutch economist who was to share the first-ever Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences in 1969.[1] The "targets and instruments" framework developed in his work, *Economic Policy: Principles and Design* (1956) established the foundational rule that a government with *N* independent policy targets must wield at least *N* independent policy instruments to

1. The inaugural *Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel* was awarded jointly to Ragnar Frisch and Jan Tinbergen in 1969 by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.

achieve them.[2] You cannot deliver universal education, zero-carbon power, and food security with a single policy lever. The basic principle is that instruments must be aligned with targets, a broad range of instruments must be deployed to address a broad range of targets, and the interdependencies and trade-offs among policies must be deliberately taken into account.

The SDGs are the world's targets. The instruments – public investment, fiscal outlays, regulatory frameworks, tax policy, public–private partnerships, international cooperation, science and technology policy, education and training, and the everyday integrity of corporate conduct – are the policy levers through which these targets are to be met. The world's governments have not yet mobilized these instruments at the scale and with the coordination the SDGs require. In addition to government action, we need SDG-aligned commitments from business enterprises, faith-based and civil-society organizations, and universities.

The SDSN frequently surveys its global network of experts to assess government efforts and policy frameworks for the SDGs. This year's survey focused specifically on the post-2030 agenda. Not surprisingly, respondents emphasized implementation, with three-quarters or more identifying the following priorities: strengthening the means of implementation; reforming the global financial architecture; developing guidance on SDG synergies and trade-offs; accounting for international spillovers; embedding AI and emerging technologies in the SDG framework; and preserving continuity in the goals and targets after 2030.

In short, we have willed the goals. Now we must will the means.

2. Tinbergen's Rule establishes that to achieve *n* independent policy targets; a policy maker must wield at least *n* independent and effective policy instruments. Tinbergen's rule, in its original form, was proved for linear models with a fixed number of independent targets and independent instruments. In real policy systems, the underlying relationships are non-linear, instruments are bounded by political, fiscal, and institutional constraints, the effects of one instrument interact with others, and parameters are uncertain. The exact *N*-for-*N* counting should therefore be read heuristically rather than literally. The point that survives the complications is the one Tinbergen intended: deliberate policymaking means aligning instruments with targets, deploying a sufficient range of instruments for the range of targets pursued, and accounting for the interdependencies and trade-offs among them.

## What is missing?

In the decade since the goals were adopted, we have learned a great deal about what is missing. Eight lessons in particular stand out. The first sets the foundation; the others build upon it.

### Lesson 1: Peace is the foundation of every Goal

Without peace, none of the other transformations are possible. War destroys infrastructure, displaces populations, diverts resources, weakens and breaks the institutions through which transformation is implemented, and poisons the political relationships across which cooperation must flow. War hollows out the moral architecture on which the SDGs rest.

The wars of the SDG period – in Ukraine, Gaza, Sudan, Yemen, the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, Myanmar, the Sahel, Ethiopia and elsewhere – have together produced the highest number of armed-conflict deaths since the Second World War (Davies et al. 2025; Rustad 2025). Global military spending has set successive records and reached US$2.9 trillion in 2025 – more than the entire annual SDG financing gap for the developing world (Xiao Liang et al, 2026).

The wars must stop. The military buildups must end. The diplomatic relationships must be repaired. The dispute-resolution mechanisms of the UN Charter, most importantly the Security Council, must be restored to operational use. Alongside this, the regression on rights – of women, of indigenous peoples and minorities, of journalists and especially of people in conflict zones – must be reversed. UN Women must not be dismantled in the name of austerity; gender equality is vital for sustainable development.

Across First Avenue from the UN Headquarters in New York, on the northern wall of Ralph Bunche Park, a passage from the prophet Isaiah is inscribed in granite. It has stood there since 1948, the year the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted across the street:

> They shall beat their swords into plowshares,
> and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall

> not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.[3]

The Isaiah Wall was installed across the street from the Secretariat because it epitomizes the aim of global governance: a world organized not for war but for human flourishing. The SDGs are the contemporary expression of that ancient vision.

## Lesson 2: the SDGs are about transformation, not business as usual

Achieving the SDGs is not a matter of making marginal improvements to existing systems. The SDGs require structural transformation. Six transformations are of decisive importance, as articulated in detail in *Nature Sustainability* in 2019 and informed by the SDSN's *World in 2050* work: education for all; universal health; clean energy and sustainable industry; sustainable food, land, water and oceans; sustainable cities and communities; and digital revolution for sustainable development. These transformations are deeply interconnected; success on any one of them supports the achievement of the others. They must also be pursued within planetary boundaries and designed to make their distributional implications – across regions, income groups, and households – clear and actionable.

## Lesson 3: Transformations require long-term investments

Each of the six transformations requires long-term investments – in human capital through education and health, in physical capital through clean energy infrastructure and sustainable cities, in natural capital through restored ecosystems, in technological capital through next-generation digital and biotechnological tools. These investments do not pay off in a single political cycle. They are decades-long commitments. Universal quality education is not only a social objective under SDG 4, but also a precondition for peaceful, democratic and resilient societies capable of sustaining long-term sustainable development transformations.

The decarbonization of an integrated electric power system requires 25 to 30 years. Transforming an education system so every child completes a high-quality secondary education takes a generation. Protecting and restoring the world's tropical forests requires multi-decadal commitments to restore land and then safeguard those restorations. Sustainable agriculture will be a moving target as climate change continues to alter growing conditions.

This generation-long horizon is awkward for political systems built around a four- or five-year electoral cycle, and for capital markets called upon to finance public investments consistently for 20–30 years. Investors in government bonds know that long-term plans must withstand many short-term crises. Even well-designed plans can hit liquidity squeezes. The mismatch between the time horizon of SDG investments and the time horizons of political and financial systems is among the deepest structural problems in implementation.

## Lesson 4: Long-term investments require long-term plans

If we are to make decade-long investments, we need decade-long plans.

Goal-based, instrument-rich, decade-long planning has worked. The clearest evidence in the SDG period is China's *Made in China 2025* initiative, launched in May 2015 – three months before the SDGs were adopted in New York (State Council of the People's Republic of China. 2015). The plan set out a ten-year industrial strategy across ten priority sectors, with a focus on green, digital and sustainable technologies: robotics, new energy vehicles, advanced railway equipment, semiconductors and renewables. It identified the means – public investment, research subsidies, procurement preferences, regional coordination, education and training – and put them to work. By 2025, China was producing more than 75 percent of the world's lithium-ion batteries, nearly 80 percent of the world's solar modules, and most of the

3. Isaiah 2:4 (King James Version). The inscription is on the granite wall of the southern staircase in Ralph Bunche Park in New York City, on First Avenue near 42nd Street, directly across from the United Nations Headquarters. The wall was constructed in 1948; the attribution to Isaiah was added in 1975.

world's electric vehicles (Kaiser Kuo 2025; Mischer 2025; IEA 2025). Clean energy now accounts for an estimated 48 percent of China's domestic energy consumption.

Comparable evidence is found in other regions too. The European Green Deal has organized a coherent industrial, regulatory and financing framework around climate neutrality by 2050. The Nordic countries have demonstrated that universal health, education and welfare systems can coexist with technological dynamism. Cities from Copenhagen to Singapore to Curitiba have shown that sustained investments in public transport, urban planning, energy efficiency and livability can reshape urban systems. African examples are emerging too, from Rwanda's national modernization agenda to SDSN's partnership with Benin on integrated national planning – with a similar partnership underway in Uzbekistan.

The broader lesson is not that all countries should replicate a single model, but that structural transformation requires strategic coordination among public policy, finance, infrastructure, technology and industrial upgrading. Developing economies require greater policy space, technological cooperation and access to affordable finance so that they can pursue their own pathways toward sustainable industrialization and participation in emerging green value chains.

## Lesson 5: The scale of action is regional and local, not only national

The investments and the planning required for SDG implementation must typically be made not just at the national level, but at the regional scale.

Consider the green energy transition. An African or ASEAN power grid must draw upon dispersed and intermittent primary energy sources: some places have hydro, others solar, others wind or geothermal, and the resource varies by day, week and season. Without interconnection, each site requires expensive storage. With interconnection, when clouds reduce solar generation in one location, winds may be blowing strongly in another. The same logic applies to many transformations. The Amazon is shared by nine nations and the Congo Basin by six; sustainable protection requires coordination. Rivers, fisheries, transport corridors and digital networks all cross borders.

Regional bodies must therefore move beyond being just "talking shops" or mere free-trade areas. They must become implementing bodies – equipped with the planning capacity, financing instruments and convening authority needed to deliver cross-border infrastructure and policy coordination. The European Union has been, since 1993, the world's most ambitious experiment in regional integration; it must now add to its competencies the planning and financing of Europe's green and digital industrial and agricultural systems. ASEAN faces the same imperative in Southeast Asia, as do the African Continental Free Trade Area in Africa, the League of Arab States in the Middle East and North Africa, MERCOSUR in South America's Southern Cone, and the Eurasian Economic Union in the post-Soviet space. Country-to-country development partnerships – between governments of the developed and developing worlds, alongside the multilateral architecture – also remain underused.

Cities are also indispensable, especially for climate, energy and social policy on the ground. The C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy, ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, and the Voluntary Local Review movement have all shown that cities can lead even where national governments lag, and that local implementation succeeds when goals are embedded into planning, infrastructure investment, procurement, budgeting, utility operations, land-use frameworks and service delivery (GCoM 2024; C40 2025). Sub-regional and local levels are where real experimentation and change happen, and unlocking their potential requires enabling frameworks, participatory planning, long-term vision beyond political cycles, and robust peer-learning systems. The SDSN's Global Commission for Urban SDG Finance has identified new pathways to unlock critical financing for urban SDG investments.

Universities and other higher-education institutions are also key, which of course is precisely why the SDSN was created in the first place. Universities produce the engineers, teachers, healthcare workers, public servants and leaders who carry out the transformations;

they conduct critical policy-based research; they sustain policy agendas across political cycles; and they connect governments, civil society and the private sector in regional and local hubs. SDG implementation must also enlist business enterprises, faith-based organizations, civil society, indigenous communities and youth – whose decisions and ownership determine whether the agenda is realized in practice.

## Lesson 6: Finance is decisive – global public goods require global finance

The finance gap for SDG implementation is large but not unmanageable. The UN Inter-agency Task Force on Financing for Development (IATF), estimates the annual gap for developing countries at US$2.5–4 trillion (IATF. 2024). That is roughly 2–3 percent of global gross product, or 10–15 percent of global savings (estimated at around US$28 trillion). Global military spending alone reached US$2.9 trillion in 2025 (Xiao Liang et al. 2026). The gap is closeable.

What stands in the way of SDG financing is the lack of global revenues dedicated to the United Nations and the SDG agenda. Voluntary contributions to the United Nations, the multilateral development banks, the climate funds, and the broader international cooperation architecture are chronically inadequate. National politicians compete for short-term advantage by telling voters that money for global cooperation is money taken from domestic priorities. Rich countries are the greatest laggards.

The solution is to move from voluntary national contributions to global taxation. Just as national tax systems exist because the essential public goods that markets do not provide — defense, justice, infrastructure, basic education and health, environmental protection — must be financed through compulsory contributions, the same logic applies internationally. The international community needs taxes on activities of global scope: financial transactions, greenhouse gas emissions, international shipping and aviation, and global digital advertising. The proceeds should fund the UN system itself, the specialized funds for climate and biodiversity, and direct support to low-income countries to keep children in school (SDG 4), in healthcare (SDG 3), and out of extreme poverty (SDG 1).

Proposals along these lines have been on the international table for decades and should now move to implementation. In 2025, the International Maritime Organization came close to introducing a global carbon levy on ocean shipping, until the United States blocked the proposal. The agreement emerging through the UN Tax Convention negotiations to establish a framework for international tax cooperation, including the taxation of ultra-high-net-worth individuals, is a step in the right direction (UNGA 2023, 2025). The task for the coming years is to build a system of international taxation and outlays commensurate with the scale of the SDG transformations.

In parallel, the global financial architecture must reduce the effective cost of capital for developing economies. The main problem is that poorer countries face heightened risks of illiquidity and difficulties in refinancing debt. Financial markets are vulnerable to self-fulfilling panics and runs and therefore need reliable lenders of last resort to avoid liquidity crises. Unfortunately, the world financial system still lacks such a lender. The U.S. Federal Reserve sometimes plays this role, but selectively, mainly for countries closely aligned with the United States. The IMF lacks the mandate to act boldly as a lender of last resort, and too often intervenes only after a liquidity crisis has already taken hold.

Reform of the global financial architecture should therefore include mechanisms to reduce or eliminate liquidity crises, and to expand lending by multilateral development banks. Other innovations should include an expansion of local-currency (non-dollar) lending and climate-resilient debt clauses. The rechannelling of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) for poverty eradication and sustainable development is also an important priority, as called for by the Bridgetown Initiative. Without these reforms, private investment will not flow to the emerging and developing economies at the scale required.

## Lesson 7: Dangerous technologies require global governance

The Covid-19 pandemic killed an estimated seven million people directly and contributed to vastly more excess deaths (WHO 2023). Subsequent investigations have concluded that the SARS-CoV-2 virus that caused the pandemic likely emerged from gain-of-function research funded in substantial part by US agencies, and conducted with inadequate biosafety standards.[4] While there is still uncertainty about the origins of the virus, one policy lesson is already clear: research on dangerous technologies must be overseen at the global level through international standards, transparency and accountability.

Artificial intelligence is being developed at a pace far ahead of the governance architecture needed to manage it; the risks include catastrophic accidents, weaponization, and the destabilization of the international system (Bengio et al. 2024a, 2024b, 2025). AI is also reshaping labor markets in ways that will require coordinated investment in lifelong learning and corporate retraining; resolving structural unemployment cannot be left to markets alone. Beyond labor markets, the concentration of cloud infrastructure, computing power and data ownership in a small number of firms – what some have called "techno-feudalism" – risks widening the divide between technological haves and have-nots and creating new forms of dependence for entire nations. Information manipulation, surveillance, and the bias of models are not collateral damage; they are signs of a governance vacuum that must be filled.

Geoengineering, once a fringe topic, is now being considered by some governments and private actors. Unilateral stratospheric aerosol injection or ocean iron fertilization by a single country or company would be among the most dangerous decisions any government or private actor could make. Synthetic biology, autonomous weapons and advanced nuclear technologies raise similar governance challenges.

The lesson of Covid-19 must be applied generally: dangerous research conducted recklessly, in the absence of binding global standards and meaningful enforcement, can produce global catastrophe. Requisite governance architecture must be built before the next catastrophe, not after it. The international controls on nuclear weapons technology – imperfect as they are – must be reinvigorated and extended to the new generation of dangerous technologies. Harnessing these technologies and digital innovations in ways that advance human development and sustainability is an urgent priority and will require concerted international effort.

## Lesson 8: The UN must be for all – and that means on all continents

The United Nations was conceived in 1945 as a global organization, but its operational presence remains heavily concentrated in a small number of cities, mainly New York and a few European capitals, with a substantial program in Nairobi. This geography reflects the world of 1945, not the world the United Nations now serves.

Delivering the SDGs would be accelerated by the creation of new major UN SDG campuses in Asia, Latin America and Africa. A campus in Beijing could focus on the implementation of green technologies; a campus in Delhi on digital technologies for the poor; a campus in Brazil on serving as a global hub for the protection of the world's tropical forests. These campuses would not duplicate the UN's headquarters in New York. Their purpose would be to support practical implementation by bringing together the technical staff, project teams, financial instruments and convening authority needed to advance the SDG transformations.

The campuses should be built on open science and open data. They should function as institutional hubs where shared models, scenario tools, beyond-GDP valuation methods, finance pipelines and learning systems are continuously developed, updated and applied. Representation in the UN system is not only symbolic; it is operationally decisive. Developing countries remain underrepresented in the major global economic and financial governance institutions, despite accounting for the majority of the world's population and a growing share of the global economy. More inclusive governance is essential for legitimacy, trust and effective implementation.

4. U.S. House of Representatives, Select Subcommittee on the Coronavirus Pandemic, 2024. The CIA, in January 2025, also assessed with low confidence that a research-related origin of the COVID-19 pandemic is more likely than a natural origin.

## What comes next?

The SDG agenda from now through 2030 and into the post-2030 framework must be focused on implementation. The structure of that effort follows from the eight lessons:

**First**, anchor the agenda in peace and human rights. Stop the wars, restore the UN Charter's dispute-resolution mechanisms and redirect a meaningful share of military expenditure toward human development.

**Second**, organize implementation around the six structural transformations, ensuring that they remain within planetary boundaries that their distributional implications are clear and actionable

**Third**, build the long-term plans – at national, regional and city scales – that long-term investments require.

**Fourth**, empower regions and cities and enlist universities, civil society and the private sector as implementing partners.

**Fifth**, build a dependable system of international financing, including global taxation of activities of global scope and reform of the global financial architecture to reduce the cost of capital for developing economies.

**Sixth**, create global governance mechanisms for dangerous technologies – including AI, biosafety, geoengineering and weapons of mass destruction – before the next catastrophe.

**Seventh**, establish new UN campuses in Asia, Africa and Latin America, built on open science and open data.

**Eighth**, develop a small number of high-profile, proactive initiatives through partnerships of governments, the private sector, civil society and academia, focused on the transformations where progress is lagging – including agriculture and food, climate adaptation, education, gender equality, debt and finance – and able to demonstrate concrete results before 2030.

The post-2030 framework should preserve continuity in its goals and targets while sharpening the focus on implementation. It should equip the international community with shared decision-support systems (including open data, interoperable models and shared scenario tools that are co-designed with affected communities, global investment portfolios, and mechanisms for continuous accountability) so that course correction is always possible without having to wait for the next five-year review. It should also clarify the purpose of transformations already reshaping the world economy: assessing whether they are aligned with human flourishing and planetary well-being, or whether they are being shaped primarily by other, narrower interests.

The core means of implementation are now visible. They include equity and inclusion; accountability and learning; planetary integrity; localization through regional, urban and rural pathways; continuous measurement; participatory co-design with the people whose lives are at stake; dependable finance; and the institutional culture, leadership, and skills without which none of the instruments can operate.

We have willed the ends. Now let us will the means.

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# Part 2

## The SDG Index and Dashboards

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# Part 2

# The SDG Index and Dashboards

**The SDG Index and Dashboards provide an annual assessment of SDG progress covering all 193 UN member states. The SDG Index score is presented on a scale of 0 to 100 and can be interpreted as a percentage towards optimal performance on the SDGs. While all 193 UN member states have a country profile, some countries are not ranked due to missing data. This year, a total of169 countries are ranked in the SDG Index, including two new countries not previously ranked: Eritrea and Timor-Leste. This year's SDG Index incorporates 123 indicators, including 101 global indicators and 22 additional indicators used for the OECD countries' dashboards. A new indicator from the FAO, on progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture, was added to track progress on SDG 2 (No Hunger). Additional changes in the indicators used are described in the methods section (see Part 5).**

This year's edition presents, for the first time, retroactively calculated SDG Index rankings. Because the selection of indicators is refined with each successive edition of the *Sustainable Development Report* (SDR), rankings from different editions are not perfectly comparable. The retroactive rank calculation uses the same set of indicators and quantitative thresholds across time, allowing rankings to be compared year on year. This year's report also refines the "headline" SDG Index (SDGhi), which draws on 17 SDG indicators to evaluate progress made by countries and regions on the SDGs while minimizing statistical biases due to missing time-series data.

The SDG Index builds on a peer-reviewed, statistically audited, and transparent methodology (Lafortune et al., 2018; Papadimitriou et al., 2019; Schmidt-Traub et al., 2017). An online public consultation was held between 17 and 27 April 2026, gathering comments and suggestions from more than 100 different organizations, including approximately 20 national governments and federal agencies, including national statistical offices. 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/).

## Status of SDG progress globally

Based on current rates of progress, none of the 17 SDGs will be achieved by 2030 (Figure 2.1). At the global level, 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 stagnation in progress since 2015.

Overall, less than 20 percent of the SDG targets are on track to be achieved globally (16.5 percent) (Figure 2.2). The five targets that are most on track globally are mobile broadband subscriptions (SDG 9), adolescent fertility rate (SDG 3), new HIV infections (SDG 3), Internet use (SDG 9), and electricity access (SDG 7). By contrast, the indicators furthest off track tend to be related to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) – which also covers unsustainable diets and agriculture – and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). More specifically these include prevalence of obesity (SDG 2), progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (SDG 2), timeliness of administrative proceedings (SDG 16) Press Freedom Index ranking (SDG 16), and Corruption Perceptions Index score (SDG 16).

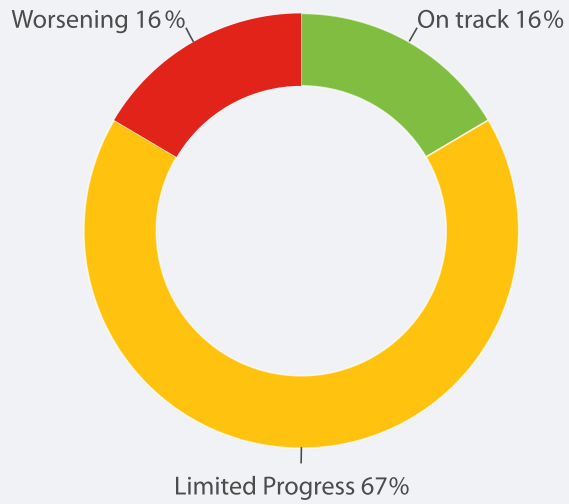
As in previous editions, European countries, particularly the Nordic countries, top the 2026 SDG Index. Finland ranks first, followed by Sweden and Denmark (Figure 2.3). However, even these countries face significant challenges in achieving several SDGs, including SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life below Water) and SDG 15 (Life on Land). These challenges are driven partly by unsustainable consumption patterns and negative international spillover effects. Countries at the bottom of the SDG Index ranking tend to be affected by conflict, security issues, political instability and limited fiscal space. As in last year's edition, Chad, the Central African Republic and South Sudan rank at the bottom of this year's SDG Index.

**Figure 2.1**
World SDG Dashboard 2026




*Source:* Authors

**Figure 2.2**
Status of SDG targets: percentage on track




*Source:* Authors' calculations.

**Figure 2.3**
2026 SDG Index scores and rankings

| Rank | Country | Score | Rank | Country | Score |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Finland | 87.4 | 45 | United States | 75.3 |
| 2 | Sweden | 86.3 | 46 | Cyprus | 75.3 |
| 3 | Denmark | 85.7 | 47 | Armenia | 75.1 |
| 4 | Norway | 84.1 | 48 | Montenegro | 75.0 |
| 5 | Germany | 84.0 | 49 | China | 74.7 |
| 6 | Austria | 83.9 | 50 | Kyrgyz Republic | 74.6 |
| 7 | France | 83.4 | 51 | Russian Federation | 74.5 |
| 8 | United Kingdom | 82.5 | 52 | Azerbaijan | 74.3 |
| 9 | Iceland | 82.3 | 53 | Brazil | 74.2 |
| 10 | Czechia | 82.2 | 54 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 73.9 |
| 11 | Poland | 82.1 | 55 | Israel | 73.9 |
| 12 | Estonia | 81.8 | 56 | North Macedonia | 73.9 |
| 13 | Croatia | 81.8 | 57 | Argentina | 73.9 |
| 14 | Latvia | 81.7 | 58 | Vietnam | 73.8 |
| 15 | Slovenia | 81.7 | 59 | Singapore | 73.8 |
| 16 | Spain | 81.2 | 60 | Costa Rica | 73.6 |
| 17 | Portugal | 81.1 | 61 | Georgia | 73.5 |
| 18 | Belgium | 81.1 | 62 | Fiji | 73.4 |
| 19 | Netherlands | 81.0 | 63 | Maldives | 73.3 |
| 20 | Japan | 81.0 | 64 | Dominican Republic | 73.0 |
| 21 | Slovak Republic | 80.9 | 65 | Uzbekistan | 72.9 |
| 22 | Switzerland | 80.3 | 66 | Peru | 72.9 |
| 23 | Lithuania | 80.0 | 67 | Kazakhstan | 72.0 |
| 24 | Hungary | 80.0 | 68 | Morocco | 71.7 |
| 25 | Ireland | 80.0 | 69 | Colombia | 71.6 |
| 26 | Italy | 79.9 | 70 | Algeria | 71.6 |
| 27 | New Zealand | 79.5 | 71 | United Arab Emirates | 71.4 |
| 28 | Canada | 79.1 | 72 | Tunisia | 71.3 |
| 29 | Australia | 79.0 | 73 | Bhutan | 71.1 |
| 30 | Malta | 78.9 | 74 | Indonesia | 70.8 |
| 31 | Moldova | 78.8 | 75 | Mexico | 70.5 |
| 32 | Greece | 78.6 | 76 | Malaysia | 70.4 |
| 33 | Chile | 78.5 | 77 | Türkiye | 70.2 |
| 34 | Korea, Rep. | 78.4 | 78 | Suriname | 70.0 |
| 35 | Belarus | 78.3 | 79 | Ecuador | 69.9 |
| 36 | Serbia | 78.2 | 80 | Philippines | 69.9 |
| 37 | Romania | 78.1 | 81 | Oman | 69.9 |
| 38 | Uruguay | 77.9 | 82 | Jordan | 69.7 |
| 39 | Luxembourg | 77.5 | 83 | Belize | 69.5 |
| 40 | Cuba | 76.6 | 84 | Jamaica | 69.3 |
| 41 | Bulgaria | 76.2 | 85 | Barbados | 69.0 |
| 42 | Ukraine | 75.9 | 86 | Egypt, Arab Rep. | 69.0 |
| 43 | Thailand | 75.4 | 87 | Brunei Darussalam | 68.9 |
| 44 | Albania | 75.4 | 88 | Panama | 68.9 |

**Figure 2.3**
(continued)

| Rank | Country | Score |
|---|---|---|
| 89 | Iran, Islamic Rep. | 68.8 |
| 90 | Nepal | 68.7 |
| 91 | Mongolia | 68.6 |
| 92 | Sri Lanka | 68.5 |
| 93 | Paraguay | 68.4 |
| 94 | India | 68.3 |
| 95 | Cabo Verde | 68.2 |
| 96 | El Salvador | 68.1 |
| 97 | Mauritius | 68.0 |
| 98 | Tajikistan | 67.8 |
| 99 | Bolivia | 67.6 |
| 100 | Namibia | 67.1 |
| 101 | Qatar | 66.4 |
| 102 | Timor-Leste | 66.2 |
| 103 | The Bahamas | 66.1 |
| 104 | Saudi Arabia | 65.9 |
| 105 | Bahrain | 65.7 |
| 106 | Kenya | 65.6 |
| 107 | Venezuela, RB | 65.4 |
| 108 | Cambodia | 65.3 |
| 109 | South Africa | 65.2 |
| 110 | Bangladesh | 64.8 |
| 111 | São Tomé and Príncipe | 64.8 |
| 112 | Botswana | 64.6 |
| 113 | Nicaragua | 64.4 |
| 114 | Rwanda | 64.3 |
| 115 | Guyana | 64.2 |
| 116 | Gabon | 63.9 |
| 117 | Ghana | 63.9 |
| 118 | Senegal | 63.4 |
| 119 | Côte d'Ivoire | 63.2 |
| 120 | Kuwait | 62.9 |
| 121 | Lebanon | 62.9 |
| 122 | Lao PDR | 62.5 |
| 123 | Myanmar | 62.4 |
| 124 | Iraq | 62.0 |
| 125 | Honduras | 61.8 |
| 126 | Trinidad and Tobago | 61.3 |
| 127 | Guatemala | 60.9 |
| 128 | Turkmenistan | 59.9 |
| 129 | Benin | 59.7 |

| Rank | Country | Score |
|---|---|---|
| 130 | Syrian Arab Republic | 59.6 |
| 131 | Pakistan | 59.3 |
| 132 | Togo | 59.1 |
| 133 | Eswatini | 59.0 |
| 134 | The Gambia | 58.5 |
| 135 | Cameroon | 57.6 |
| 136 | Tanzania | 57.6 |
| 137 | Mauritania | 57.4 |
| 138 | Zimbabwe | 57.2 |
| 139 | Guinea | 56.8 |
| 140 | Malawi | 56.5 |
| 141 | Ethiopia | 56.3 |
| 142 | Sierra Leone | 55.9 |
| 143 | Nigeria | 55.7 |
| 144 | Uganda | 55.5 |
| 145 | Lesotho | 54.9 |
| 146 | Burkina Faso | 54.4 |
| 147 | Comoros | 54.4 |
| 148 | Djibouti | 54.3 |
| 149 | Mali | 54.0 |
| 150 | Zambia | 53.9 |
| 151 | Burundi | 53.5 |
| 152 | Guinea-Bissau | 53.3 |
| 153 | Mozambique | 53.0 |
| 154 | Madagascar | 52.9 |
| 155 | Congo, Rep. | 52.5 |
| 156 | Angola | 52.4 |
| 157 | Papua New Guinea | 52.2 |
| 158 | Liberia | 50.9 |
| 159 | Haiti | 50.7 |
| 160 | Niger | 49.6 |
| 161 | Afghanistan | 48.8 |
| 162 | Eritrea | 48.7 |
| 163 | Congo, Dem. Rep. | 48.3 |
| 164 | Yemen, Rep. | 47.8 |
| 165 | Sudan | 47.7 |
| 166 | Somalia | 46.2 |
| 167 | Chad | 43.9 |
| 168 | Central African Republic | 43.3 |
| 169 | South Sudan | 39.9 |










*Note:* Due to annual adjustments to the SDG Index dataset and revisions made by statistical custodian agencies to past data series, scores and ranks are not fully comparable across different editions of the SDR.
*Source:* Authors

## SDG progress by world regions and countries

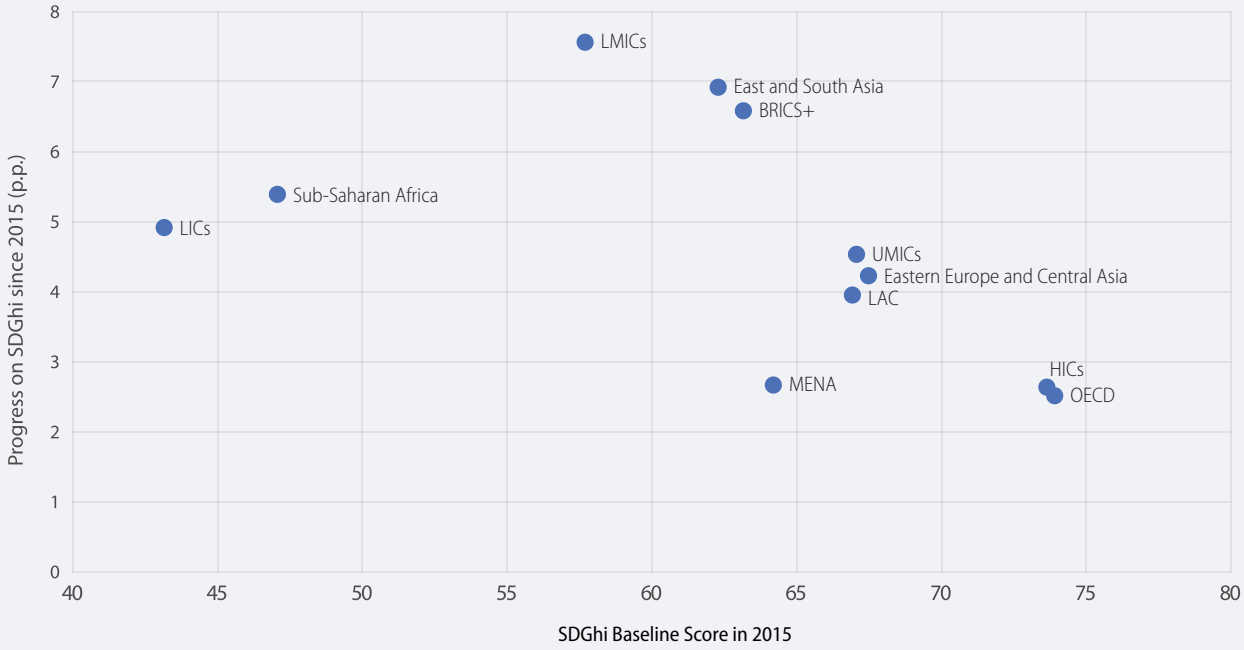
The "headline" SDG Index (SDGhi) comprises 17 SDG indicators (one per SDG) to measure overall country progress on the SDGs. This reduced number of indicators aims to limit statistical biases related to missing time-series data across countries. Results were compiled for 146 countries: these are presented in the country profiles. Among the countries excluded due to missing data, many face major SDG challenges or even reversals in progress, often due to conflict or structural vulnerabilities. The 17 headline SDG indicators are listed in Table 2.1.

**Table 2.1**
The 17 headline indicators used to measure overall country progress on the SDGs, 2015–2025 or closest available year

| SDG | Indicator | Source |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day | World Data Lab |
| 2 | Prevalence of undernourishment | FAO |
| 3 | Life expectancy at birth | UNDESA |
| 4 | Lower secondary completion rate | UNESCO |
| 5 | Seats held by women in national parliament | IPU |
| 6 | Population using at least basic sanitation services | JMP |
| 7 | Population with access to electricity | IEA, IRENA, UNSD, WB, WHO |
| 8 | Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution | Global Findex Database |
| 9 | Population using the internet | ITU |
| 10 | Gini coefficient | World Bank |
| 11 | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 | Washington University in St Louis |
| 12 | Production-based nitrogen emissions | UNEP |
| 13 | $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production | Global Carbon Project |
| 14 | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity | Birdlife International et al. |
| 15 | Red List Index of species survival | IUCN and Birdlife International |
| 16 | Corruption Perceptions Index | Transparency International |
| 17 | Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (Reduced version) | SDSN's SDG Transformation Center |

*Source:* Authors

**Figure 2.4**
SDG Index: baseline versus progress, by region and income group



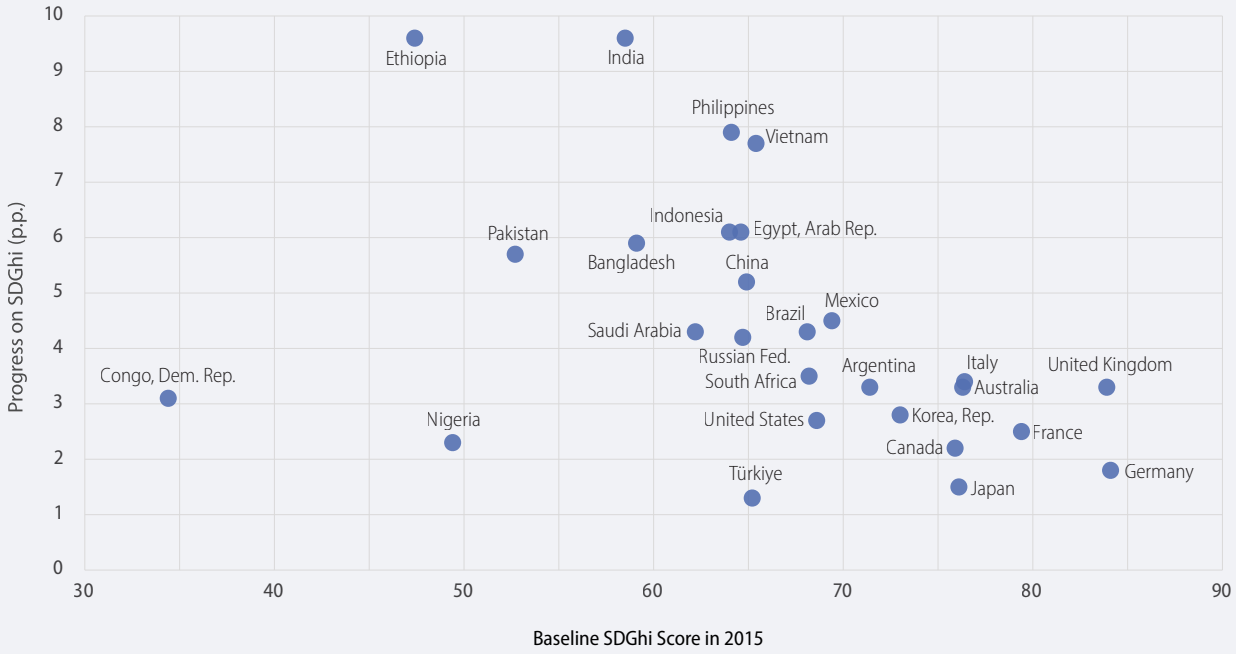

*Source:* Authors

In general, high-income and OECD countries started with higher SDG baseline scores, primarily driven by their better performance on socio-economic goals, but they have generally shown limited progress on the SDGhi (Figure 2.4). By contrast, although emerging economies in the BRICS+, East and South Asia, and lower-middle income countries started with lower 2015 baselines, they have since progressed much faster. East and South Asia has been the fastest-progressing region since 2015. Sub-Saharan African and low-income countries, which started from the lowest 2015 baselines, have progressed more slowly than their income levels would have predicted, revealing a slow pace of convergence.

Regional and income group aggregates may hide meaningful differences in SDG progress across countries. Among the G20 and large countries, Ethiopia and India have displayed the greatest level of progress since 2015, gaining 9.7 and 9.6 percentage points respectively. They are followed by the Philippines and Vietnam (+7.9 p.p. and +7.7 p.p. respectively), demonstrating the rapid pace of progress among the largest Asian economies, which also includes China (+5.2 p.p.). By contrast, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (+3.1 p.p.) and Nigeria (+2.3 p.p.) have progressed much more slowly, despite their low baseline scores. In most cases, rapid progress has been driven primarily by progress on socio-economic SDG indicators, rather than on environmental goals.

To dive deeper into the drivers of SDG progress, as well as persisting disparities within regions and countries, the SDSN has published multiple regional and subnational editions of the SDG Index. These editions also identify specific policy and financing priorities across regions and at multiple territorial levels (Box 1). This work increasingly draws on Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Earth observation (EO) technologies, which support the

**Figure 2.5**
SDG Index Baseline versus progress, G20 and large countries




*Source:* Authors

development of timely and granular investment, policy and monitoring frameworks for the SDGs at all levels.

Figure 2.7 shows the SDG Index rankings since 2015 of the ten largest countries, together with Finland, the top performer globally. These rankings have been calculated retroactively using the same basket of indicators for each year, so that they can be compared year-on-year. The ranking changes illustrate the relative difference in performance across these countries. Although all ten of the largest countries have made net progression on the SDGs, their positions relative to one another have changed, in some cases significantly, over time.

In 2015, there was a considerable degree of distance separating the SDG performance of three of the great powers: the United States ranked 40th, Russia 51st and China 63rd. Over the ensuing decade, the United States dropped to 45th place, Russia remained at 51st, and China rose rapidly to 49th. Owing to its faster pace of SDG progress over the period, China surpassed Russia in 2021, and based on current rates of progress it is on track to surpass the United States in the coming years. These rank changes illustrate how different trajectories in SDG progress have led to a realignment in terms of SDG outcomes today.

Besides China, which has risen 14 positions in the rankings since 2015, other countries that have progressed much faster than their peers include India (+18 positions), Indonesia (+15 positions), and Ethiopia (+15 positions). Brazil's rankings have followed a U-shaped trajectory: the country started out in a relatively high position in 2015 and dropped steadily over the next eight years, until a sharp uptick started in 2023. The United States and Nigeria have dropped the most in the rankings, each losing five positions relative to their 2015 starting points.

## Box 2.1. A decade of the SDG Index and dashboards: global, regional, national and subnational editions

The global edition of the SDG Index and Dashboards aims to highlight global SDG trends and challenges, but more detailed regional and subnational SDG indices and analyses have also been prepared by the SDSN and its local networks. These editions make it possible to contextualize indicator sets and policy discussions, and to mobilize stakeholders at different levels.

For instance, the Europe edition released annually since 2019, is prepared in cooperation with the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC), which includes representatives from trade unions, business associations and NGOs. Its findings are presented to and discussed with European leaders and institutions (Lafortune and Fuller, 2026). The SDSN has also worked with numerous regional and local partners in the Arab region and in SIDS countries, as well as in Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Italy, Paraguay, Spain, the United States, Uruguay and Uzbekistan – to advance SDG monitoring and connect the statistical analyses with long-term budgeting and policy frameworks.

These editions all benefit from local expertise, often provided by local SDSN networks hosted in universities and research centers, as well as from large-scale consultations and discussions before and after the assessments are conducted. Increasingly, these also leverage GIS technologies to provide more granular analysis. They have been referenced multiple times in Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs). In Europe, the European Parliamentary Research Service listed the SDG Index and Dashboards as one of the most useful indices available for policymaking (EPRS, 2021).

**Figure 2.6**
Global, regional and subnational SDR editions, 2016–2026




*Source:* Authors. Accessible online here: https://sdgtransformationcenter.org/sdgindex

### Box 2.2. Setting performance thresholds for the SDG Index

One of the hallmarks of the SDG Index methodology is that it measures the distance from absolute quantitative targets that are applicable to all countries. Whereas other SDG monitoring instruments often measure relative progress, the SDG index establishes quantitative performance criteria that make it possible to assess whether the pace of progress is sufficient to meet predefined targets (Lafortune et al., 2020).

As described in the methodology section, indicator thresholds are set via a decision tree and are derived from several sources, including, where possible, SDG targets (or targets available in other international treaties), statistical methods (such as the mean value of top performers), science-backed targets (from academic literature) and input from experts and practitioners. Table 2.2 below provides illustrative examples and explains the rationale behind selected thresholds used in the SDG Index, drawing on relevant policy and research contributions. Each year, the indicator selection and thresholds are submitted for global public consultations. The indicators, targets and thresholds are adjusted in regional and national editions of the SDR in collaboration with institutions and civil society taking into account context-specific policy objectives.

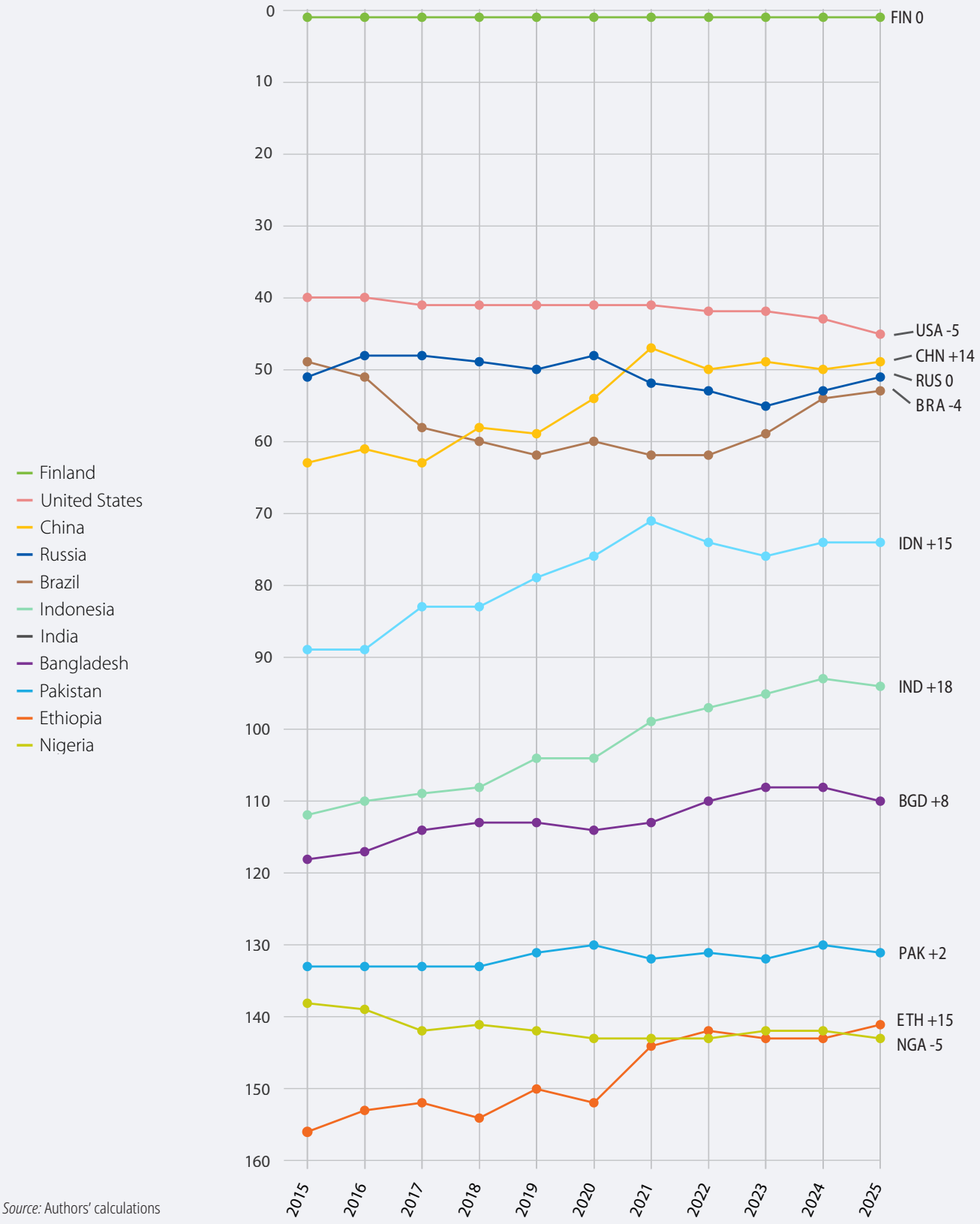
**Table 2.2**

Select SDG Index indicators and performance thresholds, policy and research basis

| SDG | Indicator | 2030 Performance Threshold used in SDR | Context | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Yield gap closure (percentage of potential yield) | 75 | "With good, cost-effective crop management, reaching 70–80 percent of Yp (or Yw) is a reasonable target for farmers with good access to markets, inputs and extension services, which is usually referred to as 'attainable yield'." | Edreira, J. I. R., Andrade, J. F., Cassman, K. G., Van Ittersum, M. K., Van Loon, M. P., and Grassini, P. (2021). Spatial frameworks for robust estimation of yield gaps. Nature Food, 2(10), 773–9. https://doi.org/10.1038/s43016-021-00365-y |
| 6 | Freshwater withdrawal (percentage of available freshwater resources) | 25 | "Following the experience of the initial five years of application of the indicator, and consistent with the approach taken during the MDG program, the threshold of 25 percent has been identified as the upper limit for a full and unconditional safety of water stress as assessed by indicator 6.4.2. That means … that values below 25 percent can be considered safe in any instance (no stress)" | FAO (2024). SDG indicator metadata. Indicator 6.4.2: Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources. UNSTATS. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-04-02.pdf |
| 10 | Palma Ratio | 1 | "A Palma ratio of 1 is an ideal reached in only a few countries. For example, countries in Scandinavia, with Palma ratios at 1 or less, do not seem to suffer from the liabilities associated with extreme inequalities." | Doyle, M. W., and Stiglitz, J. E. (2014). Eliminating extreme inequality: a sustainable development goal, 2015–2030. Ethics & International Affairs, 28(1), 5–13. https://doi.org/10.1017/s0892679414000021 |
| 13 | Net effective carbon rate (EUR/$tCO_2$equiv) | 60 | "The carbon benchmark of EUR 60 is a low-end estimate of the carbon prices that would be needed by 2030 for consistency with net-zero emissions targets." | OECD (2023), Effective Carbon Rates 2023: Pricing Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Taxes and Emissions Trading, OECD Series on Carbon Pricing and Energy Taxation. Paris: OECD Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1787/b84d5b36-en. |

*Source:* Authors

**Figure 2.7**
Change in SDG Index rankings since 2015, 10 largest countries and the top performer (Finland)




*Source:* Authors' calculations

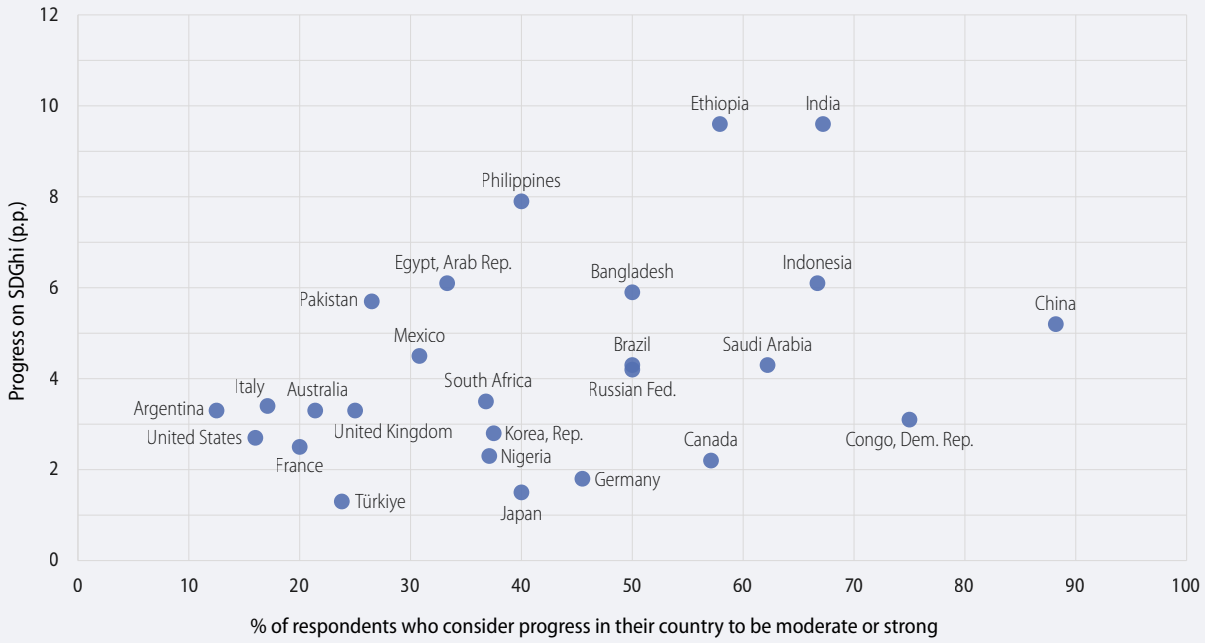
## Perceptions of progress

Using the data collected through the SDSN large-scale survey on SDG challenges and means for implementation (see Part 4), we measured the percentage of respondents who perceive that their country has seen moderate or strong progress in implementing sustainable development. Figure 2.8 plots this percentage against measured progress on the SDGhi over the period 2015–2025. Progress tends to be perceived as lower in countries that are close to achieving the SDGs than in countries that started with bigger SDG gaps. Yet among countries that were already relatively close to SDG achievement at the outset, perceptions differ widely: In Canada, a majority of respondents feel there is SDG progress, whereas in the United States, less than 20 percent do so. Among countries that had greater SDG gaps in 2015, perceptions vary considerably. Less than a quarter of respondents in Türkiye feel progress is being made, which appears to reflect the actual slow pace of progress in the country, while in China, almost 90 percent of respondents feel there is progress. In the DRC, where progress has been relatively slow, respondents recognized the devastating effects of the conflict in the country's eastern region, but also pointed to promising signs of SDG progress, led in part by civil society organizations and local communities. In Ethiopia and India, progress in outcome statistics, as measured by the SDG Index, is matched by strong perceived progress among local actors involved in SDG implementation.

The survey results should be interpreted with caution. They represent the views of actors involved in implementing sustainable development and climate action at the country level; they are not representative of the general population and may not capture territorial disparities.

**Figure 2.8**

Perception of SDG progress versus progress on the SDGhi (percentage points)



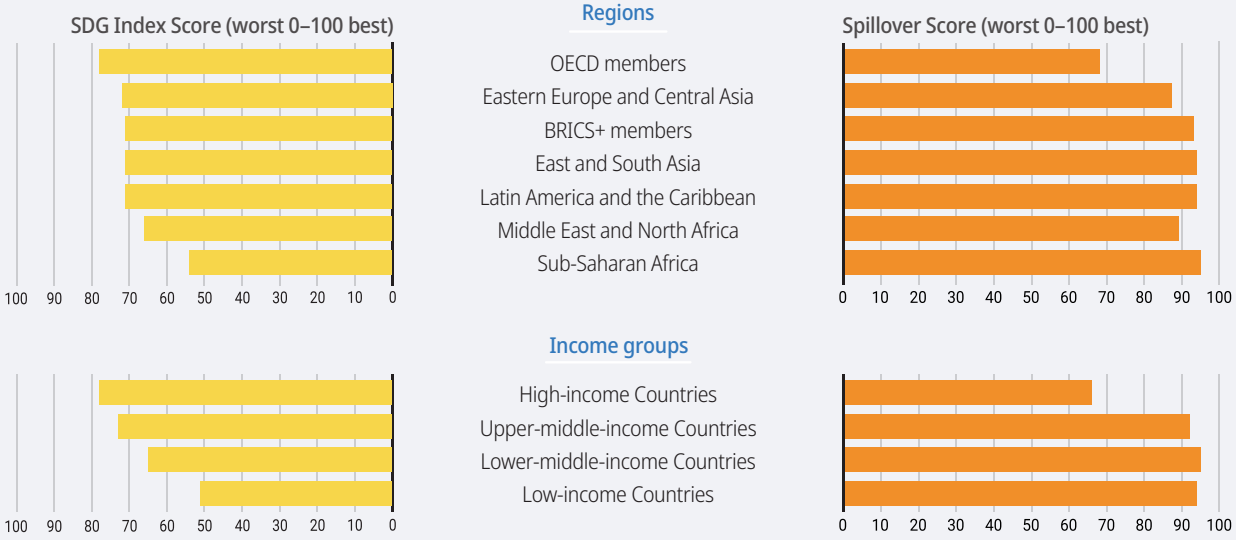

*Note:* Graph depicts G20 and large countries. Vietnam and Saudi Arabia were excluded due to too few responses (n<5).
*Source:* Authors' calculation. See Part 4. For details about 2026 SDSN large-Scale Survey.

## International spillovers

The SDGs are a global responsibility. As such, the domestic implementation of the goals should not compromise other countries' ability to achieve them (Gómez-Paredes et al. 2025; Lafortune et al. 2021). Via unsustainable consumption, exports of plastics and toxic pesticides, profit shifting and, more generally, poor implementation of SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), including support for UN-based multilateralism, countries can generate negative international spillovers. The spillover indicators in the SDG Index are used to create a standalone "Index of International Spillover Effects". Positive spillovers (or "handprints") are also considered, such as the provision of official development assistance (ODA). This year's edition includes 14 spillover indicators.

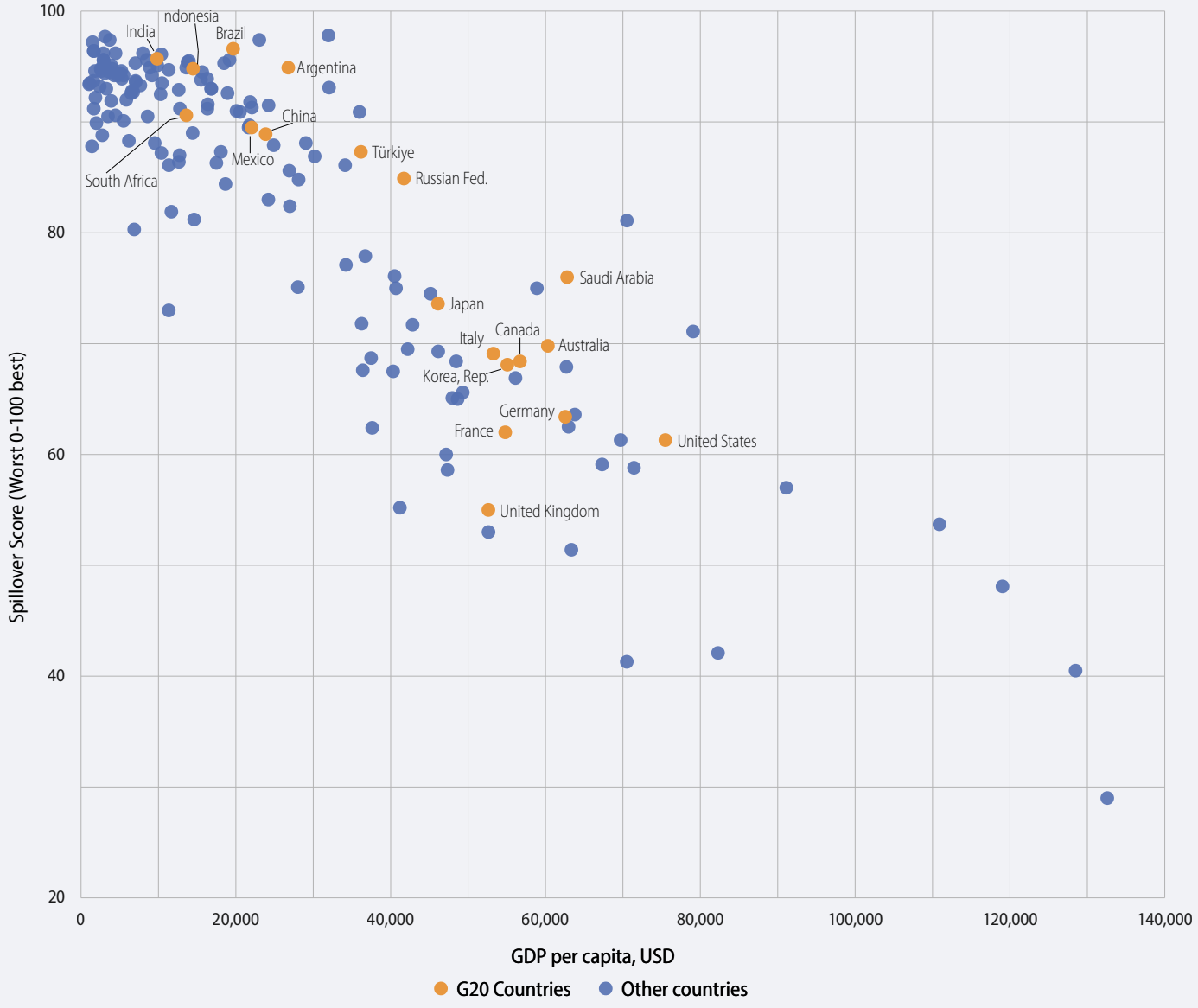
Overall, the lion's share of negative spillover effects – in particular trade-related and consumption-based spillovers – are generated by rich countries (Figures 2.9, 2.10). Although they outperform other country groups in overall SDG performance, high-income countries have outsourced many negative environmental and socioeconomic impacts abroad. Further details on our conceptual framework, policy analysis and data work on international spillovers have been presented in previous editions and are available on the SDG Transformation Center website (Malik et al. 2021, 2023, 2024; Fuller and Bermont-Diaz, 2024; Ishii et al. 2024).

**Figure 2.9**
Score on the SDG Index and the International Spillover Index by regions and income groups, 2026




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

**Figure 2.10**
International spillover scores versus GDP per capita



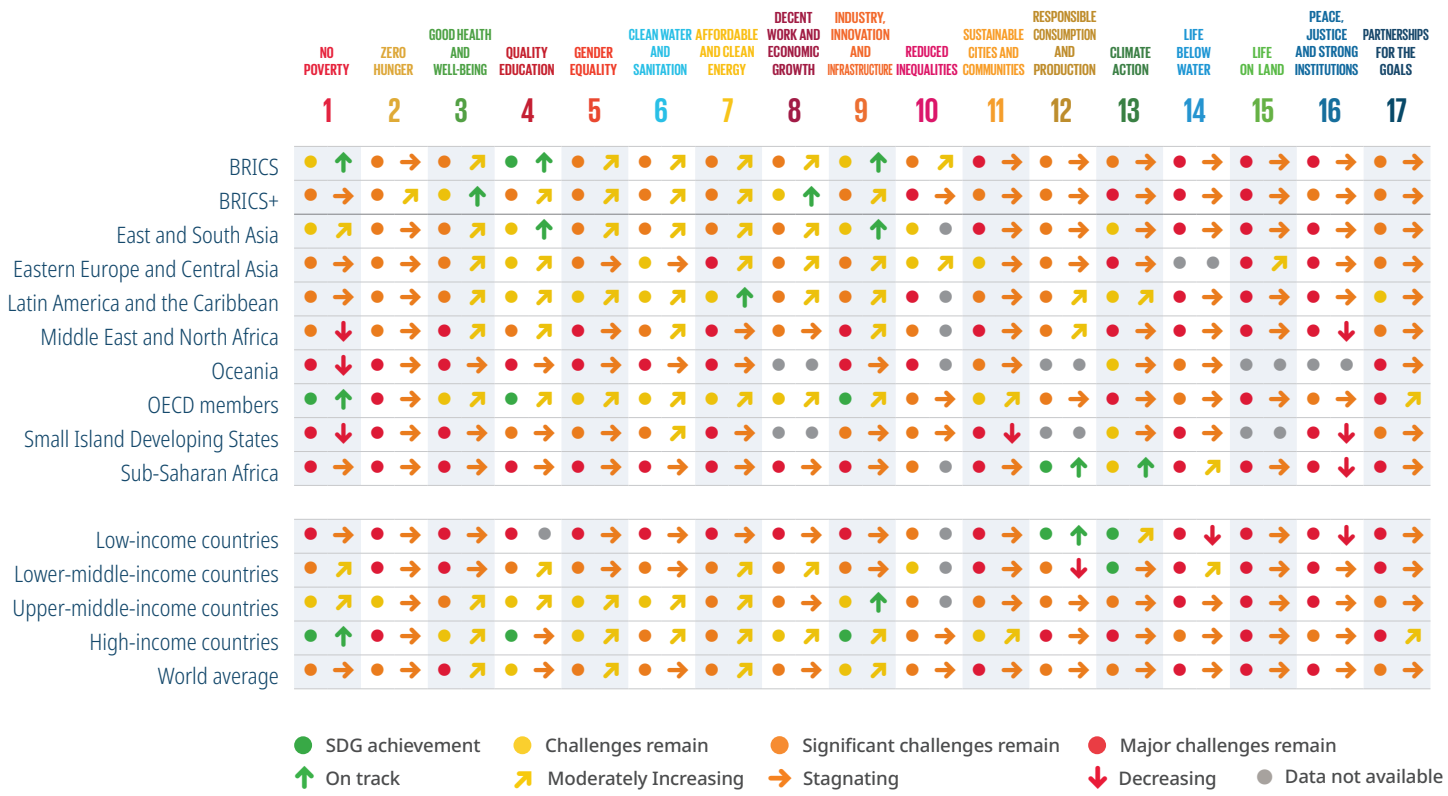

*Source:* Authors' calculations and World Bank.

## Outlook

Since 2016, the SDG Index has provided systematic monitoring of countries' SDG performance, revealing significant disparities in progress across regions – with East and South Asia recording the fastest progress. Strengthening the monitoring and accountability framework that underpins the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs remains a priority through 2030 and beyond. In this context, the SDSN recently announced a partnership with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to strengthen the SDG Indicator Framework for the post-2030 agenda, with the aim of fostering global, regional and thematic dialogues on lessons learned and priorities for the next era of global cooperation for sustainable development.

# Annex: SDG Dashboards by regions

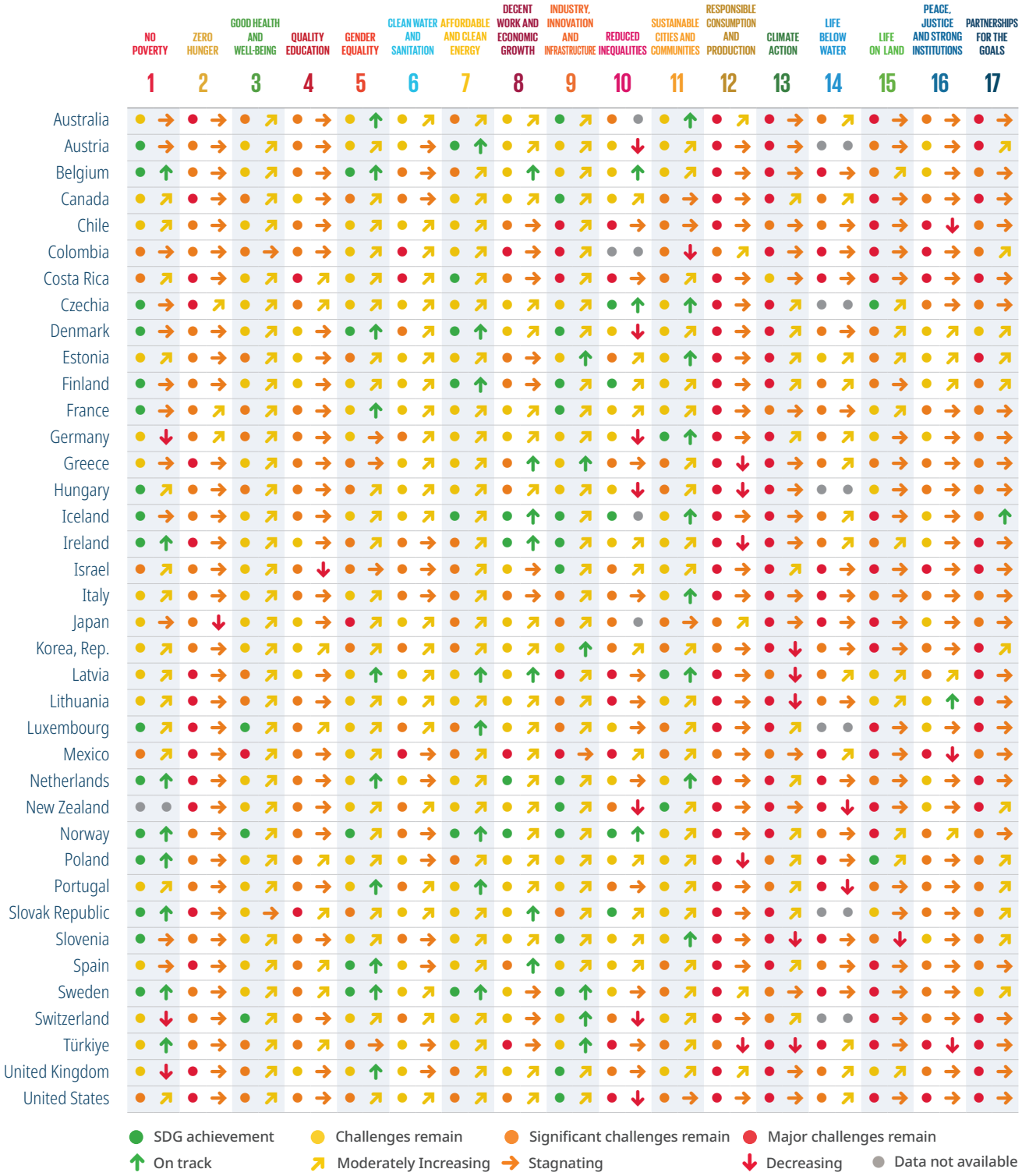
**Figure 2.11**
2026 SDG dashboard by region and income group (ratings and trends)




*Note:* Excludes OECD-specific indicators. Population-weighted averages.
*Source:* Authors

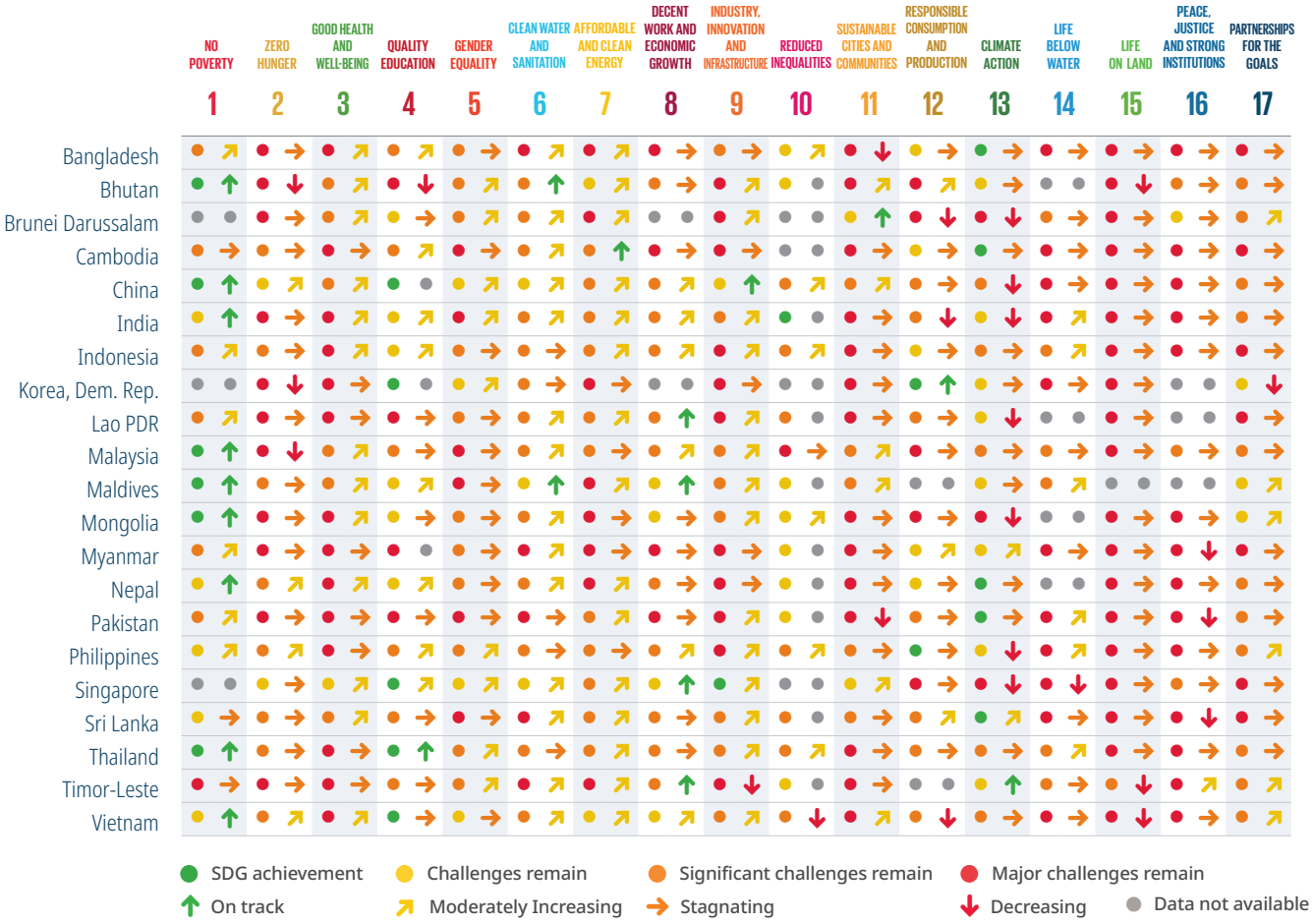
**Figure 2.12**

2026 SDG dashboard for OECD countries (ratings and trends)




*Source:* Authors

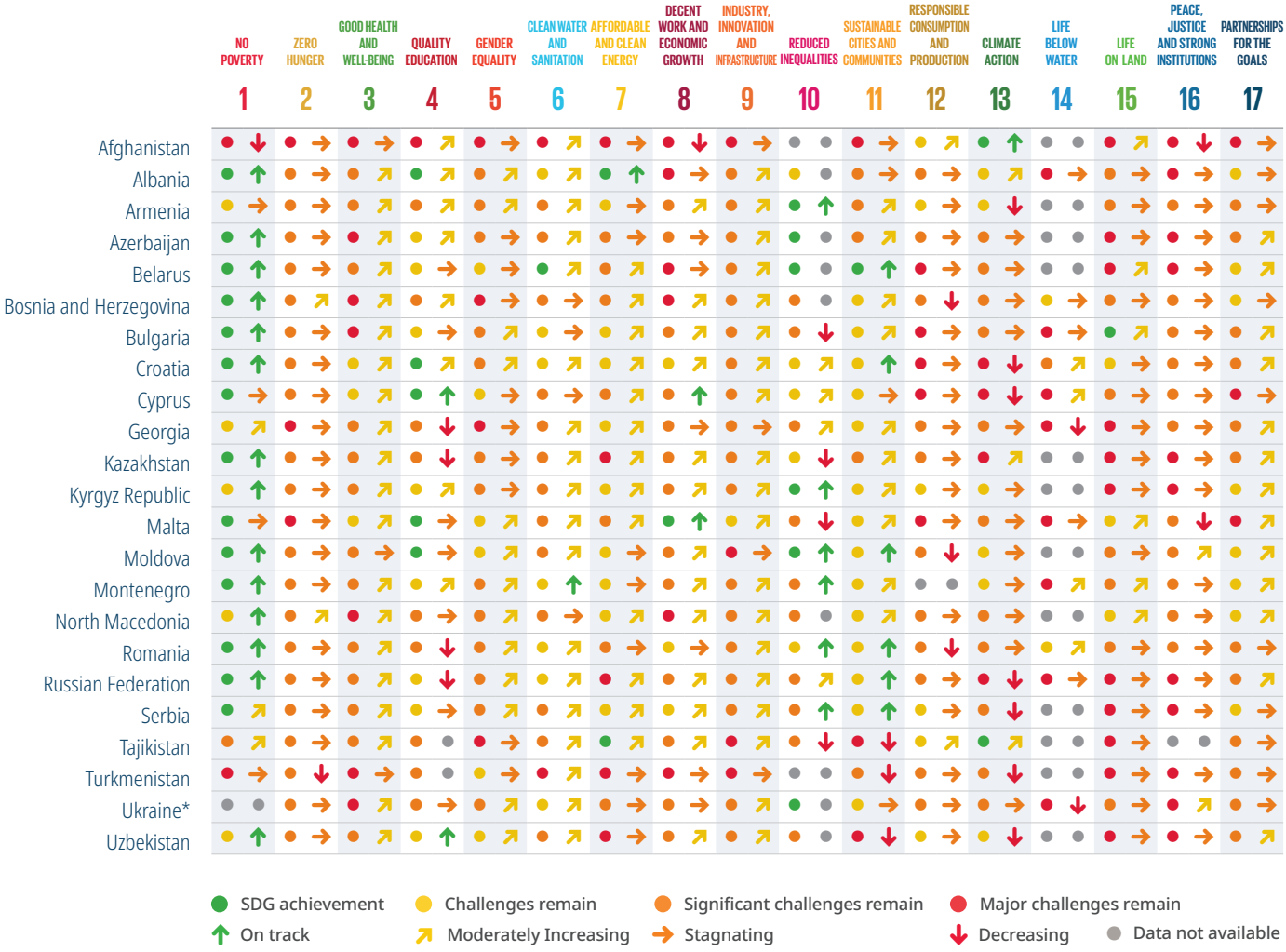
**Figure 2.13**
2026 SDG dashboard for East and South Asia (ratings and trends)




*Source:* Authors

**Figure 2.14**

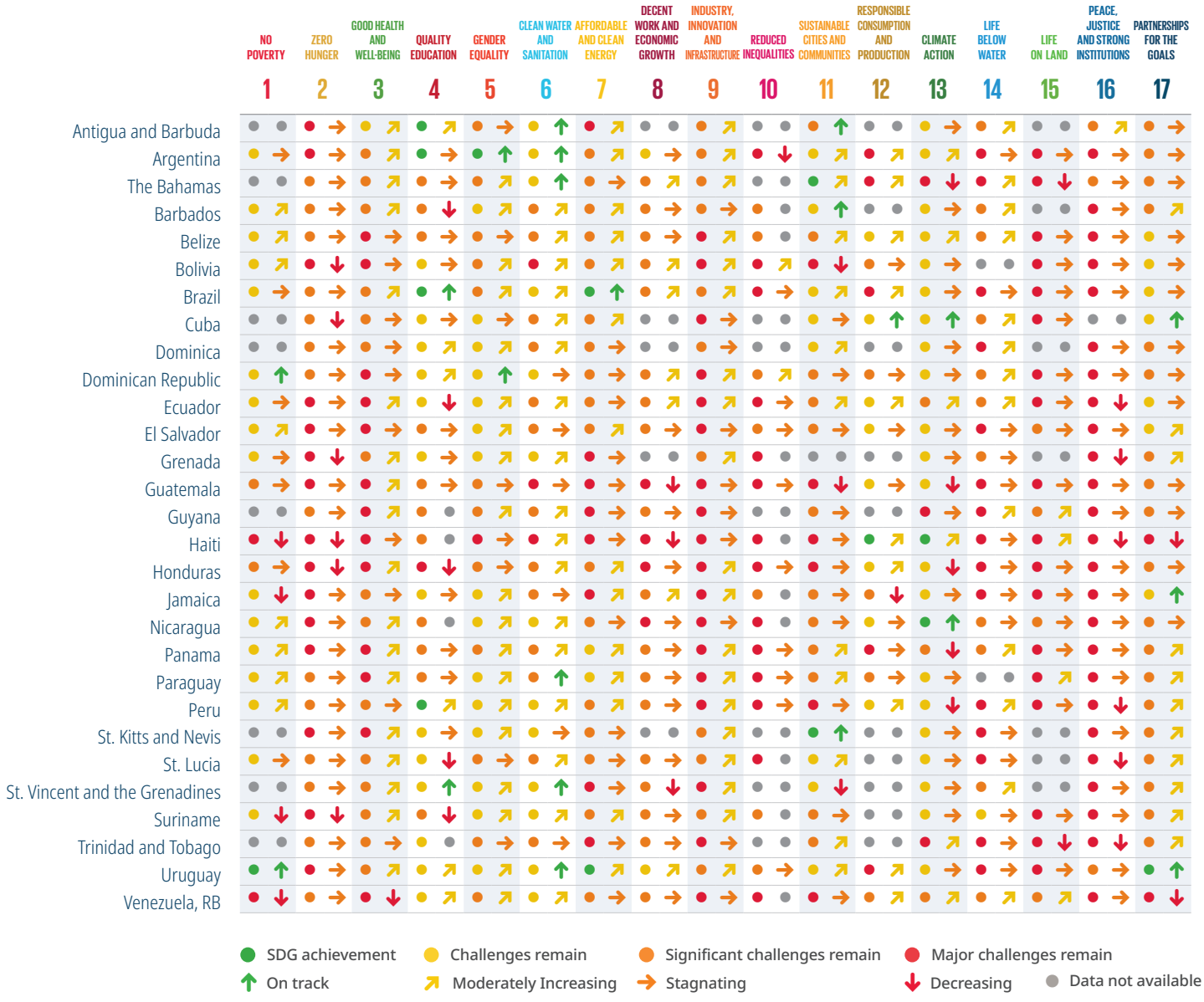
2026 SDG dashboard for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ratings and trends)




*Source:* Authors

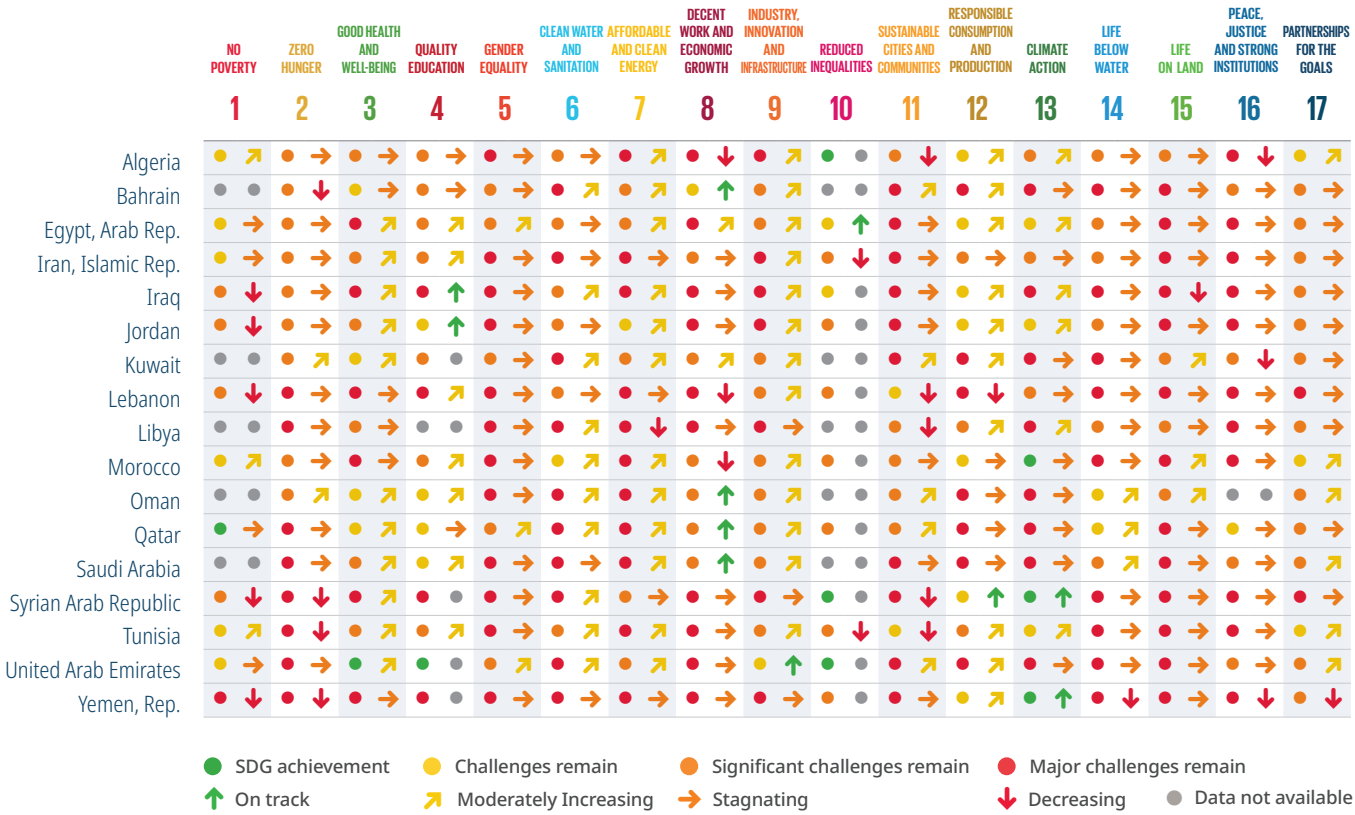
*The data for Ukraine, and other countries impacted by military conflicts, may be outdated.

**Figure 2.15**
2026 SDG dashboard for Latin America and the Caribbean (ratings and trends)



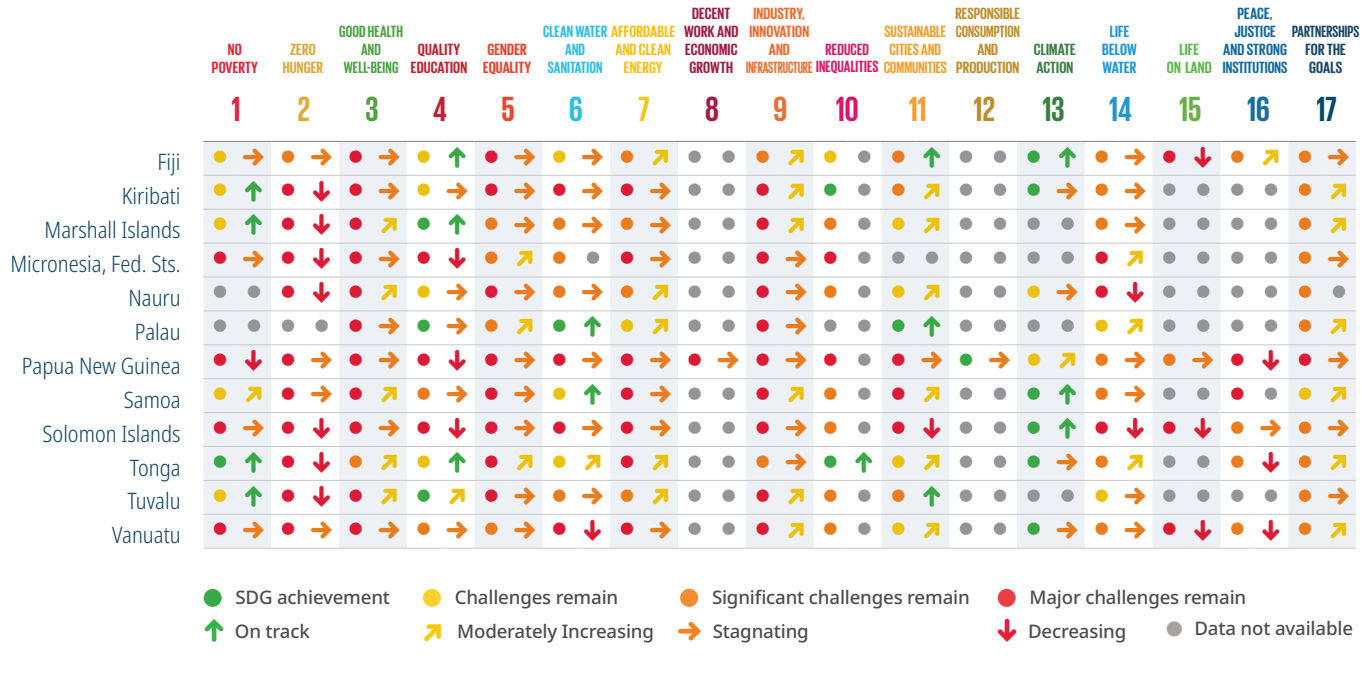

*Source:* Authors

**Figure 2.16**
2026 SDG dashboard for the Middle East and North Africa (ratings and trends)




*Source:* Authors

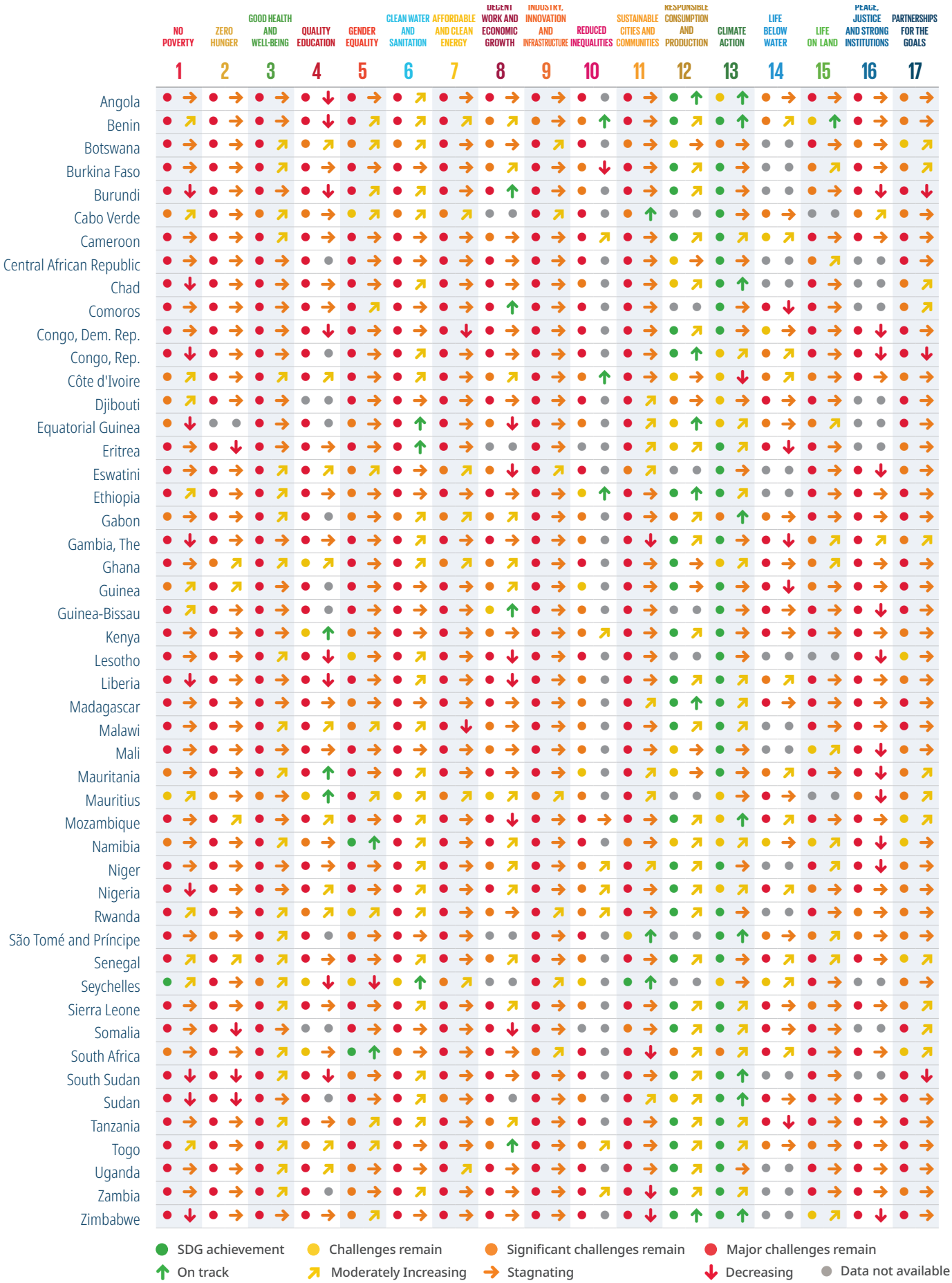
**Figure 2.17**
2026 SDG dashboard for Oceania (ratings and trends)




*Source:* Authors

**Figure 2.18**

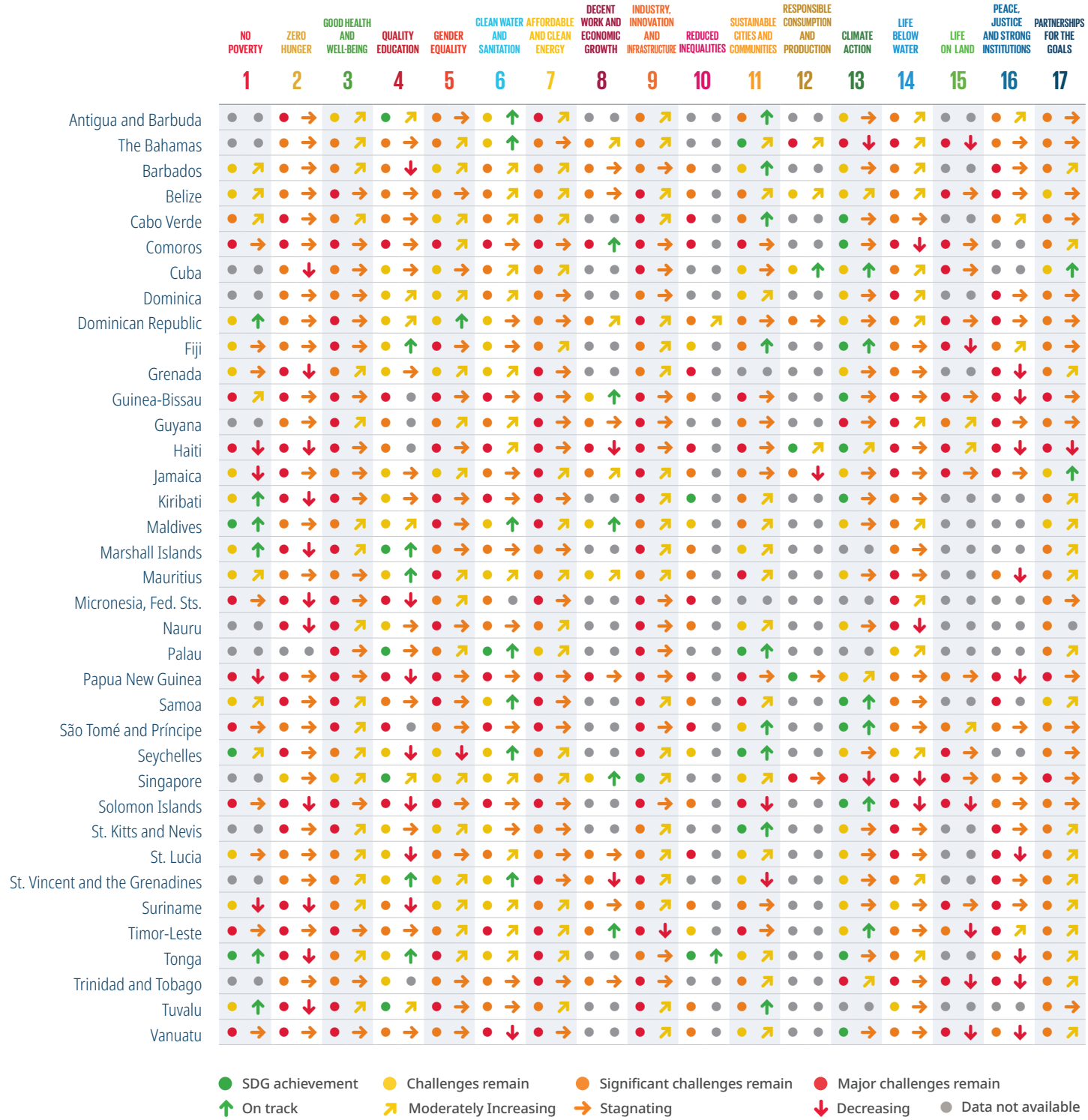
2026 SDG dashboard for sub-Saharan Africa (ratings and trends)




*Source:* Authors

**Figure 2.19**

2026 SDG dashboard for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) (ratings and trends)




*Source:* Authors

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# Part 3

## Countries' Support for UN-Based Multilateralism

**Recommended chapter citation:**

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# Part 3

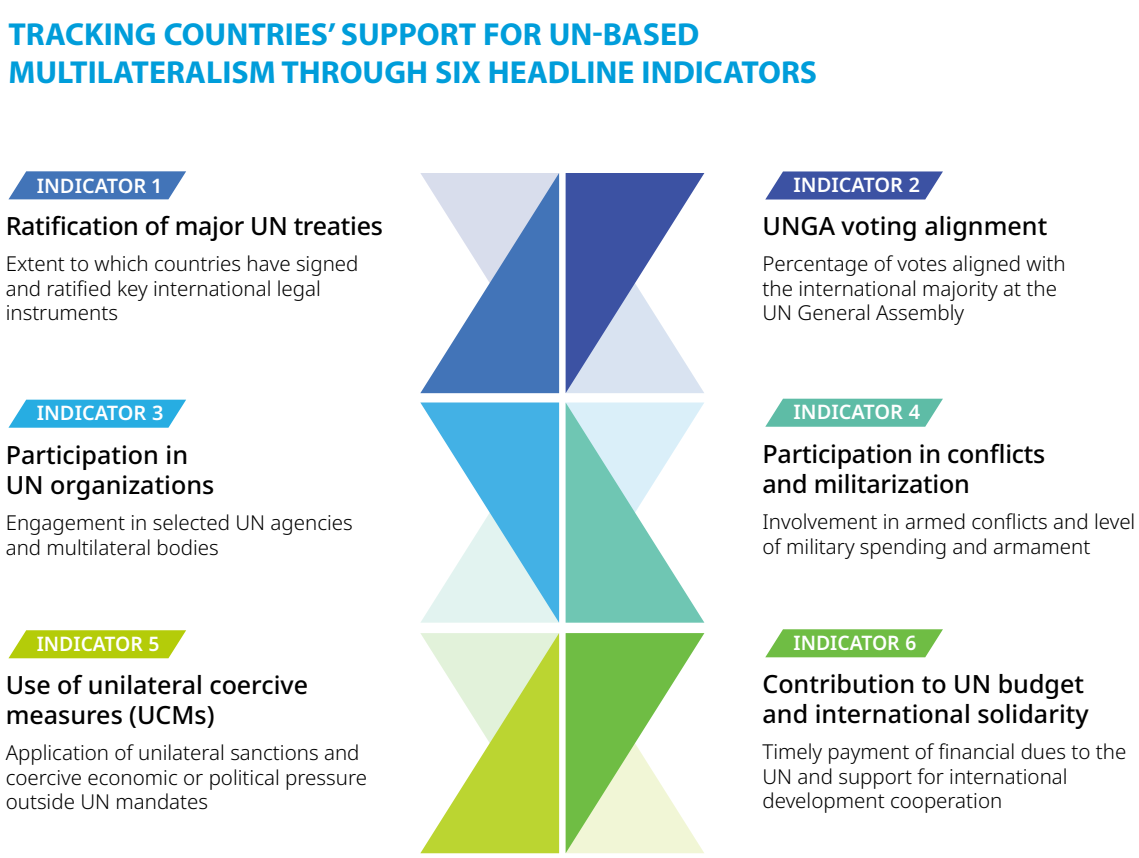
## Countries' Support for UN-Based Multilateralism

**In September 2027, world leaders will gather for the final SDG Summit before the Agenda 2030 deadline – an event that the 2024 Pact for the Future explicitly frames as an opportunity to "advance sustainable development by 2030 and beyond" (Action 12.b). The period leading up to the Summit is therefore pivotal for rethinking global cooperation for sustainable development, and for advancing the reforms needed to equip the UN system with the vision, methods, tools and financing required to address twenty-first-century global challenges, including climate change, collective security and the impact of new technologies.**

Nation-states remain at the heart of the UN system. They vote at the General Assembly, ratify international treaties, participate in UN organizations and, more broadly, either uphold or depart from the principles established in the UN Charter. SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) emphasizes the importance of global cooperation for achieving the SDGs. It is therefore critical to track countries' commitment to supporting UN-based multilateralism systematically and regularly.

This chapter presents an updated and expanded version of the Index of countries' support for UN-based multilateralism (UN-Mi), including aggregate results as well as detailed results by indicator. The Index covers all 193 UN member states. The UN-Mi has benefited from several rounds of comments collected since 2022 on pilot versions and was presented in detail in a 2024 peer-reviewed paper (Lafortune and Sachs, 2024). The Index is now used as an indicator in UNDP's 2025 Global Knowledge Index (UNDP and MBRF, 2025).

**Figure 3.1**
SDSN's Index of Countries' Support for UN-Based Multilateralism (UN-Mi): conceptual framework




*Source:* Authors, based on Lafortune and Sachs, 2024

The UN-Mi draws on six indicators to gauge countries' commitment to UN-based multilateralism (Figure 3.1). This chapter presents each indicator in detail, outlining its methodology, data sources and results. For clarity, most charts in this chapter focus on G20 and large countries, which collectively account for almost three-quarters of the world's population. We also include in each chart the global median as a measure of central tendency across the 193 UN member states, because the median is less affected by outliers than the average.

Detailed data for all countries is accessible at: https://sdgtransformationcenter.org/.

## The 2026 UN-Mi: rankings and scores

Overall, as of 2026, a majority of countries continue to adhere to the basic principles established in the UN Charter. The average UN-Mi score is 65 out of 100, while the median is 66. The UN-Mi country scores and rankings are broadly robust to statistical and methodological adjustments, especially at the top and bottom of the distribution.

Using statistical methods, we group countries into the following five categories:

- Category 1 corresponds to countries that demonstrate **very strong support** for UN-based multilateralism, with scores above the global mean plus 0.5 standard deviation. The countries in this category tend to perform well on all six indicators of the UN-Mi. Barbados tops this year's UN-Mi, followed by Antigua and Barbuda, then Uruguay, Trinidad and Tobago, the Maldives, Jamaica, Mauritius, Chile, the Philippines, and Malaysia. Among the G20 and large countries, Brazil, Mexico, the Philippines and South Africa fall in this category.
- Category 2 corresponds to countries that demonstrate **strong support** for UN-based multilateralism and perform above the global average, with scores within 0.5 standard deviations above the mean. These countries typically score well on most indicators, although their performance may be weaker on one of the six. Countries such as Argentina, Bangladesh, Germany, Indonesia, Japan and Nigeria fall in this category.
- Category 3 corresponds to countries that demonstrate **moderate support** for UN-based multilateralism, performing only slightly below the global average, with scores within 0.5 standard deviations below the mean. Australia, Canada, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Italy and the Republic of Korea fall in this category.
- Category 4 corresponds to countries that demonstrate **inconsistent support** for UN-based multilateralism, with scores below the mean minus 0.5 standard deviations. Some countries in this category tend to perform poorly on the indicator related to participation in conflicts and militarization. China, France, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Türkiye and the United Kingdom fall into this category.
- Finally, category 5 corresponds to countries that exhibit **weak support** for UN-based multilateralism or to statistical outliers (countries that perform below the lower-fence threshold, defined using Tukey's fence[1] as a reference point). There are only four countries in this category: the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Israel, South Sudan and the United States. The United States ranks last among the 193 UN member states, with very low performance across all six headline indicators.

The 2026 UN-Mi rankings and scores are presented in Figure 3.2. Arrows indicate whether each country's support for UN-based multilateralism has improved substantially or moderately, declined, or remained broadly stable over the period 2015–2025. These trends are measured using the same indicator set as the UN-Mi scores, apart from the ratification of UN treaties and membership in UN organizations, both of which are currently more difficult to track systematically for all countries over time. Overall, support for UN-based multilateralism has declined in many countries, driven mostly by increased military expenditure and participation in conflicts. For European countries, this decline has also been driven by an increase in the use of Unilateral Coercive Measures (UCMs) compared with the baseline.

1. Tukey's fences are mathematical boundaries used in statistics and data analysis to detect and identify outliers. Developed by John Tukey (1977), this nonparametric method calculates bounds based on the data's Interquartile Range (IQR), making it highly robust for skewed datasets.

**Figure 3.2**
2026 UN-Mi Rankings and Scores

| Rank | Country | Score | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Barbados | 90.7 | ↑ |
| 2 | Antigua and Barbuda | 88.3 | → |
| 3 | Uruguay | 87.4 | ↑ |
| 4 | Trinidad and Tobago | 86.6 | ↑ |
| 5 | Maldives | 86.4 | ↑ |
| 6 | Jamaica | 85.5 | ↑ |
| 7 | Mauritius | 85.3 | ↑ |
| 8 | Chile | 85.0 | → |
| 9 | Philippines | 84.9 | ↑ |
| 10 | Malaysia | 83.3 | ↑ |
| 11 | Belize | 83.0 | → |
| 12 | Costa Rica | 82.1 | ↑ |
| 13 | Guatemala | 82.0 | → |
| 14 | Brazil | 81.6 | → |
| 15 | Seychelles | 81.2 | ↑ |
| 16 | Senegal | 81.1 | ↑ |
| 17 | Mongolia | 81.1 | ↑ |
| 18 | The Bahamas | 80.4 | → |
| 19 | Paraguay | 80.2 | ↑ |
| 20 | Fiji | 80.1 | → |
| 21 | Peru | 80.1 | ↑ |
| 22 | Tunisia | 79.8 | ↓ |
| 23 | Colombia | 79.8 | ↑ |
| 24 | Thailand | 79.2 | ↑ |
| 25 | Namibia | 78.8 | ↑ |
| 26 | Cabo Verde | 78.6 | → |
| 27 | Honduras | 78.4 | ↑ |
| 28 | St. Lucia | 78.1 | ↑ |
| 29 | Switzerland | 77.7 | ↑ |
| 30 | Panama | 77.6 | ↑ |
| 31 | Kazakhstan | 77.4 | → |
| 32 | Sierra Leone | 77.2 | ↑ |
| 33 | Dominican Republic | 77.1 | → |
| 34 | Mozambique | 76.8 | ↑ |
| 35 | Suriname | 76.6 | ↑ |
| 36 | Zambia | 76.4 | ↓ |
| 37 | Ecuador | 76.2 | ↓ |
| 38 | Montenegro | 75.9 | ↗ |
| 39 | Botswana | 75.6 | → |
| 40 | Malta | 75.5 | → |
| 41 | El Salvador | 75.0 | ↓ |
| 42 | Mexico | 74.9 | ↓ |
| 43 | Luxembourg | 74.8 | → |
| 44 | Lao PDR | 74.5 | ↑ |
| 45 | Austria | 74.5 | → |
| 46 | New Zealand | 73.8 | ↑ |
| 47 | Kuwait | 73.8 | ↓ |
| 48 | Vietnam | 73.3 | ↑ |
| 49 | Morocco | 73.3 | → |
| 50 | South Africa | 72.7 | ↓ |
| 51 | Sri Lanka | 72.5 | → |
| 52 | Algeria | 72.4 | → |
| 53 | Côte d'Ivoire | 72.4 | ↓ |
| 54 | Ireland | 72.3 | ↗ |
| 55 | Malawi | 72.0 | ↓ |
| 56 | Iceland | 71.6 | ↑ |
| 57 | Cambodia | 71.6 | → |
| 58 | Vanuatu | 71.6 | ↑ |
| 59 | Uganda | 71.3 | → |
| 60 | Guyana | 70.9 | → |
| 61 | Bangladesh | 70.5 | ↓ |
| 62 | Nigeria | 70.5 | ↓ |
| 63 | Jordan | 70.4 | ↓ |
| 64 | Argentina | 70.3 | ↓ |
| 65 | Nicaragua | 69.9 | ↓ |
| 66 | Brunei Darussalam | 69.9 | ↑ |
| 67 | St. Kitts and Nevis | 69.9 | ↑ |
| 68 | Ghana | 69.8 | ↓ |
| 69 | Gabon | 69.8 | → |
| 70 | Kyrgyz Republic | 69.6 | → |
| 71 | Nepal | 69.4 | → |
| 72 | Indonesia | 69.2 | → |
| 73 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 69.0 | → |
| 74 | Moldova | 68.8 | → |
| 75 | Zimbabwe | 68.8 | ↓ |
| 76 | Lesotho | 68.5 | ↓ |
| 77 | Liechtenstein | 68.4 | ↑ |
| 78 | St. Vincent and the Grenadines | 68.3 | ↓ |
| 79 | Singapore | 68.3 | ↑ |
| 80 | The Gambia | 68.1 | ↑ |
| 81 | Germany | 68.1 | → |
| 82 | Cuba | 67.9 | ↑ |
| 83 | Oman | 67.9 | ↑ |
| 84 | Japan | 67.8 | → |
| 85 | Guinea | 67.6 | ↓ |
| 86 | Netherlands | 67.6 | → |
| 87 | Comoros | 67.4 | ↑ |
| 88 | Albania | 67.4 | → |
| 89 | San Marino | 67.3 | ↑ |
| 90 | Armenia | 67.2 | ↗ |
| 91 | North Macedonia | 66.6 | ↗ |
| 92 | Mauritania | 66.4 | ↓ |
| 93 | Samoa | 66.2 | → |
| 94 | Madagascar | 66.2 | ↓ |
| 95 | Azerbaijan | 66.0 | ↑ |
| 96 | Angola | 65.9 | ↗ |
| 97 | Hungary | 65.9 | ↓ |
| 98 | Timor-Leste | 65.9 | ↑ |
| 99 | Qatar | 65.8 | → |
| 100 | Spain | 65.8 | ↓ |
| 101 | Georgia | 65.7 | → |
| 102 | Grenada | 65.5 | → |
| 103 | Portugal | 65.4 | → |
| 104 | India | 65.1 | → |
| 105 | Congo, Rep. | 64.9 | ↓ |
| 106 | Mali | 64.8 | ↓ |
| 107 | Haiti | 64.8 | ↓ |
| 108 | Solomon Islands | 64.6 | → |
| 109 | Tanzania | 64.4 | ↓ |
| 110 | Bolivia | 64.2 | ↓ |
| 111 | Bahrain | 64.2 | ↓ |
| 112 | Kenya | 64.1 | ↓ |
| 113 | United Arab Emirates | 64.1 | ↓ |
| 114 | Egypt, Arab Rep. | 64.0 | ↓ |
| 115 | Croatia | 63.9 | → |
| 116 | Italy | 63.7 | ↓ |
| 117 | Guinea-Bissau | 63.6 | → |
| 118 | Monaco | 63.3 | ↑ |
| 119 | Slovenia | 63.1 | → |
| 120 | Benin | 63.0 | ↓ |
| 121 | Papua New Guinea | 62.7 | ↓ |
| 122 | Togo | 62.7 | ↓ |
| 123 | Belgium | 62.6 | ↓ |
| 124 | Tajikistan | 62.3 | ↓ |
| 125 | Tonga | 61.9 | ↑ |
| 126 | Djibouti | 61.6 | ↓ |
| 127 | Ethiopia | 61.2 | ↓ |

**Figure 3.2**
(continued)

| Rank | Country | Score | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|
| 128 | Iraq | 61.2 | ↓ |
| 129 | Norway | 61.1 | ↓ |
| 130 | Liberia | 61.0 | ↓ |
| 131 | Kiribati | 60.9 | ↑ |
| 132 | Dominica | 60.8 | ↓ |
| 133 | Denmark | 60.6 | ↓ |
| 134 | Cyprus | 60.5 | ↓ |
| 135 | Marshall Islands | 60.2 | ↑ |
| 136 | Libya | 60.1 | → |
| 137 | Bulgaria | 60.1 | ↓ |
| 138 | Korea, Rep. | 59.9 | → |
| 139 | Australia | 59.8 | ↓ |
| 140 | Finland | 59.7 | ↓ |
| 141 | Canada | 59.5 | → |
| 142 | Czechia | 59.4 | ↓ |
| 143 | Niger | 59.3 | ↓ |
| 144 | Andorra | 59.0 | ↑ |
| 145 | Bhutan | 59.0 | → |
| 146 | Tuvalu | 59.0 | → |
| 147 | Burkina Faso | 58.9 | ↓ |
| 148 | Serbia | 58.1 | ↓ |
| 149 | Uzbekistan | 57.8 | ↗ |
| 150 | Turkmenistan | 57.7 | ↓ |
| 151 | Sweden | 57.5 | ↓ |
| 152 | Rwanda | 57.4 | → |
| 153 | Palau | 57.2 | ↑ |
| 154 | Poland | 56.5 | ↓ |
| 155 | Lebanon | 56.4 | → |
| 156 | China | 56.0 | ↓ |
| 157 | Cameroon | 55.9 | ↓ |
| 158 | Saudi Arabia | 55.7 | ↓ |
| 159 | Pakistan | 55.4 | ↓ |
| 160 | Chad | 55.4 | ↗ |
| 161 | São Tomé and Príncipe | 55.2 | ↓ |
| 162 | United Kingdom | 54.9 | → |
| 163 | Slovak Republic | 54.6 | ↓ |
| 164 | Yemen, Rep. | 54.6 | ↓ |
| 165 | Myanmar | 54.5 | ↓ |
| 166 | Eswatini | 54.3 | ↓ |
| 167 | Central African Republic | 54.2 | ↗ |
| 168 | Greece | 54.1 | ↓ |
| 169 | Eritrea | 54.0 | → |
| 170 | Belarus | 54.0 | ↓ |
| 171 | Romania | 53.5 | ↓ |
| 172 | Micronesia, Fed. Sts. | 50.9 | ↑ |
| 173 | Nauru | 50.8 | ↑ |
| 174 | Ukraine | 50.8 | ↓ |
| 175 | Congo, Dem. Rep. | 49.9 | ↓ |
| 176 | Equatorial Guinea | 49.3 | ↗ |
| 177 | Lithuania | 49.0 | ↓ |
| 178 | France | 48.5 | ↓ |
| 179 | Türkiye | 48.3 | ↓ |
| 180 | Sudan | 48.0 | ↓ |
| 181 | Latvia | 47.5 | ↓ |
| 182 | Burundi | 45.9 | ↓ |
| 183 | Estonia | 45.7 | ↓ |
| 184 | Venezuela, RB | 44.8 | ↓ |
| 185 | Russian Federation | 43.1 | ↓ |
| 186 | Syrian Arab Republic | 41.3 | ↓ |
| 187 | Somalia | 41.0 | → |
| 188 | Iran, Islamic Rep. | 38.2 | ↓ |
| 189 | Afghanistan | 37.7 | ↓ |
| 190 | Israel | 26.5 | ↓ |
| 191 | Korea, Dem. Rep. | 24.6 | ↓ |
| 192 | South Sudan | 22.3 | → |
| 193 | United States | 1.7 | ↓ |

| |
|---|
| **VERY STRONG SUPPORT** |
| Score ≥ 71.5 · 58 countries |
| Mean +0.5 SD |
| **STRONG SUPPORT** |
| Score 65.2–71.5 · 45 countries |
| Mean to Mean +0.5 SD |
| **MODERATE SUPPORT** |
| Score 58.8–65.2 · 44 countries |
| Mean -0.5 SD to Mean |
| **INCONSISTENT SUPPORT** |
| Score 37.5–58.8 · 42 countries |
| Tukey fence to Mean -0.5 SD |
| **WEAK SUPPORT (STATISTICAL OUTLIERS)** |
| Score < 37.5 (Tukey fence Q1–1.5×IQR) · 4 countries |
| Below Tukey lower fence (Q1–1.5×IQR) |

↓ Decreasing
→ Stagnating
↗ Moderately improving
↑ On track or maintaining very high performance

*Note:* See statistical annex for details on clustering.
*Source:* Authors

## Detailed UN-Mi results by indicator

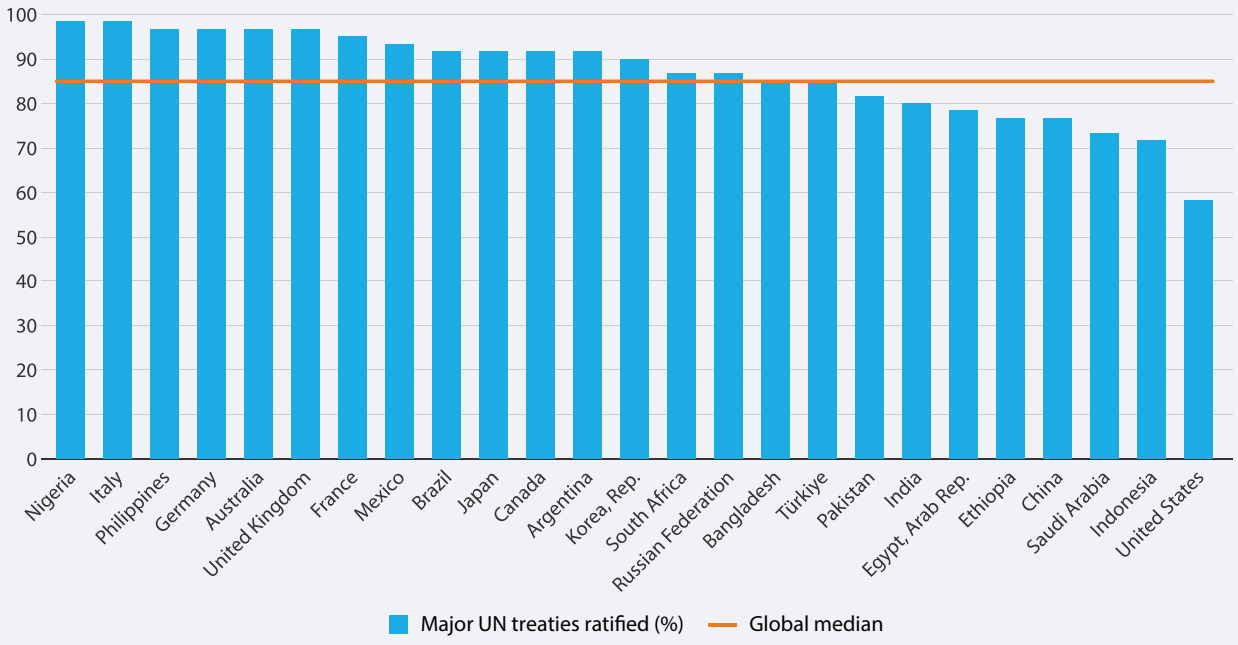
### UN-Mi Indicator 1: Ratification of major UN treaties

The first indicator measures the percentage of major UN treaties that each country has ratified. It covers 60 international conventions and agreements adopted by the United Nations between 1946 and 2025, as well as instruments adopted before 1946 and later incorporated into the UN treaty system. The indicator includes UN instruments ratified by more than 50 percent of the international community, while excluding protocols, optional protocols, amendments, and conventions that were later terminated or applied only to a small number of countries. Treaties adopted outside the United Nations system or deposited by parties other than the UN Secretary-General, such as the Geneva Conventions, adopted under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), were also excluded. For each treaty, we recorded in our database (accessible online) whether each member state had signed or ratified it. Signature of a treaty is not legally binding, however ratification (or acceptance, accession, definitive signature or succession) is. The data were extracted from the UN treaty collection on 29 January 2026.

The global median is 85 percent (Figure 3.3), suggesting that an overwhelming majority of countries generally ratify important UN treaties. Among G20 and large countries, Italy, Nigeria, Australia, Germany, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and France have ratified more than 95 percent of major UN treaties. By contrast, the United States is one of the ten countries in the world that have ratified fewer than 60 percent of major UN treaties. In early 2026, the US withdrew from the Paris Climate Agreement.



**Figure 3.3**
Ratification of major UN treaties by G20 and large countries, 1945–2025 (%)




*Note:* Using a basket of treaties ratified by more than 50 percent of UN member states (N=60) as of 2024. Global median (85 percent) corresponds to the median percentage of major UN treaties ratified across all 193 UN member states. African Union (AU) and European Union (EU) not included – only G20 countries.
*Source:* Authors' calculations based on UN treaty database.

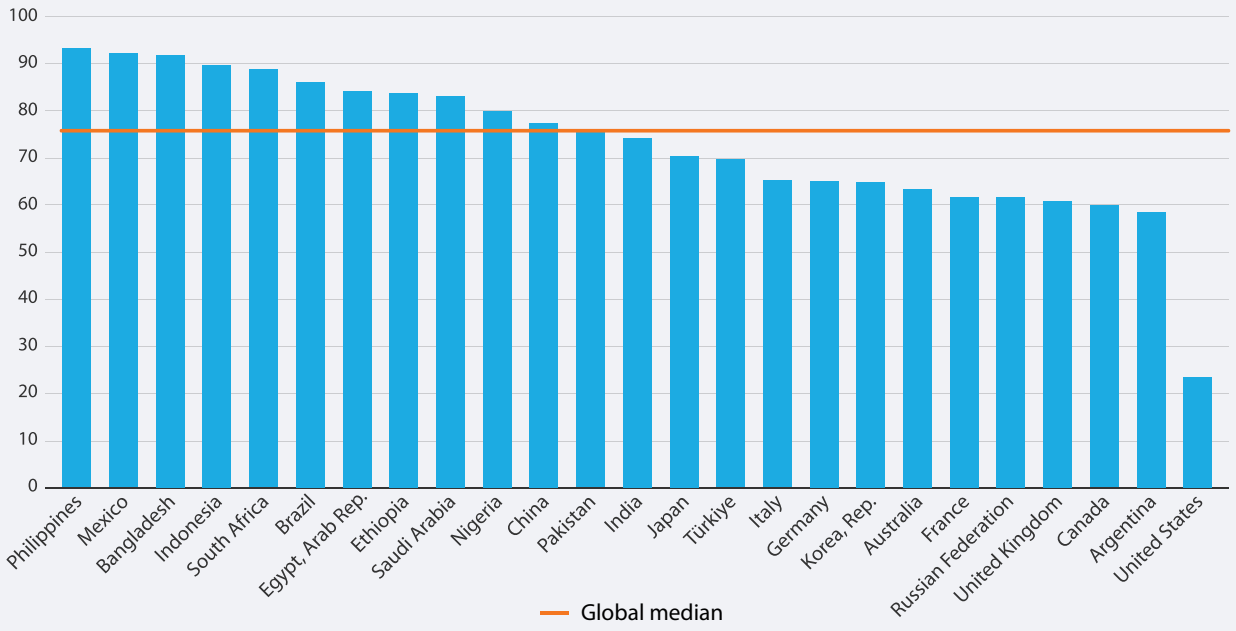
## UN-Mi Indicator 2: Percentage of votes aligned with the international majority at the UN General Assembly

The second indicator concerns the percentage of a country's votes at the UN General Assembly (UNGA) that align with the international majority. Chapter IV of the UN Charter describes the role and functions of the General Assembly, the main decision-making body of the United Nations. This indicator measures the percentage of times that each member state has voted with the simple international majority (not weighted by population), out of 550 recorded votes over the period 2021–2025. Overall, since 1945, votes on more than 5,000 UNGA resolutions have been reported in the UN digital library (data were obtained via a Python web scraping pipeline). For each resolution, UN member states can vote yes or no, abstain, or be absent. In the vast majority of cases, 98 percent of the time, the majority vote is "Yes".

The global median for alignment with the majority vote is 76 percent. Bangladesh, Brazil, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Mexico, the Philippines and Saudi Arabia aligned with the majority vote at least 80 percent of the time (Figure 3.4), whereas Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom aligned with the majority around two-thirds of the time. The United States, however, aligned with the international majority vote only 23 percent of the time on average from 2021 to 2025. Focusing only on 2025, the US vote aligned with the international majority in only around 5 percent of recorded UNGA votes, across 192 resolutions, and notably opposed important resolutions related to sustainable development and climate action.

Yet support for sustainable development remained strong at the UNGA in 2025, with related resolutions

**Figure 3.4**
Percentage of votes aligned with the majority at the UN General Assembly, G20 and large countries, 2021–2025




*Note:* Simple majority (not population weighted). Votes recorded between 2021 and 2025 (N=550). Global median (76%).
*Source:* Authors' calculations, based on UN Digital Library voting data.

receiving sizeable majority votes. Table 3.1 presents detailed 2025 voting results for all UNGA resolutions that included the term "sustainable" or "2030 Agenda" – including resolutions on financing, energy connectivity, education, biodiversity preservation, consumption and production, and digital technologies for sustainable development. Most were adopted with a very large majority, often exceeding 170 countries, with only a very small minority voting against them – often only two or three countries – while several abstained or were absent. The two countries that opposed these resolutions almost systematically were Argentina and the United States.

Compared with the early years of the United Nations, the share of countries' votes at UNGA that align with the United States has declined notably in all regions, a trend that accelerated in several regions during the 1980s. In 2025, this decline reached a turning point: voting alignment with the United States fell to 20 percent or less across all world regions (Figure 3.5). Despite this broad pattern, there remains significant variation in UNGA voting patterns within regions, with Israel being by far the country voting most often in alignment with the United States over the past five years.



**Table 3.1**
Results of 2025 UNGA votes on resolutions containing "sustainable" or "2030 Agenda"

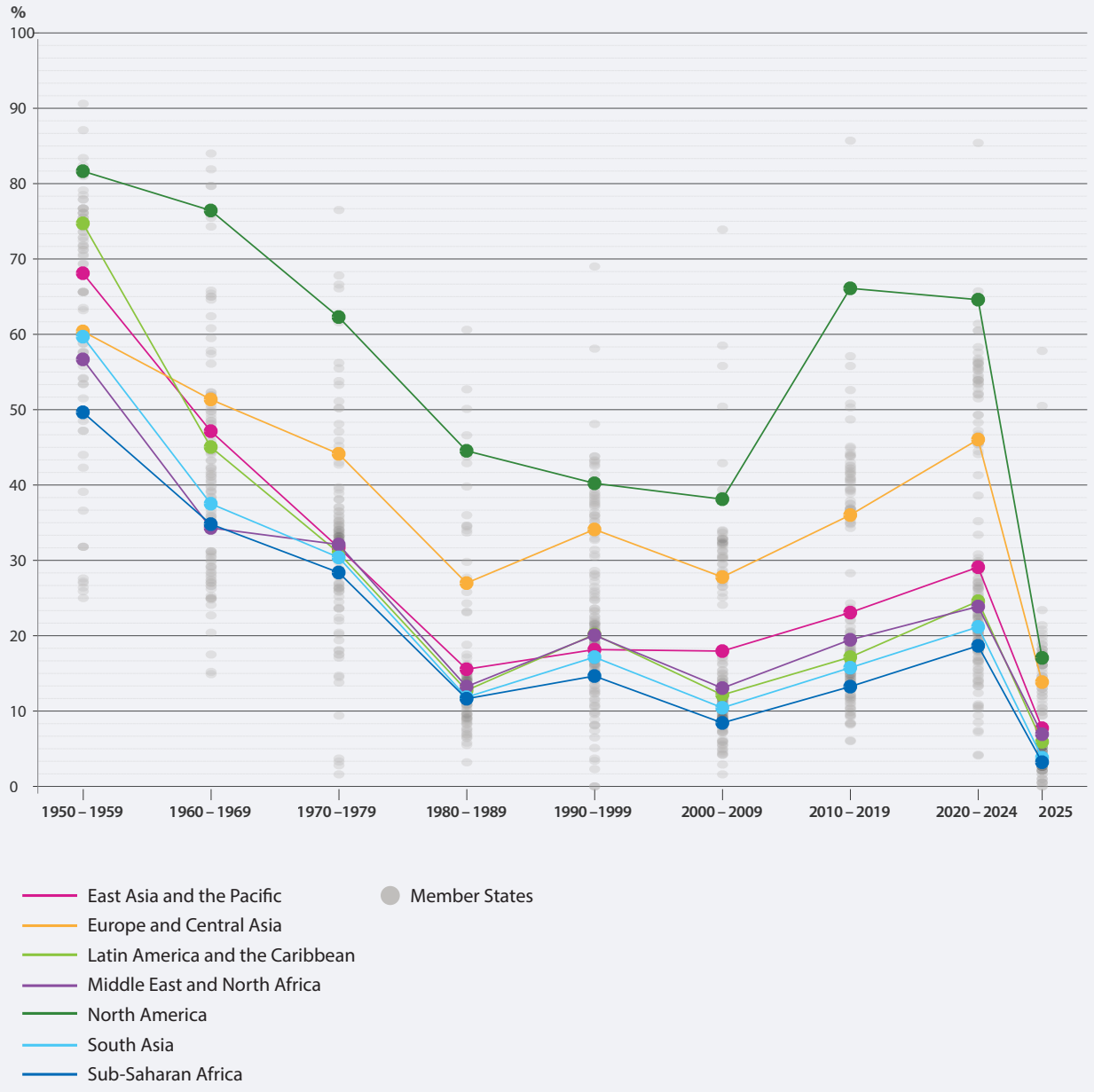
| # | Date | Title | Resolution | Size of the majority | Opposing countries |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 4/16/25 | United Nations Decade for Afforestation and Reforestation in line with Sustainable Forest Management (2027-2036): resolution / adopted by the General Assembly | A/RES/79/283 | Yes: 155(No: 1) | United States |
| 2 | 4/29/25 | Global health and foreign policy: rethinking health promotion as a transformative path towards improved and more sustainable well-being for all: resolution / adopted by the General Assembly | A/RES/79/287 | Yes: 139(No: 1) | United States |
| 3 | 8/25/25 | Sevilla Commitment: resolution / adopted by the General Assembly | A/RES/79/323 | Yes: 158(No: 2) | Israel, United States |
| 4 | 9/5/25 | Impact of rapid technological change on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets: resolution / adopted by the General Assembly | A/RES/79/334 | Yes: 157(No: 2) | Argentina, United States |
| 5 | 12/9/25 | Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction: resolution / adopted by the General Assembly | A/RES/80/107 | Yes: 168(No: 1) | Russian Federation |
| 6 | 12/9/25 | 2028 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development: resolution / adopted by the General Assembly | A/RES/80/108 | Yes: 169(No: 2) | Argentina, United States |
| 7 | 12/15/25 | United Nations Decade of Sustainable Transport 2026-2035: resolution / adopted by the General Assembly | A/RES/80/132 | Yes: 177(No: 2) | Argentina, United States |
| 8 | 12/15/25 | Agricultural technology for sustainable development: resolution / adopted by the General Assembly | A/RES/80/133 | Yes: 138(No: 27) | Multiple |
| 9 | 12/15/25 | Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its contribution to sustainable development: resolution / adopted by the General Assembly | A/RES/80/140 | Yes: 180(No: 1) | United States |

**Table 3.1**
(continued)

| # | Date | Title | Resolution | Size of the majority | Opposing countries |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 12/15/25 | Education for sustainable development in the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: resolution / adopted by the General Assembly | A/RES/80/141 | Yes: 179(No: 3) | Argentina, Paraguay, United States |
| 11 | 12/15/25 | Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all: resolution / adopted by the General Assembly | A/RES/80/142 | Yes: 180(No: 2) | Argentina, United States |
| 12 | 12/15/25 | Sustainable mountain development: resolution / adopted by the General Assembly | A/RES/80/144 | Yes: 178(No: 1) | United States |
| 13 | 12/15/25 | Strengthening cooperation for integrated coastal zone management for achieving sustainable development: resolution / adopted by the General Assembly | A/RES/80/145 | Yes: 174(No: 1) | United States |
| 14 | 12/15/25 | Science, technology and innovation for sustainable development: resolution / adopted by the General Assembly | A/RES/80/147 | Yes: 180(No: 2) | Argentina, United States |
| 15 | 12/15/25 | Culture and sustainable development: resolution / adopted by the General Assembly | A/RES/80/148 | Yes: 180(No: 2) | Argentina, United States |
| 16 | 12/15/25 | Contribution of the care economy to sustainable development: resolution / adopted by the General Assembly | A/RES/80/152 | Yes: 160(No: 2) | Argentina, United States |
| 17 | 12/15/25 | Eradicating rural poverty to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: resolution / adopted by the General Assembly | A/RES/80/154 | Yes: 125(No: 52) | Multiple |
| 18 | 12/15/25 | Promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, building on Agenda 21: resolution / adopted by the General Assembly | A/RES/80/135 | Yes: 180(No: 3) | Argentina, Paraguay, United States |
| 19 | 12/15/25 | Sustainable and resilient tourism and sustainable development in Central America and the Dominican Republic: resolution / adopted by the General Assembly | A/RES/80/134 | Yes: 152(No: 4) | China, Nicaragua, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and United States |
| 20 | 12/15/25 | The pivotal role of reliable and stable energy connectivity in driving sustainable development: resolution / adopted by the General Assembly | A/RES/80/131 | Yes: 179(No: 1) | United States |
| 21 | 12/15/25 | Promoting investments for sustainable development: resolution / adopted by the General Assembly | A/RES/80/127 | Yes: 181(No: 2) | Argentina, United States |
| 22 | 12/15/25 | Promotion of international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows and strengthen good practices on assets return to foster sustainable development: resolution / adopted by the General Assembly | A/RES/80/126 | Yes: 176(No: 1) | United States |
| 23 | 12/15/25 | Financial inclusion for sustainable development: resolution / adopted by the General Assembly | A/RES/80/125 | Yes: 181(No: 2) | Argentina, United States |
| 24 | 12/15/25 | Information and communications technologies for sustainable development: resolution / adopted by the General Assembly | A/RES/80/118 | Yes: 181(No: 2) | Argentina, United States |

*Note:* The Sevilla Commitment – resolution A/RES/79/323, adopted by the General Assembly – was retained because it is strongly related to financing sustainable development.
*Source:* Authors, based on UN voting database

**Figure 3.5**
Share of UNGA votes aligned with the United States over time: decadal averages and 2025 standalone value




*Note:* Afghanistan and Pakistan were included in the South Asia grouping.
*Source:* Authors, based on UN voting database

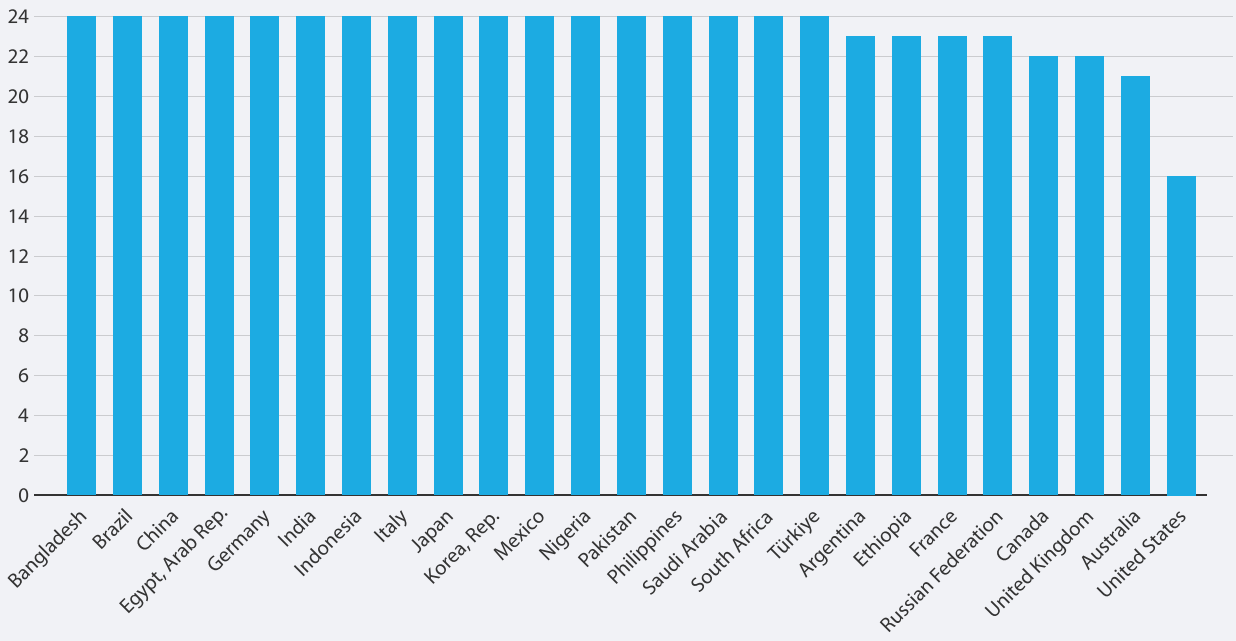
## UN-Mi Indicator 3: Participation in selected UN organizations and agencies

The third indicator measures membership and participation in a select group of UN organizations. Chapter IX of the UN Charter describes the role of the specialized agencies[2] in fostering international economic and social cooperation. The indicator captures membership in 24 organizations as of March 2025: all 15 specialized agencies, the 6 funds and programmes (UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF and WFP), the Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the World Trade Organization (WTO). These were selected to include all the specialized agencies and to represent a broad range of sustainable development issues, including education, health, finance, trade, telecommunication and industrial policy.

Most of the 193 UN member states participate in all 24 selected organizations: the global median is 24, the maximum is 24, and the minimum is 12. Most G20 and large countries are members of all 24 organizations (Figure 3.6) – however Argentina announced in February 2025 that it would leave the WHO; Australia is not a member of UNIDO, UNWTO or IFAD; Canada and the United Kingdom are not members of UNIDO or UNWTO; France left UNIDO in 2014; Ethiopia is not a member of the WTO; and the Russian Federation is not a member of UNWTO.

The United States is both an outlier among G20 and large countries and a global outlier in terms of participation in UN organizations. In January 2025, the US federal administration withdrew from 66 UN organizations.

**Figure 3.6**
Membership in selected group of 24 UN organizations, G20 and large countries, 2026




*Note:* Global median and maximum = 24.
*Source:* Authors, data compiled via desk research on individual organizations and agencies' web portals.

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

## UN-Mi Indicator 4: Participation in conflicts and militarization

The fourth indicator concerns countries' participation in conflicts and their degree of militarization. The Preamble to the 1945 UN Charter states that all UN member states must "practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and "unite our strength to maintain international peace and security" (United Nations, 2025). Several UN resolutions and reports highlight the link between disarmament and development.

In 2025, the UN Secretary-General published a report titled *The Security We Need: Rebalancing Military Spending for a Sustainable and Peaceful Future"* (United Nations, 2025), which argues that:

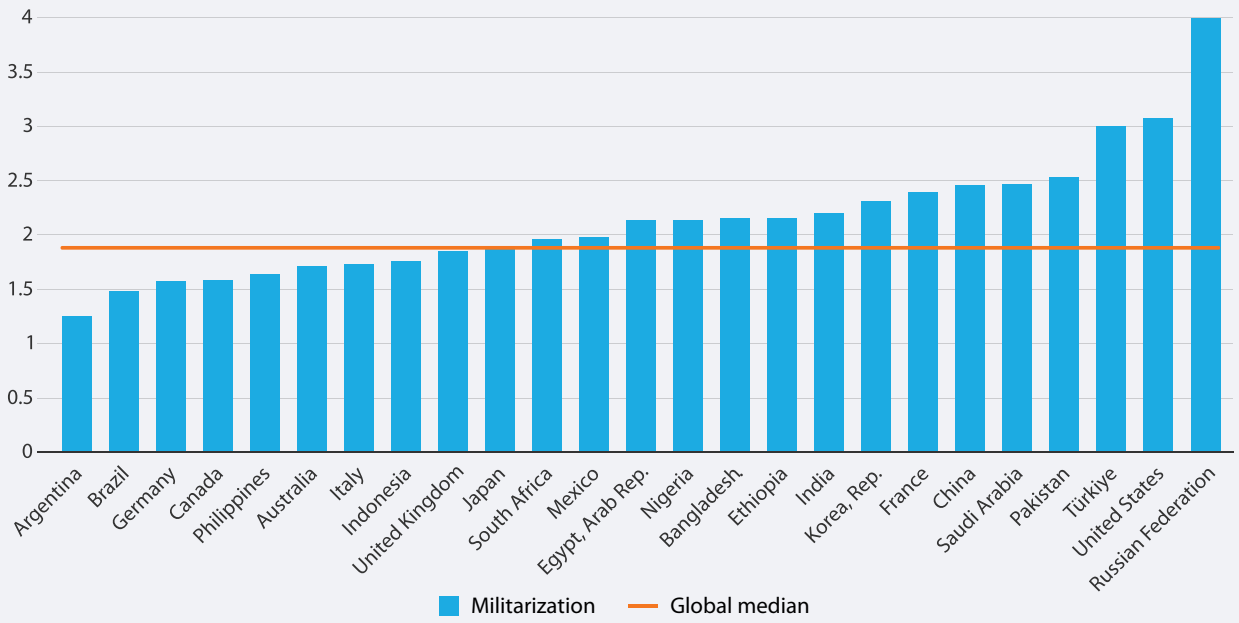
> "Growing military expenditure today is crowding out resources essential for social investment, poverty reduction, education, health, environmental protection and infrastructure – undermining progress on nearly all the Sustainable Development Goals" (p. 6).

The report later warns that:

> "Based on possible projected scenarios of military spending levels, by 2030, the world could allocate between $840 billion and $2.5 trillion more to military spending than what was spent in 2024. This represents an enormous amount of financial resources that, if invested in sustainable development, would contribute significantly to achieving the 2030 Agenda." (p. 32)

Our "Participation in conflicts and militarization" indicator relies on data from the 2025 Global Peace Index (GPI), compiled by the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP 2025). It is calculated as the average of a country's score on the GPI's "Militarisation" domain and on the two external dimensions of the "Ongoing Conflict" domain: "relations with neighboring countries" and external conflicts (number and resulting mortality). The Militarization pillar includes comparable data on military expenditure

**Figure 3.7**
Global Peace Index: militarization and external conflicts, G20 and large countries, 2025




*Note:* from 1 (best, less militarized) to (5, worst, more militarized). Global median (1.86).
*Source:* Authors' calculations based on IEP, 2025.

as a percentage of GDP, the number of armed service personnel per capita, and financial contributions to United Nations peacekeeping missions. Among G20 and large countries, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, and the Philippines perform best on this indicator, with scores below the global median (Figure 3.7). By contrast, the Russian Federation performs the worst globally, while Türkiye and the United States also score well above the global median.

### UN-Mi Indicator 5: Use of unilateral coercive measures

The fifth indicator relates to the use of unilateral coercive measures (UCMs). This indicator examines the adoption by UN member states of unilateral sanctions against other countries. Several UN resolutions stress that unilateral coercive measures and practices "are contrary to international law, international humanitarian law, the UN Charter and the norms and principles governing peaceful relations among States" (OHCHR, 2023). They also underline that, in the long term, such measures may create social problems and raise humanitarian concerns in targeted states. Reflecting these concerns, the Human Rights Council in 2014 created the mandate of the "Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights".

The 2030 Agenda stipulates that:

> "States are strongly urged to refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries." ((United Nations, 2015), para 30)

The data on UCMs presented in this report are sourced from the Global Sanctions Database, version 4, 2024, which provides information on sanctions imposed against countries, including data from the start and the final year of each sanction imposition (Felbermayr et al., 2020; Drexel University, HTWG Konstanz and WIFO, 2024). Here, we present sanctions adopted unilaterally between 1950 and 2023 that remained in place as of 2023 or later. For our purposes, a sanction is classified as unilateral if it has not been authorized by the UN Security Council, even when imposed by multiple countries. Sanction regimes adopted unilaterally by regional organizations, such as the European Union or the League of Arab States, have been attributed to their individual member states.

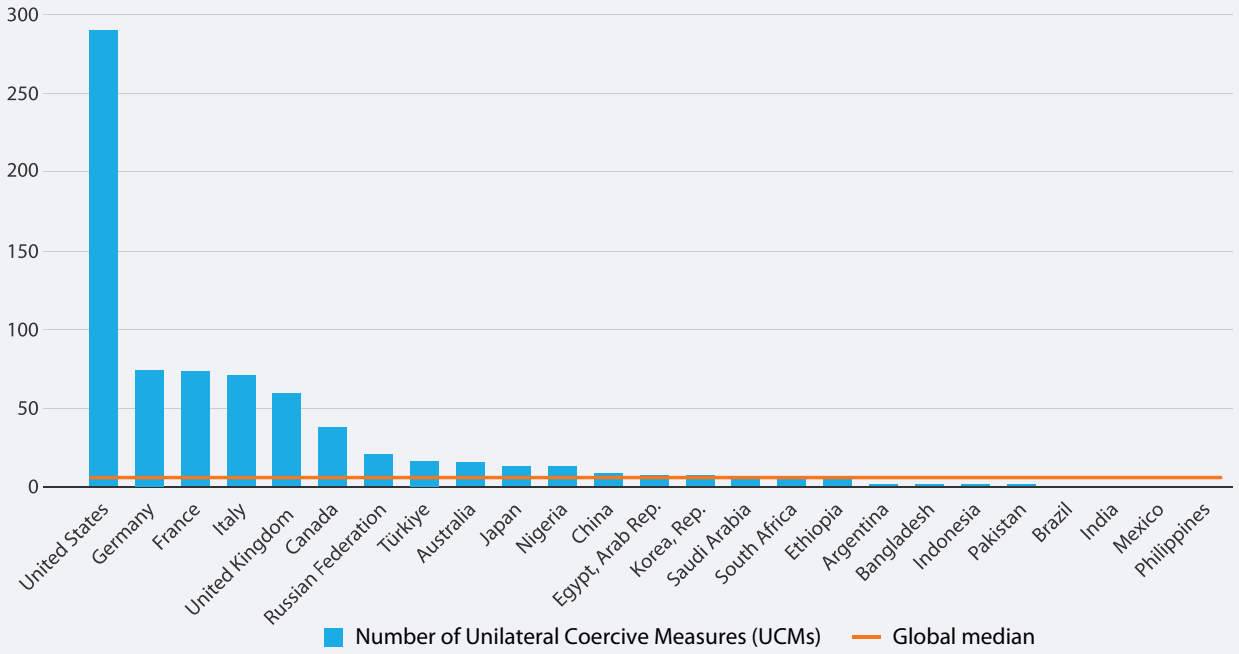
Only a small number of countries make frequent use of UCMs as a policy tool; the global median number of UCM uses over the period 1950–2023 is four. The United States is by far the most significant user of UCMs, particularly since the late 1980s and early 1990s, followed by European countries.

### UN-Mi Indicator 6: Contribution to the UN budget and international solidarity

The sixth indicator relates to each country's contribution to the UN budget and to international solidarity. Articles 17 and 19 of the UN Charter set out the organization's financial and budgetary arrangements, while the UN Fifth Committee addresses administrative and budgetary matters. The capacity to pay remains the core principle for determining each member state's contribution to the United Nations' regular and peacekeeping budgets. On this basis, the United Nations establishes a scale of assessments to apportion expenses for its regular budget and for peacekeeping operations. The UN core budget in 2025 was equivalent to 3.7 billion USD. For the period 2025–2027, the United States and China are the largest contributors, each accounting for more than 20 percent of both the regular UN budget and peacekeeping operations.

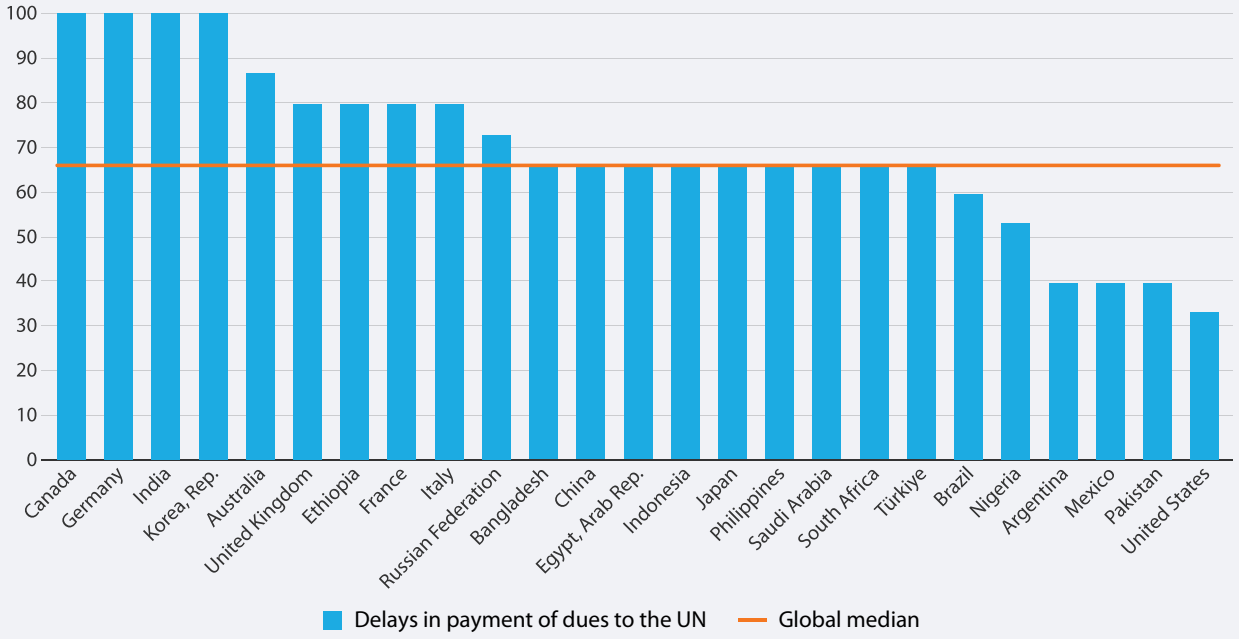
The UN Fifth Committee keeps a record of countries that pay their dues on time, those with delayed payments, and those in extreme arrears. Countries in significant arrears are subject to the provisions of Article 19: "a Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years."

**Figure 3.8**
Use of unilateral coercive measures, G20 and large countries (1950–2023)




*Note:* UCMs adopted between 1950 and 2023 that continued into 2023. The global median is four.
*Source:* Authors, based on Global Sanctions Database, V4, 2024.

**Figure 3.9**
Timeliness of payment of dues to the United Nations, G20 and large countries, 2021–2025




*Note:* Scores range from 100 (systematically paid on time), to 66 (small delays in payment), 33 (large delays in payment), and 0 (for countries subject to Article 19 because of extreme arrears). The global median score is 66, corresponding to small delays in payment. Scores are computed as the simple average across the years 2021–2025.
*Source:* Authors, based on UN Committee on Contributions.

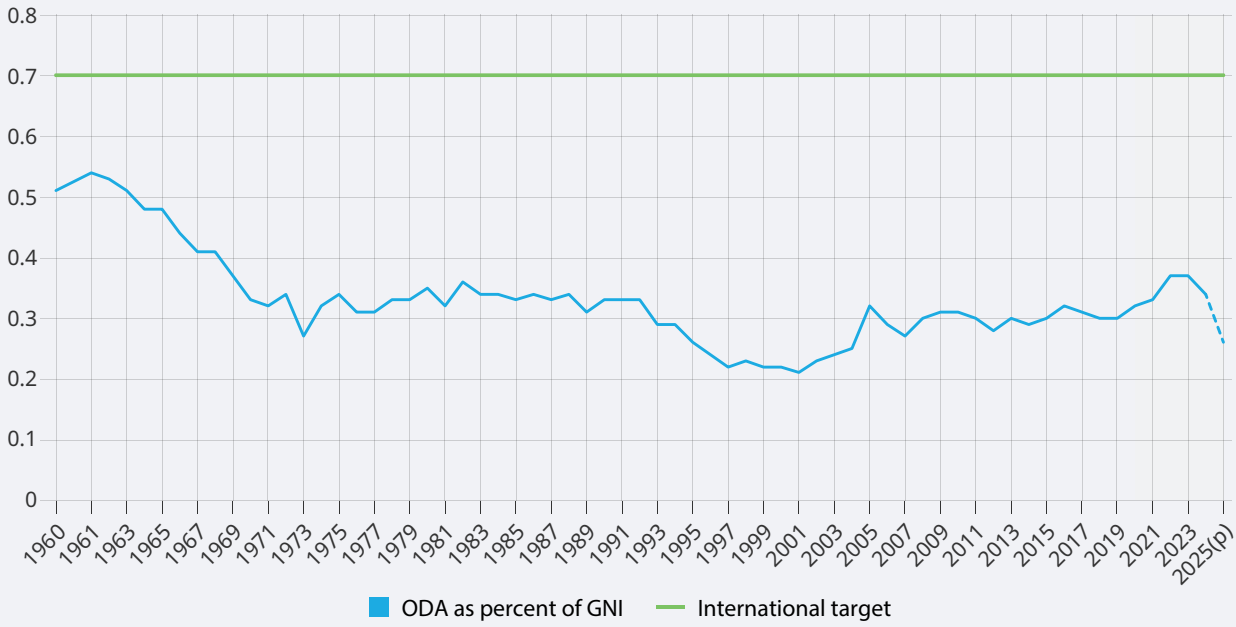
Since contributions to the UN budget are determined by the principle of capacity to pay, we do not rate countries on the total amount they pay. However, no matter the level of their contribution, every country can be expected to pay their dues on time, to ensure the effective functioning of the UN system.

This indicator focuses on delays in payment of UN dues over the period 2021–2025. A member state receives a perfect score of 100 for each year in which it appears on List I of the UNGA Committee on Contributions' "honour roll", indicating that it has paid its dues in full and on time (*paid on time*). Members appearing on List II, which indicates that dues have been paid, but after the 30-day due period, receive a score of 66 (*small delay in payment)*. Those absent from the honour roll receive a score of 33 (*large delay in payment)*. Countries still in arrears in their financial contributions in January of the subsequent year receive a score of 0, based on the list published on the UN General Assembly's dedicated Article 19 page (*extreme arrears in payment)*. Final scores correspond to each country's average across 2021–2025.

From 2021 to 2025, 23 countries systematically paid their dues to the United Nations on time, within the 30-day due period. Some countries, however, such as Afghanistan, São Tomé and Principe, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, were in extreme arrears in payment in 2023, 2024 and 2025. As largely documented, delays in payment by some of the largest contributors to the regular UN regular budget and peacekeeping operations in recent years represent a significant operational challenge for the effective functioning of the UN system.

For HICs with available data, total scores are adjusted based on their contribution to international solidarity, measured by the percentage of their 2025 gross national income (GNI) that is devoted to official development assistance (ODA). In 2015, as part of SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), developed countries recommitted to the target of devoting 0.7 percent of their GNI to ODA (SDG target 17.2). This is an official SDG indicator. Yet preliminary data published by the OECD suggest that not only do most developed

**Figure 3.10**
Official Development Assistance (ODA), as a percentage of GNI, OECD/DAC countries (aggregate), 1960–2024




*Note:* ODA on flows and grant equivalent measure by DAC member countries as percent of GNI. 2020–2025 in grant equivalent.
*Source:* OECD 2026

countries remain far from meeting this target, but 2025 marked the largest annual contraction in ODA on record, with a decline of 23.1 percent compared with 2024, and representing a second consecutive year of decline (OECD, 2026). In 2025, average ODA as a share of GNI was below its level in 2015 – when the SDGs were adopted. Only four OECD/DAC member countries – Denmark, Luxembourg, Norway and Sweden – have achieved the international target. Three-quarters of the decline in ODA can be attributed to cuts to USAID. Forecasting models have estimated that the cuts to USAID humanitarian and development programmes may result in more than 14 million additional deaths across all age groups, including 4.5 million deaths of children younger than five, by 2030 (Cavalcanti et al., 2025).

## Outlook

The United Nations, founded in 1945 by just 51 member states, now faces a world of far greater complexity than its architects could have anticipated. The challenges of the 21st century – from climate change and environmental degradation to emerging security threats and rapid technological transformation – demand a multilateral system fit for purpose in a fundamentally different era.

From February to April 2026, the SDSN organized a four-part webinar series, "**Global Governance for Peace and the SDGs"**, designed to make sense of today's rapidly evolving global challenges, share best practices, and identify solutions for sustainable development beyond 2030. From these global exchanges, several interconnected reforms emerged that could help revitalize UN-based multilateralism.

First, it was highlighted that regional bodies such as the European Union, the African Union, and ASEAN, as well as subnational entities including cities and municipalities, have become significant actors in global governance. The UN must find better ways to incorporate regional realities and subnational perspectives into its frameworks.

Second, the question of representation has never been more pressing. The UN has grown from 51 to 193 member states – Africa alone has gone from 4 members in 1945 to 54 in 2025 – yet its core structures still reflect a post-war balance of power that no longer exists. Meaningful reform must ensure that this diversity of voices is genuinely heard, with some advocating for the creation of a UN Parliament to give fuller institutional expression to the principle of "We the People".

Third, the UN must sharpen its focus on moving from aspiration to action, prioritizing the development of concrete long-term pathways to sustainable development and stronger implementation mechanisms. Fourth, and closely related: adequately financing the UN and global public goods remains a critical priority. The UN currently operates with a core annual budget roughly equivalent to 45 cents per person globally, which is highly inadequate for addressing the growing shared challenges of our time. On top of this, many countries are paying their dues late. Innovative financing mechanisms, such as levies on international shipping, aviation, financial transactions or carbon emissions, could generate the revenues needed to fund the UN and global public goods properly and to strengthen the institutions that deliver them. Addressing duplications in mandates across UN agencies is important, as emphasized in the UN80 initiative, but the UN also needs to be properly financed.

Finally, and perhaps most fundamentally, the UN's effectiveness depends on countries' adherence to the norms and principles they have collectively endorsed. This means embracing both collective security, in which the majority stands firmly against aggression and bullying behaviour by any state, and the principle of indivisible security, which recognizes that lasting peace and stability cannot be built on arrangements that undermine the security of others. Without this shared commitment, even the best-designed institutions will fall short. Tracking countries' commitment to basic UN principles and norms is precisely the aim of SDSN's annual Index of Countries' Support for UN-Based Multilateralism (UN-Mi).

*The recordings of SDSN's four-part webinar series, "Global Governance for Peace and the SDGs" are accessible here:* https://www.unsdsn.org/news/beyond–2030-governing-for-a-sustainable-global-future/

## Annex:
## Statistical appendix: UN-Mi groupings

**Score interpretation**: Scores range from 0 to 100. A higher score indicates stronger commitment to UN-based multilateralism, assessed across six headline indicators: treaty ratification, UNGA voting alignment, participation in UN organizations, participation in conflict and militarization, use of unilateral coercive measures, and financial contributions to the United Nations. See the online codebook and the peer-reviewed paper by Lafortune and Sachs (2024) for details on normalization and aggregation methods.

**Groups 1–4, mean ± 0.5 standard deviation:** The distribution is divided into four groups using the global mean, 65.2, and the standard deviation, 12.6, as anchors. Each group spans 0.5 standard deviations above or below the mean, a standard approach for identifying meaningful performance bands in index rankings.

**Group 5, Tukey lower-fence threshold**: The lower-fence threshold defined by Tukey's criterion (Q1 - 1.5 × IQR = 59 - 21.4 = 37.6) identifies extremely low outliers. The four countries below this threshold (Israel, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, South Sudan and the United States) have z-scores ranging from -3.1 to -5.0, confirming their extreme statistical separation from the rest of the distribution.

**Figure 3.A**
UN Multilateralism Index 2026, statistical basis for five-group country classification

**1. Global descriptive statistics**

| | Mean | Std Dev | Median | Q1 (25th pct) | Q3 (75th pct) | IQR | Min – Max |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All countries (n=193) | 65.2 | 12.6 | 65.9 | 59.0 | 73.3 | 14.3 | 1.7-90.7 |

**2. Group classification — thresholds and statistics**

| Group | Threshold | Basis / method | # Countries | Group avg | vs. global mean | Score range | Rank range |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Very strong support | ≥ 71.5 | mean + 0.5 SD | 58 | 78.4 | +13.2 | 71.6–90.7 | 1–58 |
| Strong support | 65.2–71.5 | mean to mean + 0.5 SD | 45 | 68.1 | +2.9 | 65.4–71.3 | 59–103 |
| Moderate support | 58.8–65.2 | mean - 0.5 SD to mean | 44 | 61.9 | -3.2 | 58.9–65.1 | 104–147 |
| Inconsistent support | 37.5–58.8 | Tukey fence to mean - 0.5 SD | 42 | 51.6 | -13.6 | 37.7–58.1 | 148–189 |
| Weak support (outliers) | < 37.5 (Tukey fence Q1 - 1.5×IQR) | Below Tukey lower fence (Q1 - 1.5×IQR) | 4 | 18.8 | -46.4 | 1.7–26.5 | 190–193 |

**3. Statistical outliers — Group 5 detail (below Tukey lower fence)**

| | Rank | Score | Z-score | Dist. below fence | Fence value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Israel | 190 | 26.5 | -3.1 | -11.0 pts | 37.5 |
| Korea, Dem. Rep. | 191 | 24.6 | -3.2 | -12.9 pts | 37.5 |
| South Sudan | 192 | 22.3 | -3.4 | -15.2 pts | 37.5 |
| United States | 193 | 1.7 | -5.0 | -35.9 pts | 37.5 |

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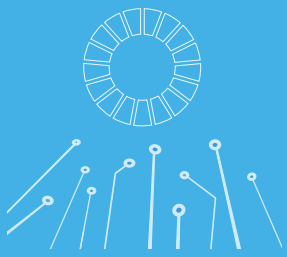
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# Part 4

## Government Efforts to Implement the SDGs

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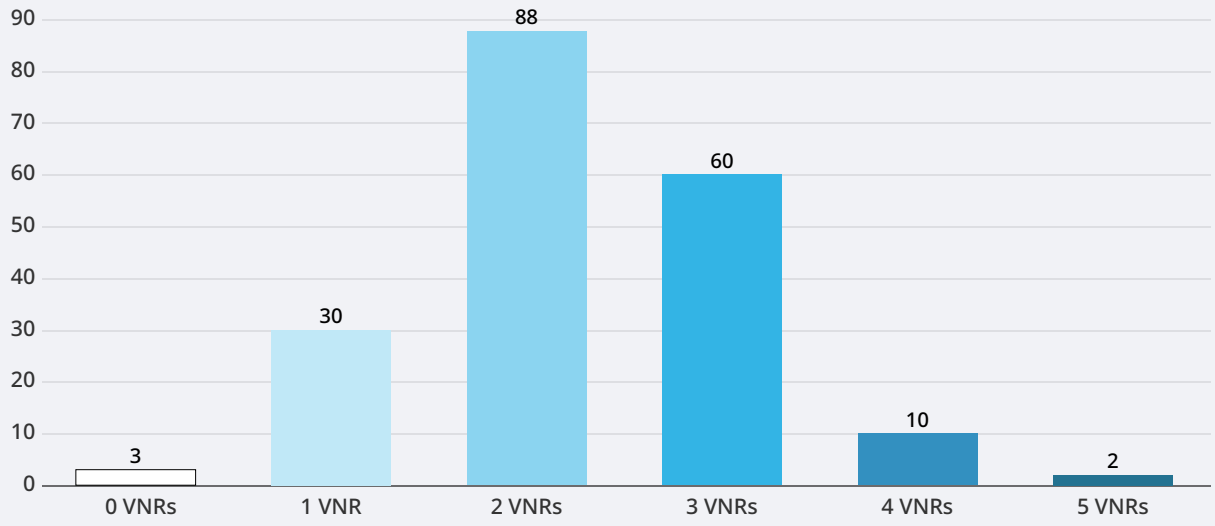
# Part 4

## Government Efforts to Implement the SDGs

**The SDGs represent a very complex challenge for governments. Their implementation requires long-term policy and investment frameworks as well as new approaches that cut across traditional government silos. In 2019, the SDSN introduced the six "SDG Transformations", which provide a more operational framework for addressing the systemic and integrated nature of the SDGs (Sachs et al. 2019). That same year, the SDSN worked with the OECD on a flagship study, released at the High-Level Political Forum, that examined long-term pathways and the governance implications of the SDGs (SDSN and OECD 2019). Over the years, the SDSN has worked bilaterally with multiple national and regional governments to strengthen governance systems for the SDGs. The SDSN also regularly collects data from its global network of academics and researchers, to track the evolution of the SDG policy landscape worldwide.**

This chapter evaluates SDG commitments and implementation efforts primarily at the national level. It focuses on three main information sources. First, it reviews the participation in the Voluntary National Review (VNR) process. Secondly, it presents updated results from the "2026 SDSN Expert Survey on Government Efforts for the SDGs", covering 64 countries and one entity, the European Union. The data, collected by the SDSN secretariat in cooperation with local chairs and managers across SDSN's networks, provide information on speeches, strategies, monitoring frameworks, budgets, audits and coordination mechanisms introduced by governments to support SDG implementation. Third, it introduces new results from the "2026 SDSN Survey on SDG Challenges and Means for Implementation", based on responses from more than 1,000 global respondents involved in SDG implementation at the country level.

**Figure 4.1**
Participation in the Voluntary National Review (VNR) process, number of countries, 2016–2026




*Note:* Includes the 36 countries expected to present a new VNR in 2026.
*Source:* Authors' elaboration based on https://hlpf.un.org/vnrs

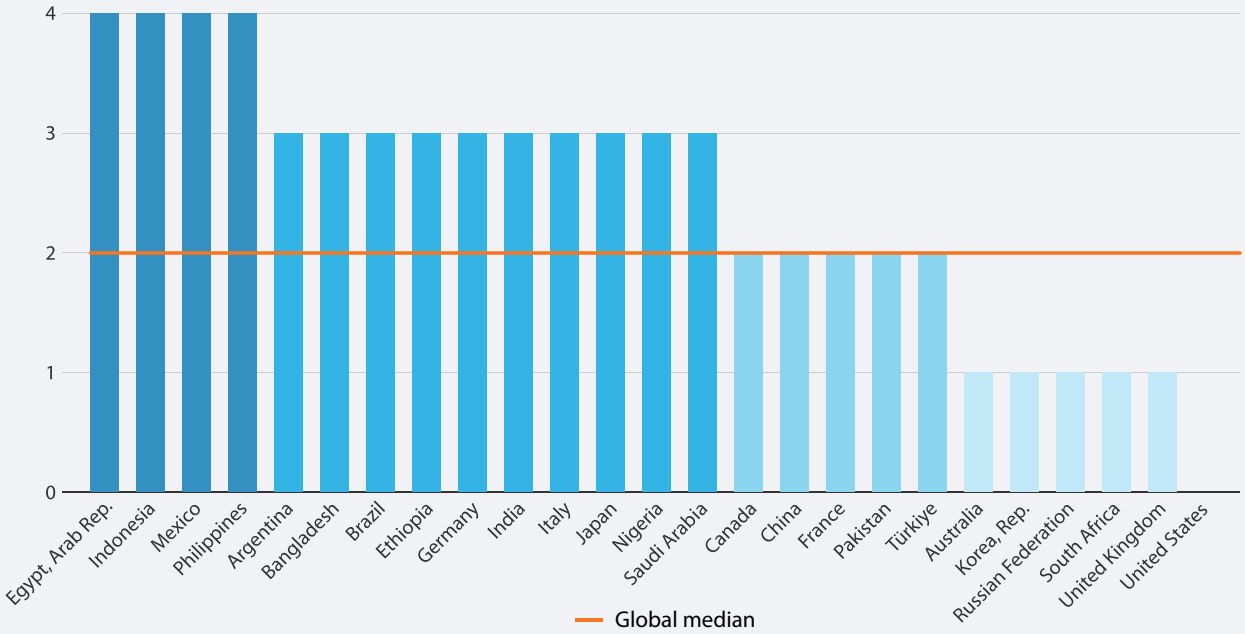
## Voluntary National Reviews

In 2015, all 193 UN member states adopted the 2030 Agenda, committing to a "systematic follow-up and review of implementation of this Agenda over the next fifteen years" through voluntary, country-led reviews (United Nations 2015). These Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) presented at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), constitute an important pillar of the global accountability architecture for SDG implementation, alongside the official SDG indicator framework and reporting processes and the United Nation's *Global Sustainable Development Report* (GSDR) process.

Since 2016, 190 countries have participated in the Voluntary National Review (VNR) process. In 2026, 36 countries are scheduled to present updated reviews of their SDG action plans and implementation efforts, with no first-time presenters. Togo and Uruguay are scheduled to present their fifth VNRs in July 2026, making them the two countries that have prepared the highest number of VNRs globally. Haiti, Myanmar and the United States have not engaged in the VNR process, neither by submitting a full VNR report or key messages, nor by appearing on the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) annual list of forthcoming presenters. The Islamic Republic of Iran submitted key VNR messages in 2017 and was also formally listed as a forthcoming VNR presenter in 2024 (Impact Iran, 2017).

Increasingly, cities and regions also prepare and present their action plans for sustainable development. The UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) reports on its website that subnational authorities in 48 countries presented 386 Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) over the period 2016–2026. Four countries – Brazil (72), Malaysia (44), Mexico (35) and Argentina (34) – represent almost half (48 percent) of the total number of VLRs listed by DESA. There are no signs of declining momentum in cities and regions – the number of VLRs presented annually has increased sharply since 2016, and especially over the past year – the number of listed VLRs went from 62 in 2024 to 105 in 2025 (+69 percent).

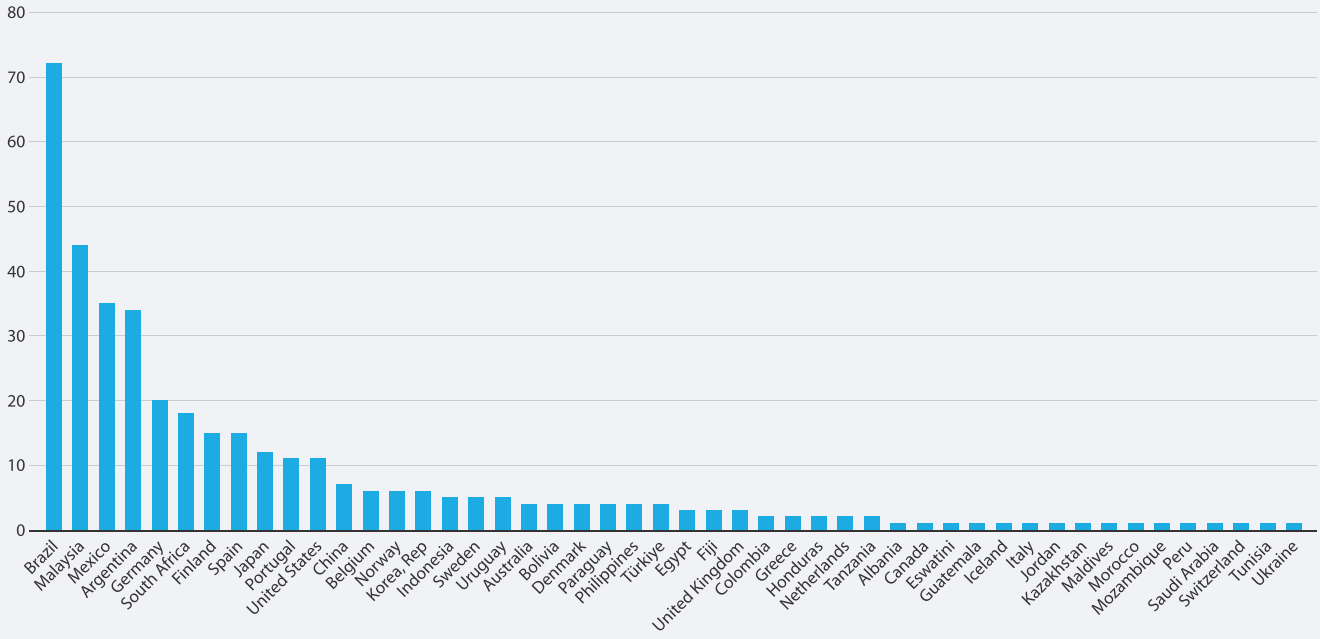
**Figure 4.2**
Number of VNRs presented by G20 and large countries, 2016–2026




*Note:* Includes the 36 countries expected to present a new VNR in 2026.
*Source:* Authors' elaboration based on https://hlpf.un.org/vnrs

**Figure 4.3**

Number of Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) prepared by regional and/or local authorities, all countries, total (2016–2026)

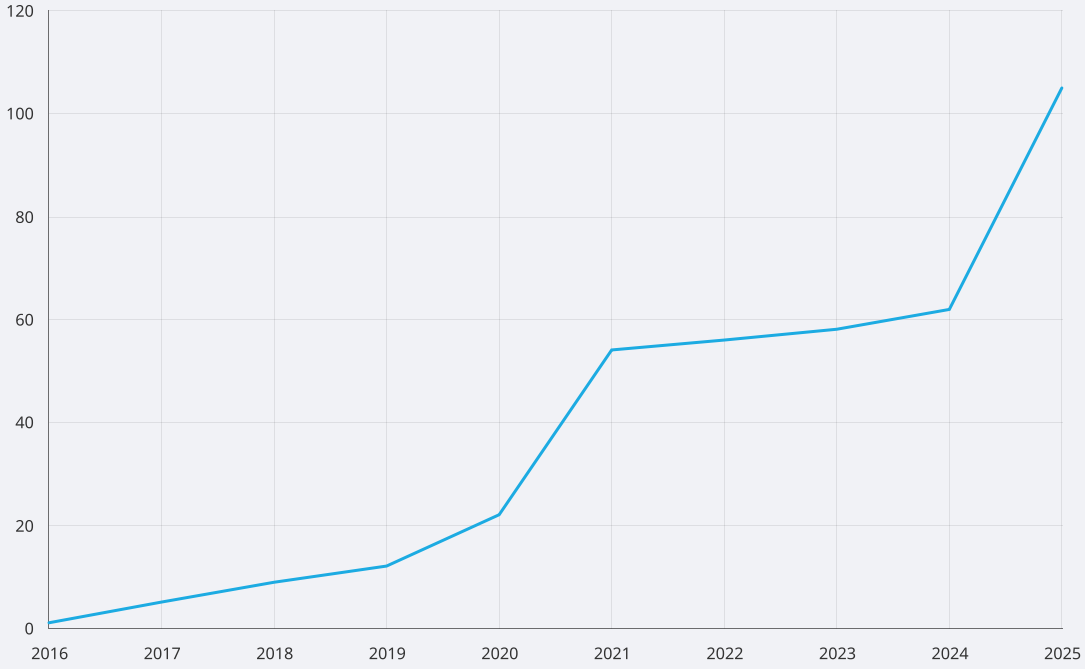



*Note:* As of April 22, 2026.

*Source:* Authors' elaboration based on UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA). https://sdgs.un.org/topics/voluntary-local-reviews

**Figure 4.4**

Number of new Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs), submissions per year, 2015–2025




*Note:* As of April 22, 2026. Two VLRs reported by UN DESA in 2026.

*Source:* Authors' elaboration based on UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA). https://sdgs.un.org/topics/voluntary-local-reviews

## SDSN Expert Survey on Government Efforts for the SDGs

The "2026 SDSN Expert Survey on Government Efforts for the SDGs" mobilizes SDSN's local chairs and managers in universities and research centers to assess the discursive effect of the SDGs and their integration into public management practices and procedures. Box 4.1 provides details on the survey design and data-collection processes. This year's survey builds on previous ones conducted by SDSN since 2018. A total of 65 responses were collected this year, covering 64 countries and one entity, the European Union. The results presented here are partial, and the sample may be expanded in the coming months.

Overall, among our sample, Canada, Denmark, Ghana, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico and Pakistan stand out as countries that have taken major steps to incorporate the SDG framework into national government practices and procedures. By contrast, Australia, the United States and Venezuela stand out as countries that do not use the SDGs as a leading framework in public practices and procedures.

**High-level speeches and discursive effects**. Compared with previous editions of the survey, this year's results show fewer references to the SDGs in speeches by heads of states, suggesting a declining discursive effect of the Goals at the highest level of government. In only about a third of countries covered in this year's survey (38.5 percent) do we find that the head of state referred to the SDGs in an official speech in 2025, against almost two-thirds (64 percent) in 2023. This may reflect shifting priorities, the deteriorating international context, and perhaps also a gradual dilution of the SDG framework in public speeches ten years after its adoption.

**Strategies**: Countries use different approaches to integrate the SDGs into national strategic orientations. Some have adopted standalone SDG strategies (35 percent), while others have adopted "sustainable development" or "economic development" plans that refer to the SDGs (45 percent). In other cases, the SDGs are mainstreamed in sectoral strategies and action plans for education, health, climate action and other sectoral priorities (9 percent). In a small set of countries surveyed (11 percent), we find no significant evidence that the SDGs are being explicitly referenced in national action plans and strategies. Only a third of respondents (33 percent) consider that the main strategy adopted to advance sustainable development plays a central role in public policymaking.

**Coordination units**: Implementing the SDGs requires approaches that cut across traditional government silos. In 2025, a large majority of countries surveyed (83 percent) still had an SDG unit in place responsible for coordinating SDG implementation across ministries and departments. These units are typically located either within a central coordinating ministry (such as a ministry of finance, economic development, planning, environment, public service or administration, or similar) or at the center of government (president's or prime minister's office, cabinet office, privy council or equivalent). Assessing the effectiveness and real influence these coordination units have on government practices and operations is beyond the scope of the survey.

**National monitoring frameworks:** More than half of the countries surveyed (58.5 percent) have taken steps to develop national priority indicators for the SDGs. There are sizeable differences across countries in the number of national SDG indicators considered. Some have not defined national priority indicators, but report on the status of official SDG indicators (26 percent) in dedicated online portals or reports. There is also evidence that some countries discuss the results of international SDG assessments in government meetings and parliamentary sessions or set official KPIs that draw on SDG monitoring instruments (*UZ Daily*, 2025; Van Nguyen, 2026).

**Audits**: Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) can play an important role in evaluating government support and actions for sustainable development (UNDESA 2025). The International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) has emphasized the importance of SAIs in strengthening national accountability frameworks for the SDGs and keeps track of SDG-related audits on its website. Drawing and expanding on this database, we find that, since 2015, a majority of countries (58.5 percent) have mobilized their SAIs for SDG-related

audits. These include, for example, SAI reports on their national government's "preparedness to implement the SDGs", and related issues. As discussed in the 2018 edition of SDSN's *SDG Index and Dashboards Report,* Canada's Office of the Auditor general was among the first SAIs to present a report on Canada's preparedness to implement the SDGs in 2018 (Sachs et al., 2018, p. 6).

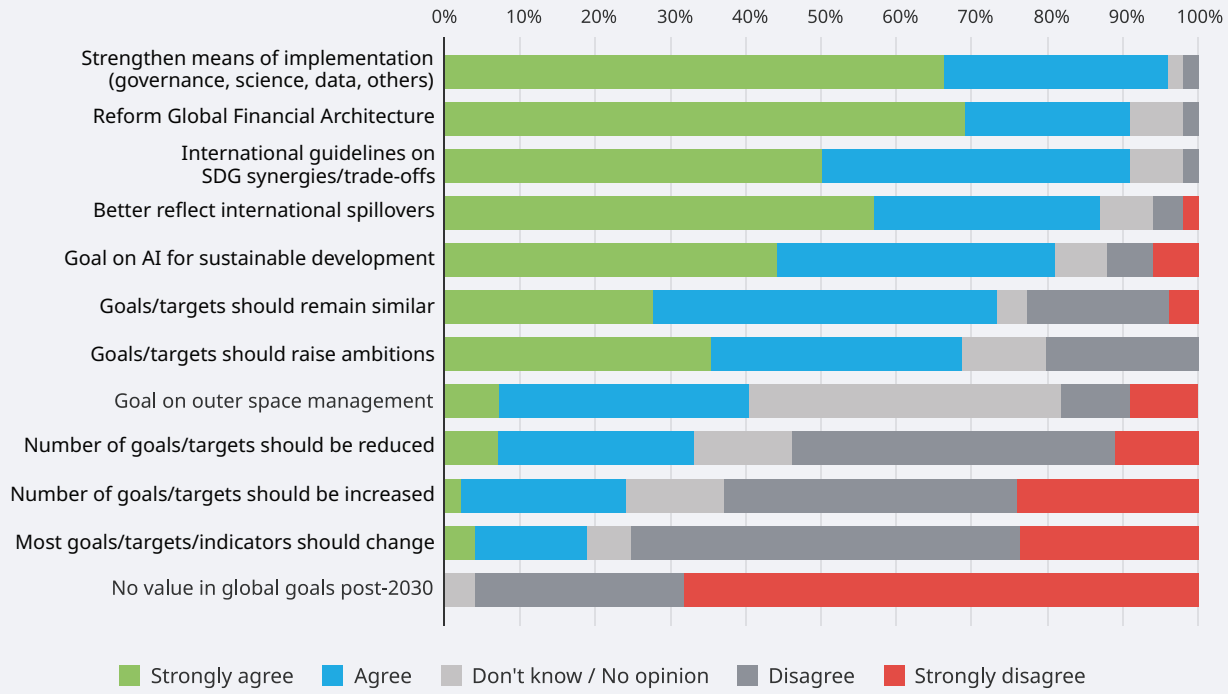
**Budgeting process**: Less than half (45 percent) of the countries surveyed refer to the SDGs in their national budget, and only a small minority (15 percent) include associated budget lines. Yet 90 countries globally have taken part in the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) process spearheaded by UNDP, and some have also adopted sovereign financing instruments structured around the SDGs. Strengthening the integration of sustainable development into long-term financing and investment frameworks remains an important priority to bridge the gap between rhetoric and action.

**Priorities for the next global agenda for sustainable development post-2030**: Finally, experts were also asked to share their views on the main priorities for the post-2030 sustainable development framework. Overall, at least three-quarters of respondents consider the following six issues to be important priorities: strengthening the means for implementation (governance, data, science and other areas); developing international guidelines on SDG synergies and trade-offs; better reflecting and incorporating international spillovers; incorporating artificial intelligence (AI) into the future framework; reforming the global financial architecture; and ensuring some degree of stability in the framework, with the goals and targets remaining fairly similar (Figure 4.5).



**Figure 4.5**
Priorities for post-2030 Agenda (expert opinions)

**Q:** "What are in your view some of the key priorities for the next global agenda for sustainable development post-2030?"




*Source:* SDSN Expert Survey on Government Efforts for the SDGs

**Figure 4.6**
Dashboard: Government efforts for the SDGs

## Survey Questions

### Speeches

**Q:** Since January 1st, 2025, did the head of state (e.g., president, prime minister) issue an official statement endorsing the implementation of the SDGs?

Yes | No

### Strategy

**Q:** Did the national/federal government adopt an overarching action plan to implement the SDGs?

**Yes (a),** the country has a standalone SDG strategy.

**No (a)**

**Yes (b),** the country has a "sustainable development" or "economic development plan" that refers to the SDGs.

**No (b),** but the SDGs are being mainstreamed in sectoral strategies (e.g. education, health, environment strategies and ministries).

### National Indicators

**Q:** Did the National Statistical Office (or any mandated central/federal institution) develop a set of national priority indicators to monitor the implementation of the SDGs?

**Yes,** a national indicator set has been developed.

**No (a)**

**No (b),** but a national online platform has been developed to report on the status of official SDG indicators.

### Supreme Audit Institutions

**Q:** Since 2015, did the national Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) conduct an audit explicitly linked with the SDGs at the national/federal level?

Yes | No

### Budget

**Q:** In the latest national/federal budget document, are the SDGs mentioned?

The terms "SDGs", "Agenda 2030" and "Sustainable Development Goals" are accepted.

**Yes (a),** explicitly as a dedicated section or budget line(s).

**Yes (b),** explicitly in the overarching narrative but without associated budget lines.

**No,** the SDGs are not mentioned in the latest budget document.

### Coordination Unit

**Q:** Is there a designated lead national/federal government unit with overall responsibility for the coordination and implementation of the SDGs across line ministries and agencies?

Yes | No

## Responses to Survey Questions

| Country | Overall Positive | Overall Negative | VNRs | Speeches | Strategy | National Indicators | Supreme Audit Institutions | Budget | Coordination Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albania | 5 | 1 | 2 | Yes | Yes (b) | Yes | No | Yes (b) | Yes |
| Algeria | 5 | 2 | 2 | Yes | Yes (b) | No (a) | Yes | No | Yes |
| Argentina | 2 | 5 | 3 | No | No (a) | No (a) | Yes | No | No |
| Australia | 1 | 6 | 1 | No | No (a) | No (a) | No | No | No |
| Austria | 4 | 2 | 2 | No | No (b) | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| Bangladesh | 5 | 2 | 3 | No | Yes (a) | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| Barbados | 4 | 3 | 2 | Yes | Yes (b) | No (a) | No | No | Yes |
| Belgium | 5 | 1 | 2 | No | Yes (a) | Yes | Yes | Yes (b) | Yes |
| Benin | 4 | 2 | 3 | No | Yes (a) | Yes | No | Yes (b) | Yes |
| Bolivia | 5 | 2 | 1 | No | Yes (b) | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 5 | 0 | 2 | Yes | Yes (a) | No (b) | Yes | Yes (b) | Yes |
| Bulgaria | 5 | 2 | 2 | Yes | Yes (b) | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| Cameroon | 2 | 5 | 3 | No | Yes (b) | No (a) | No | No | No |
| Canada | 6 | 0 | 2 | Yes | Yes (a) | Yes | Yes | Yes (b) | Yes |
| Chile | 5 | 0 | 3 | Yes | Yes (a) | No (b) | Yes | Yes (b) | Yes |
| China | 5 | 2 | 2 | Yes | Yes (b) | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| Colombia | 5 | 1 | 4 | No | Yes (a) | Yes | Yes | Yes (b) | Yes |
| Cyprus | 4 | 3 | 2 | Yes | No (a) | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| Czechia | 4 | 3 | 3 | No | Yes (b) | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| Denmark | 6 | 1 | 2 | No | Yes (a) | Yes | Yes | Yes (a) | Yes |
| Ecuador | 2 | 4 | 3 | No | Yes (b) | No (b) | No | No | No |

**Figure 4.6**
(Continued)

| Country | Overall Positive | Overall Negative | VNRs | Responses to Survey Questions: Speeches | Strategy | National Indicators | Supreme Audit Institutions | Budget | Coordination Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Egypt, Arab Rep. | 3 | 2 | 4 | No | Yes (b) | No (b) | No | Yes (b) | Yes |
| European Union | 5 | 1 | 1 | Yes | Yes (b) | Yes | No | Yes (b) | Yes |
| Finland | 4 | 1 | 3 | No | Yes (a) | No (b) | Yes | Yes (b) | Yes |
| France | 5 | 2 | 2 | Yes | Yes (a) | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| Germany | 5 | 2 | 3 | No | Yes (b) | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| Ghana | 6 | 0 | 3 | Yes | Yes (b) | Yes | Yes | Yes (b) | Yes |
| Greece | 3 | 3 | 2 | No | No (b) | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| Iceland | 3 | 2 | 2 | No | Yes (a) | No (b) | No | Yes (b) | Yes |
| India | 5 | 1 | 3 | No | Yes (b) | Yes | Yes | Yes (b) | Yes |
| Indonesia | 6 | 1 | 4 | No | Yes (b) | Yes | Yes | Yes (a) | Yes |
| Ireland | 4 | 1 | 2 | Yes | Yes (a) | No (b) | No | Yes (b) | Yes |
| Italy | 6 | 1 | 3 | No | Yes (b) | Yes | Yes | Yes (a) | Yes |
| Jamaica | 5 | 1 | 3 | Yes | Yes (a) | No (b) | Yes | No | Yes |
| Japan | 5 | 2 | 3 | Yes | Yes (a) | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| Kazakhstan | 5 | 2 | 3 | Yes | Yes (b) | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| Korea, Rep. | 5 | 2 | 1 | Yes | Yes (b) | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| Kuwait | 4 | 2 | 2 | No | Yes (b) | No (b) | Yes | No | Yes |
| Malaysia | 6 | 0 | 3 | Yes | Yes (a) | No (b) | Yes | Yes (a) | Yes |
| Malta | 6 | 1 | 2 | No | Yes (a) | Yes | Yes | Yes (a) | Yes |
| Mexico | 6 | 1 | 4 | No | Yes (b) | Yes | Yes | Yes (a) | Yes |
| Montenegro | 4 | 2 | 2 | Yes | Yes (b) | No (b) | No | No | Yes |
| Netherlands | 4 | 2 | 2 | No | No (b) | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| New Zealand | 2 | 5 | 1 | No | No (a) | No (a) | Yes | No | No |
| Nigeria | 5 | 1 | 3 | Yes | Yes (a) | No (b) | No | Yes (a) | Yes |
| North Macedonia | 3 | 4 | 1 | No | Yes (b) | No (a) | Yes | No | No |
| Norway | 5 | 2 | 3 | No | Yes (a) | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| Pakistan | 7 | 0 | 2 | Yes | Yes (a) | Yes | Yes | Yes (a) | Yes |
| Peru | 4 | 3 | 3 | No | Yes (b) | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Philippines | 5 | 2 | 4 | No | Yes (b) | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| Poland | 5 | 2 | 2 | No | Yes (b) | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| Portugal | 5 | 0 | 2 | Yes | No (b) | No (b) | Yes | Yes (a) | Yes |
| Romania | 5 | 2 | 2 | Yes | Yes (a) | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| Russian Federation | 3 | 4 | 1 | No | No (a) | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Saudi Arabia | 2 | 2 | 3 | No | No (b) | No (b) | No | Yes (b) | Yes |
| Serbia | 3 | 1 | 1 | No | No (b) | No (b) | Yes | Yes (b) | Yes |
| South Africa | 5 | 1 | 1 | Yes | Yes (b) | No (b) | Yes | No | Yes |
| Sweden | 4 | 2 | 2 | No | Yes (a) | Yes | Yes | Yes (b) | No |
| Switzerland | 5 | 2 | 4 | No | Yes (a) | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| Thailand | 5 | 1 | 3 | Yes | Yes (a) | Yes | No | Yes (b) | Yes |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 5 | 2 | 1 | No | Yes (b) | No (a) | Yes | Yes (a) | Yes |
| Türkiye | 5 | 2 | 2 | No | Yes (b) | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| Ukraine | 3 | 2 | 1 | No | Yes (b) | No (b) | No | Yes (b) | Yes |
| United States | 0 | 7 | 0 | No | No (a) | No (a) | No | No | No |
| Venezuela, RB | 1 | 6 | 1 | No | No (a) | No (a) | No | No | No |
| | | | | Speeches | Strategy | National Indicators | Supreme Audit Institutions | Budget | Coordination Unit |
| | | Total | | 25 | 52 | 38 | 38 | 10 | 54 |
| | | Percent | | 38.5% | 80.0% | 58.5% | 58.5% | 15.4% | 83.1% |

*Source:* SDSN Expert Survey on Government Efforts for the SDGs

## Box 4.1
### SDSN Expert Survey: Data collection process

The SDSN expert survey on government efforts for the SDGs collects information on the national policy landscape for sustainable development. This year's survey builds on previous rounds of data collection conducted annually by the SDSN from 2018 to 2023. The primary respondents are SDSN national focal points – network chairs and managers – with input and verification provided by the SDSN Secretariat, through its three offices in Asia, Europe and North America, and by countries' missions to the United Nations.

This year's survey included 10 questions focusing on speeches, strategies, budgets, audits, national indicator frameworks and cross-governmental coordination units for the SDGs. The survey also collected expert views on priorities for the post-2030 agenda. In total, 65 responses were received – covering 64 countries and one entity (the European Union). Data was collected online using Google Forms.

Several steps were introduced before ***(ex-ante)*** and after ***(ex post)*** data collection, to ensure data quality:

**Survey design and testing *(ex-ante,* August to October 2025)**

- A core team was established within the SDSN Secretariat to coordinate the survey design and data-cleaning process, under the leadership of Dr. Guillaume Lafortune.
- Drawing on previous editions, the 2026 survey instrument was piloted with three SDSN networks from different regions: SDSN Andes, SDSN Australia, NZ & Pacific and SDSN Northern Europe. Feedback was collected, and adjustments were made accordingly.
- The opening sections of the survey provide a clear scope and definitions of key terms.
- For each positive response, the survey requests a link to official documentation.

**Data collection and cleaning (November 2025 to April 2026)**

- A team of data reviewers was established within the SDSN Secretariat to verify initial responses provided by SDSN local networks and to harmonize responses, primarily through desk research, including the use of large language models and other tools.
- A data-cleaning guide was produced to provide clear guidance and ensure a consistent cleaning process.
- Two focus groups were organized with data reviewers to address queries.
- Continuous exchanges between data reviewers and respondents took place throughout the process to clarify responses.
- Draft survey responses were shared with all UN missions in April 2026, for verification and comments.
- The core team reviewed the draft responses and made final adjustments, particularly to ensure harmonized treatment across responses.

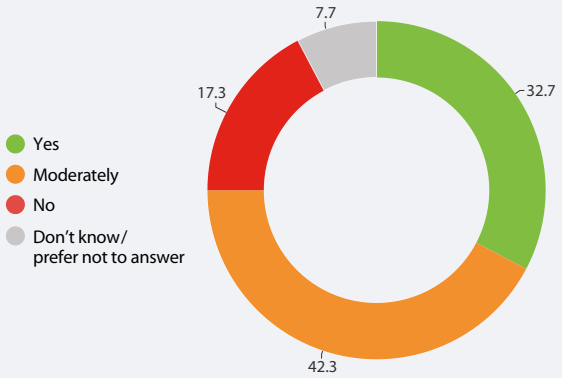
The list of experts consulted is presented in Annex A1.

*Source:* Authors

## Figure 4.7
### The role of SDG strategy in national policymaking

**Q:** "Does the SDG strategy play a central role in public policymaking?"

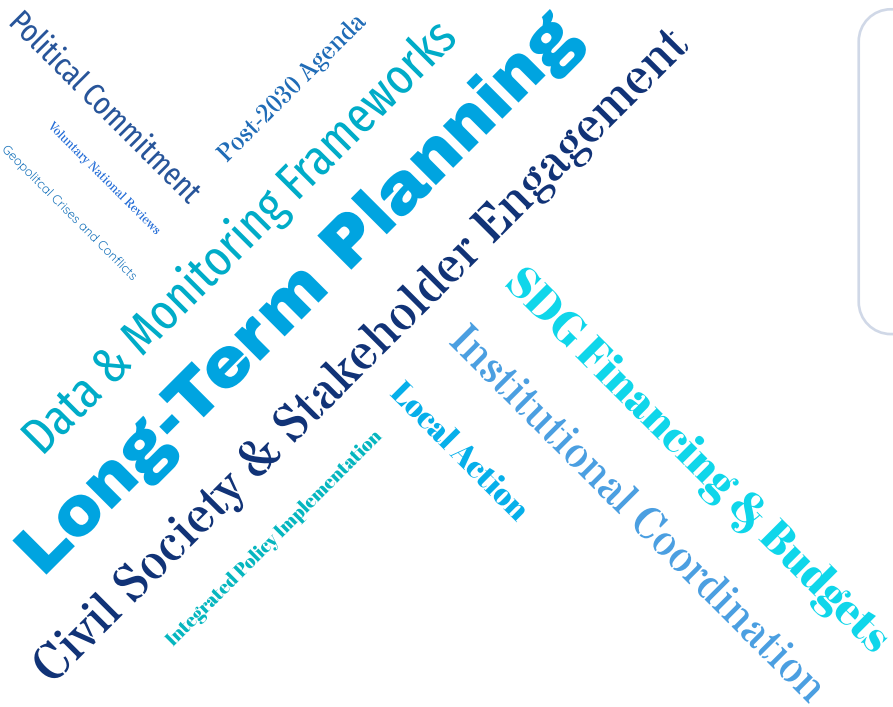
*Respondents that point to an overarching SDG strategy, or to a "sustainable development" or "economic development" plan that refers to the SDGs.*




*Note:* Excludes the 13 countries without strategies or those that have adopted a sectoral mainstreaming approach (n=52).
*Source:* SDSN Expert Survey on Government Efforts for the SDGs

The qualitative analysis of responses to the final open-ended question reveals several thematic and geographic patterns in SDG implementation and future priorities (Figure 4.8). Most respondents highlighted the complexity of SDG implementation and the challenges their governments still face in effectively coordinating it effectively. "Long-term planning", "data and monitoring frameworks" and "institutional coordination" emerged as recurring themes, alongside multi-level governance challenges and stakeholder engagement opportunities. SDG financing and budgeting also featured prominently. Respondents raised concerns around political will and the shifting geopolitical landscape, while also identifying priorities for the post-2030 agenda. In general, respondents from Asia-Pacific shared more positive views on SDG integration and future prospects, whereas responses from North and South America tended to focus on US disengagement and increased fragmentation as significant obstacles to SDG implementation and engagement.

**Figure 4.8**
Most-cited terms in expert feedback from the SDSN Survey on Government Efforts for the SDGs




**Q:** "Please provide any additional information regarding national coordination and implementation initiatives conducted in your country?"

*Note:* Word size reflects frequency of mention with most cited terms at centre. Expert responses to Q.10. The analysis was performed using ClaudeAI (Anthropic).
*Source:* Authors, using ClaudeAI (Anthropic)

## SDSN Large-Scale Survey on SDG Challenges and Means for Implementation

The SDSN also surveyed the broader ecosystem of actors involved in implementing sustainable development at the country level. Compared with the SDSN Expert Survey, the "2026 Survey on SDG Challenges and Means for Implementation" targeted more broadly SDSN's member institutions and public and private organizations involved in SDG interventions at the national and local levels – beyond SDSN host institutions. In total, 1,098 respondents from 127 countries completed the survey. Results were anonymized before analysis. They should be interpreted with caution, as the sample is not representative of the share of population in each country. For example, China and India are underrepresented relative to their shares of the global population, whereas Australia, Canada, Greece, Italy, Mexico and Malaysia are overrepresented.

Data was collected from November 2025 to February 2026, using Google Forms and Microsoft Forms. The survey builds on a similar survey conducted for the 2020 Sustainable Development Report in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic (Sachs et al. 2020).

The global survey results yield three principal findings:

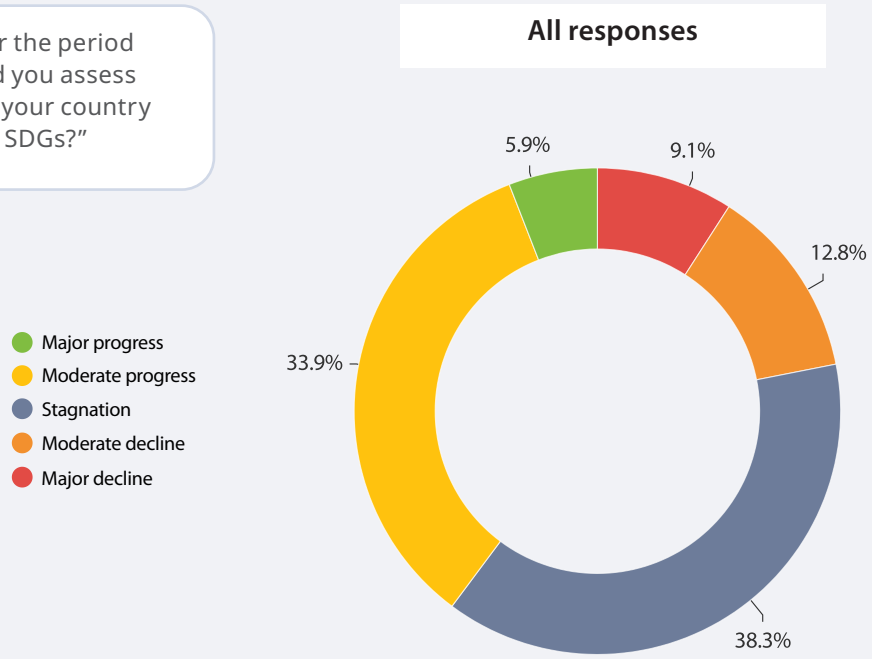
- Firstly, an overwhelming majority of respondents (78 percent) believe that SDG outcomes in their country improved or stagnated over the period 2015–2025, while a minority (22 percent) believe that the situation worsened. Respondents in East Asia and the Pacific and in South Asia tend to be more positive about SDG progress, whereas respondents in Latin America and the Caribbean and in North America (driven primarily by respondents in the United States) tend to report more negative trends.

- Secondly, across the six SDG transformations, respondents tend to perceive that more ambitious government efforts have been made to implement the transformations related to education (T1) and digital technologies (T6), with less ambitious efforts made to implement the transformation of agri-food systems (T4) and sustainable cities and communities (T5). However, there are significant variations across regions.

- Thirdly, the failure to implement approved strategies (89 percent agreeing) and the shifting geopolitical landscape (87 percent agreeing) are perceived as the most important barriers to implementing the SDGs. By contrast, comparatively fewer respondents identify lack of access to technologies as the main barrier for SDG implementation (65 percent agreeing). Again, there are significant variations across regions.

**Figure 4.9**
2026 Survey on SDG Challenges and Means for Implementation, responses to Question 1

**Q1:** "In your view, over the period 2015–2025, how would you assess the progress made by your country towards achieving the SDGs?"




**Responses by World Bank region**

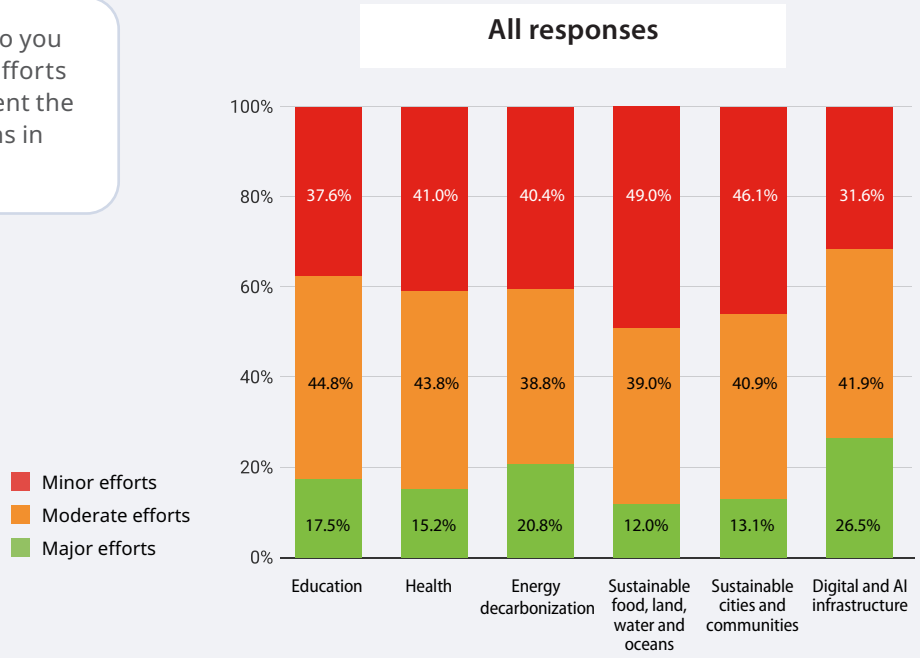
| World Bank Region | *N* | Major progress | Moderate progress | Stagnation | Moderate decline | Major decline | Overall, progress, % | Overall, decline, % | Average Score |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| East Asia and Pacific | 139 | 15.1% | 35.3% | 42.4% | 5.0% | 2.2% | 50.4% | 7.2% | 0.56 |
| Europe and Central Asia | 277 | 2.2% | 37.5% | 40.4% | 13.0% | 6.9% | 39.7% | 19.9% | 0.15 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 168 | 3.0% | 29.8% | 39.3% | 19.6% | 8.3% | 32.7% | 28.0% | -0.01 |
| Middle East and North Africa* | 92 | 6.5% | 29.3% | 35.9% | 15.2% | 13.0% | 35.9% | 28.3% | 0.01 |
| North America | 103 | 5.8% | 21.4% | 33.0% | 21.4% | 18.4% | 27.2% | 39.8% | -0.25 |
| South Asia | 94 | 13.8% | 48.9% | 25.5% | 5.3% | 6.4% | 62.8% | 11.7% | 0.59 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 218 | 3.7% | 33.0% | 40.8% | 10.1% | 12.4% | 36.7% | 22.5% | 0.06 |

*Notes for regional analysis:*
*N* = 1,091 (7 "other" countries were excluded).
Major progress = +2, moderate progress = +1, stagnation = 0, moderate decline = –1, major decline = –2.
Overall progress/decline: green = top values, red = bottom values
Average score: > 0.5 (green); 0 to 0.5 (grey); < 0 (red)
*Afghanistan and Pakistan are included in MENA in line with the *2026 World Bank Atlas* country groupings.

*Source:* 2026 SDSN Survey on SDG Challenges and Means for Implementation

**Figure 4.10**
2026 Survey on SDG Challenges and Means for Implementation, responses to Question 2

**Q2:** "Since 2015, how do you perceive government efforts and actions to implement the six SDG transformations in your country?"




**Responses by World Bank region, score**

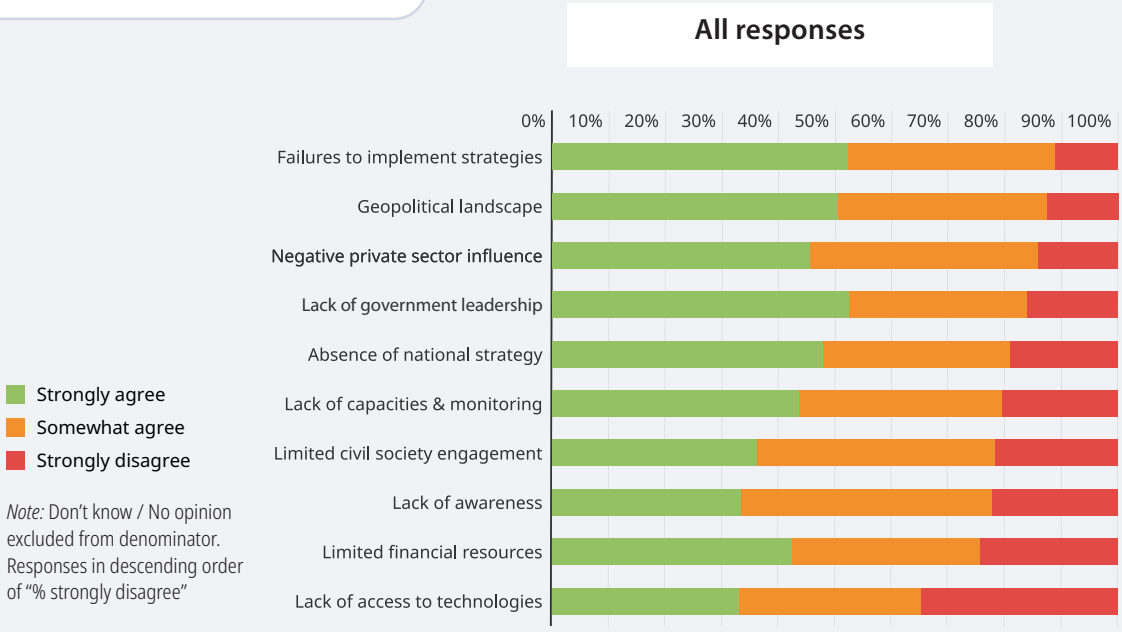
| World Bank Region | *N* | Education | Health | Energy decarbonization | Food, land and oceans | Sustainable cities | Digital and AI infrastructure | Overall Avg Score |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| East Asia and Pacific | 139 | 2.05 | 1.98 | 1.93 | 1.76 | 1.85 | 2.20 | 1.96 |
| Europe and Central Asia | 277 | 1.67 | 1.64 | 2.00 | 1.60 | 1.71 | 1.98 | 1.76 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 168 | 1.75 | 1.64 | 1.56 | 1.57 | 1.55 | 1.67 | 1.62 |
| Middle East and North Africa* | 92 | 1.84 | 1.82 | 1.86 | 1.73 | 1.72 | 1.83 | 1.80 |
| North America | 103 | 1.58 | 1.59 | 1.58 | 1.51 | 1.63 | 2.18 | 1.68 |
| South Asia | 94 | 1.89 | 1.83 | 1.97 | 1.66 | 1.68 | 2.16 | 1.86 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 218 | 1.90 | 1.79 | 1.68 | 1.65 | 1.59 | 1.80 | 1.74 |
| **Global** | **1,091** | **1.80** | **1.74** | **1.81** | **1.63** | **1.67** | **1.95** | **1.77** |

*Notes for regional analysis:*
*N* = 1,091 (7 "other" countries were excluded).
Average score per transformation (Major Efforts=3, Moderate Efforts=2, Minor Efforts=1). "No Opinion" excluded from base. N=1,091. Green >1.9; Grey >1.7; Red <1.7.
*Afghanistan and Pakistan are included in MENA in line with the *2026 World Bank Atlas* country groupings.

*Source:* 2026 SDSN Survey on SDG Challenges and Means for Implementation

**Figure 4.11**
2026 Survey on SDG Challenges and Means for Implementation, responses to Question 3

**Q3:** "In my country, the main barriers to implementing the SDGs are: ..."




**Responses by World Bank region, % strongly agree**

| Barrier | East Asia and the Pacific | Europe and Central Asia | Latin America and the Caribbean | Middle East and North Africa* | North America | South Asia | Sub-Saharan Africa |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lack of awareness | 25.4% | 31.5% | 35.2% | 45.5% | 30.4% | 36.6% | 34.4% |
| Lack of capacities and monitoring | 36.5% | 34.7% | 40.6% | 58.2% | 26.0% | 48.4% | 61.4% |
| Limited financial resources | 36.0% | 33.0% | 50.0% | 52.7% | 20.4% | 56.0% | 54.2% |
| Geopolitical landscape | 41.3% | 55.3% | 48.8% | 55.7% | 70.6% | 47.8% | 42.2% |
| Lack of government leadership | 41.2% | 54.0% | 58.9% | 56.2% | 62.7% | 43.0% | 49.5% |
| Absence of national strategy | 37.4% | 50.2% | 48.2% | 47.2% | 64.1% | 38.7% | 48.1% |
| Failures to implement strategies | 41.7% | 50.0% | 47.8% | 62.4% | 48.5% | 51.6% | 63.5% |
| Lack of access to technologies | 18.5% | 23.2% | 36.2% | 42.2% | 12.9% | 53.8% | 48.1% |
| Limited civil society engagement | 26.5% | 33.6% | 40.5% | 42.4% | 20.4% | 46.2% | 43.1% |
| Negative private sector influence | 38.3% | 45.9% | 45.2% | 48.1% | 53.9% | 50.0% | 42.9% |

*Notes for regional analysis:*
*N* = 1,091 (7 "other" countries were excluded).
*Afghanistan and Pakistan are included in MENA in line with the *2026 World Bank Atlas* country groupings.
*Source:* 2026 SDSN Survey on SDG Challenges and Means for Implementation

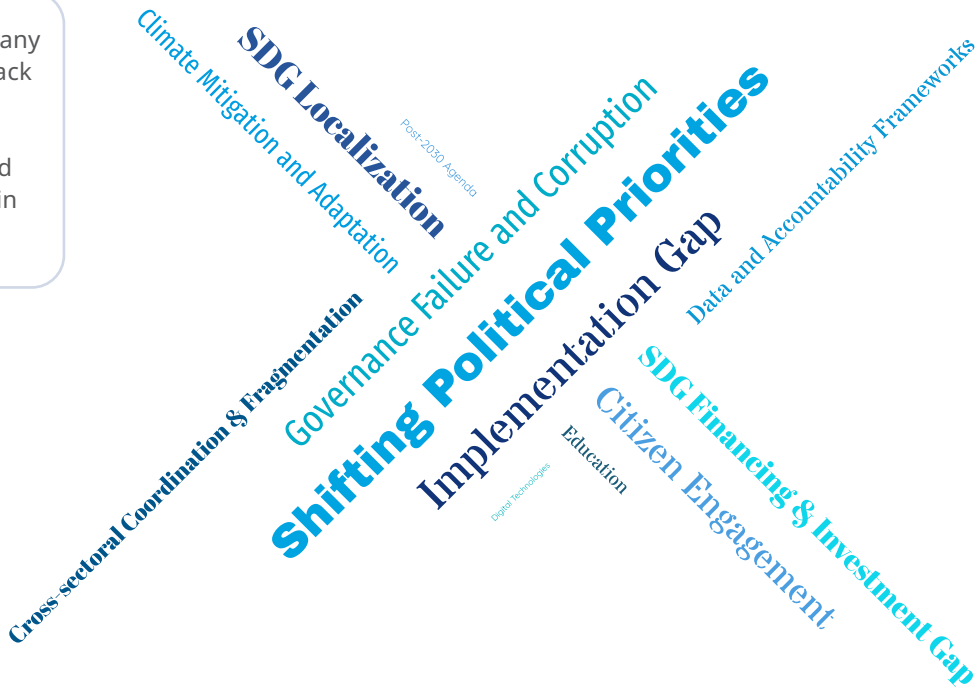
The open feedback provided by respondents focuses primarily on governance failures. The most central themes discussed relate to political will, governance and corruption, and implementation gaps (or closely related themes). Issues around data and monitoring, financing sustainable development, and climate action are also recurring themes – as well as education, local engagement, and the need to harness digital technologies. Understanding regional patterns in SDG implementation gaps and opportunities, particularly through a more detailed analysis of qualitative survey responses by regions, is an important research and practical priority for the SDSN in the near future.

## Outlook

This chapter provides important insights for accelerating SDG progress and informing governance priorities for the post-2030 Agenda. **First**, participation in the formal Voluntary National Review (VNR) process is widespread and the preparation of Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) is increasing, both signaling strong global momentum for sustainable development. Notably, among G20 countries, the United States remains the only country that has never participated in the VNR process. **Second**, SDSN's Expert Survey and large-scale survey point to persistent governance challenges and implementation gaps. These include failures to coordinate across government agencies and levels of government, as well as difficulties in implementing adopted strategies and plans due to financing constraints, shifting political priorities, and inadequate engagement with local communities. Such barriers continue to hinder SDG progress. **Third**, there is broad support among experts for maintaining continuity in the framework beyond 2030, with particular emphasis on strengthening implementation mechanisms in the lead-up to and beyond 2030.

**Figure 4.12**
Most-cited terms in open feedback to the SDSN large-scale survey

**Q:** "Please share any additional feedback or clarifications you may have on SDG progress and implementation in your country."




*Note:* Word size reflects frequency of mention with most-cited terms at centre. The analysis was performed using ClaudeAI (Anthropic).
*Source:* Authors, using ClaudeAI (Anthropic)

# Annexes

## SDSN Expert Survey on Government Efforts – List of experts consulted

**Lead coordinator**: Dr. Guillaume Lafortune

**SDSN Secretariat: core harmonization team (5):** María Cortés Puch, Andrija Erac, Grayson Fuller, Guilherme Iablonovski, Samory Touré

**SDSN Secretariat: data reviewers (9):** Kannan Reghunathan Nair, Gautham Varada Narayan, Amirah Majid, Giovanni Bruna, Marta García-Haro, Isabella Massa, Luka Mach, Raquel Armendariz Sucunza, Zofia Kunysz

**Experts and Contributors (including local SDSN Network Chairs and Managers) (30)**
*Pilot countries and respondents*: Martin Eriksson (Northern Europe), Jorge Gómez-Paredes (Andes Region), Tahl Kestin (Australia).

*Respondents*: Lykke Andersen (Bolivia), Norah Asongu (Cameroon), John Barimo (Ireland), Axel Berger (Germany), Chol Bunnag (Thailand), Francine Pace Caruana (Malta), Lamija Ćeremida (Western Balkans), Karen Chand (Malaysia), Christine Daly (Canada), Dimitar Dimitrov (Bulgaria), Maria João Filgueiras Rauch (Portugal), Samuel Hayford (Ghana), Israruddin Israruddin (Indonesia), Dong-real Kang (Republic of Korea), Norichika Kanie (Japan), Phui Yi Kong (Malaysia), Aida Kumarbayeva (Kazakhstan), Francisco Magno (Philippines), Sarah Mendelson (United States), Ngozi Odiaka (Nigeria), Philipp Pattberg (the Netherlands), Elena Preda (Romania), Dimitrios Raptis (Greece), Kamagono Sethono (South Africa), Zuzana Trunečková (Czechia), Maged Zagow (Egypt) and Inge Willems (Belgium).

*Some of the experts consulted requested to remain anonymous*

## SDSN Survey on SDG Challenges and Means for Implementation: share of respondents by country

**Table 4A.1**

| Country | Number of Respondents | Total Population (2024), World Bank | Share of Survey Respondents (%) | Share of World Population (2024) (%), World Bank | Difference (p.p.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Afghanistan | 3 | 42,647,492 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Albania | 5 | 2,377,128 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.4 |
| Algeria | 7 | 46,814,308 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| Argentina | 8 | 45,696,159 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Armenia | 1 | 3,033,500 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.1 |
| Australia | 28 | 27,196,812 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 2.2 |
| Austria | 4 | 9,177,982 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Azerbaijan | 2 | 10,202,830 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Bahamas | 2 | 401,283 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.2 |
| Bahrain | 1 | 1,588,670 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.1 |
| Bangladesh | 18 | 173,562,364 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 0.5 |
| Belgium | 3 | 11,858,610 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Benin | 1 | 14,462,724 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Bolivia | 17 | 12,413,315 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 1.4 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2 | 3,164,253 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.1 |
| Botswana | 3 | 2,521,139 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.2 |
| Brazil | 10 | 211,998,573 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 1.7 |
| Bulgaria | 6 | 6,441,421 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Burundi | 1 | 14,047,786 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Cabo Verde | 1 | 524,877 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.1 |
| Cambodia | 2 | 17,638,801 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0 |
| Cameroon | 12 | 29,123,744 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Canada | 28 | 41,288,599 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 2 |
| Central African Republic | 1 | 5,330,690 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 |

**Table 4A.1**
(Continued)

| Country | Number of Respondents | Total Population (2024), World Bank | Share of Survey Respondents (%) | Share of World Population (2024) (%), World Bank | Difference (p.p.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chile | 10 | 19,764,771 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| China | 17 | 1,408,975,000 | 1.5 | 17.3 | 15.8 |
| Colombia | 15 | 52,886,363 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Costa Rica | 1 | 5,129,910 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 2 | 31,934,230 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Croatia | 3 | 3,866,200 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.2 |
| Czechia | 3 | 10,905,028 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 8 | 109,276,265 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 0.6 |
| Denmark | 3 | 5,976,992 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Dominican Republic | 1 | 11,427,557 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 |
| Ecuador | 7 | 18,135,478 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Egypt | 6 | 116,538,258 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.9 |
| Estonia | 1 | 1,372,341 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.1 |
| Eswatini | 2 | 1,242,822 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.2 |
| Ethiopia | 19 | 132,059,767 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 0.1 |
| Finland | 3 | 5,619,911 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| France | 15 | 68,551,653 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Georgia | 2 | 3,699,557 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.1 |
| Germany | 22 | 83,516,593 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Ghana | 14 | 34,427,414 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.9 |
| Greece | 26 | 10,405,134 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 2.2 |
| Guinea | 1 | 14,754,785 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Haiti | 2 | 11,772,557 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0 |
| Honduras | 1 | 10,825,703 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 |
| Hungary | 2 | 9,562,065 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| India | 67 | 1,450,935,791 | 6.1 | 17.8 | 11.7 |
| Indonesia | 9 | 283,487,931 | 0.8 | 3.5 | 2.7 |
| Iran | 1 | 91,567,738 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 1 |
| Iraq | 3 | 46,042,015 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Ireland | 7 | 5,395,790 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Israel | 1 | 9,974,400 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 |
| Italy | 35 | 58,952,704 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 2.5 |
| Jamaica | 2 | 2,839,175 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.1 |
| Japan | 5 | 123,975,371 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| Jordan | 3 | 11,552,876 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Kazakhstan | 1 | 20,592,571 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Kenya | 19 | 56,432,944 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 1 |
| Kuwait | 1 | 4,897,263 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 2 | 7,221,868 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Lebanon | 1 | 5,805,962 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 |
| Lesotho | 1 | 2,337,423 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.1 |
| Liberia | 1 | 5,612,817 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 |
| Libya | 2 | 7,381,023 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Malawi | 2 | 21,655,286 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Malaysia | 38 | 35,557,673 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 3 |
| Mali | 1 | 24,478,595 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Mauritania | 1 | 5,169,395 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 |
| Mexico | 78 | 130,861,007 | 7.1 | 1.6 | 5.5 |
| Morocco | 2 | 38,081,173 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Mozambique | 4 | 34,631,766 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Myanmar | 1 | 54,500,091 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Nepal | 6 | 29,651,054 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 |

**Table 4A.1**
(Continued)

| Country | Number of Respondents | Total Population (2024), World Bank | Share of Survey Respondents (%) | Share of World Population (2024) (%), World Bank | Difference (p.p.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Netherlands | 6 | 17,993,485 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| New Zealand | 3 | 5,287,500 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Niger | 2 | 27,032,412 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Nigeria | 62 | 232,679,478 | 5.6 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| North Macedonia | 1 | 1,824,359 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.1 |
| Norway | 5 | 5,572,279 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Pakistan | 49 | 251,269,164 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 1.4 |
| Papua New Guinea | 1 | 10,576,502 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 |
| Paraguay | 1 | 6,929,153 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 |
| Peru | 12 | 34,217,848 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Philippines | 10 | 115,843,670 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.5 |
| Poland | 1 | 36,559,233 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Portugal | 23 | 10,694,681 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 2 |
| Republic of Korea | 16 | 51,751,065 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Romania | 2 | 19,051,804 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Russian Federation | 6 | 143,533,851 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 1.2 |
| Rwanda | 3 | 14,256,567 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 1 | 100,616 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.1 |
| Saudi Arabia | 3 | 35,300,280 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Senegal | 1 | 18,501,984 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Serbia | 1 | 6,586,476 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 |
| Sierra Leone | 3 | 8,642,022 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Singapore | 2 | 6,036,860 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Slovakia | 1 | 5,422,069 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 |
| Slovenia | 1 | 2,127,400 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.1 |
| Solomon Islands | 1 | 819,198 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.1 |
| Somalia | 1 | 19,009,151 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| South Africa | 19 | 64,007,187 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| South Sudan | 3 | 11,943,408 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Spain | 21 | 48,848,840 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 1.3 |
| Sri Lanka | 3 | 21,916,000 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0 |
| Sudan | 1 | 50,448,963 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Sweden | 10 | 10,569,709 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| Switzerland | 14 | 9,005,582 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 1.2 |
| Thailand | 2 | 71,668,011 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Timor-Leste | 2 | 1,400,638 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.2 |
| Togo | 1 | 9,515,236 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 |
| Tunisia | 3 | 12,277,109 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Türkiye | 21 | 85,518,661 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Uganda | 10 | 50,015,092 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Ukraine | 2 | 37,860,221 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| United Arab Emirates | 4 | 10,986,400 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| United Kingdom | 12 | 69,226,000 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 2 | 68,560,157 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| United States of America | 75 | 340,110,988 | 6.8 | 4.2 | 2.7 |
| Uzbekistan | 2 | 36,361,859 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Viet Nam | 2 | 100,987,686 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Yemen | 2 | 40,583,164 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Zambia | 8 | 21,314,956 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Zimbabwe | 8 | 16,634,373 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Other | 7 | NA | 0.6 | NA | NA |

*Source:* Authors' elaboration based on survey data and population data from World Bank (2026). https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL.

## Word clouds: analyses

Claude AI (Anthropic) was used to analyze the qualitative responses received in both surveys. The analysis was conducted on 29 May 2026. The prompt used in both cases was identical:

> "I have attached an Excel file containing open-ended qualitative survey responses in column A. Please do the following:

1. **Frequency table (Excel output)**

   - Read all responses and identify the main recurring themes through thematic analysis – not keyword counting, but genuine grouping of related ideas and concepts
   - Produce an Excel table with four columns: Rank | Theme (full name, no abbreviations) | Number of responses mentioning this theme | Three or at least two short verbatim example quotes from the data, separated by a pipe character | Please make sure categories are very distinct
   - Sort by frequency descending

2. **Generate a topic cloud** (most suitable format: Word, Excel or PowerPoint). Display the themes as a topic cloud where font size is strictly proportional to frequency. The most frequent themes must appear largest and closest to the center of the slide; least frequent themes must appear smallest at the margins – this is the core requirement. All text in black, white background No overlapping text, no clipped text

The results were compared against those generated using other prompts to assess their sensitivity to prompt wording. This analysis allowed us to confirm that there were marginal differences in results when using slightly different verbatims. We also verified the results via verbatim examples provided for each theme. Figures 4.8 and 4.12 were adjusted and generated by the designer (Pica Publishing). The frequency table is included below. A more detailed academic paper incorporating further regional analysis is in preparation.

### Table 4A.2

SDSN Expert Survey: Q.10. "Please provide any additional information regarding national coordination and implementation initiatives conducted in your country and/or other feedback on the survey." (Detailed results for word cloud)

| Rank | Theme | Short (for word cloud) | Responses (n=38) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | SDG Integration into National Planning Frameworks | Long-Term Planning | 11 |
| 2 | Multi-stakeholder Engagement Platforms and Partnerships | Civil Society and Stakeholder Engagement | 8 |
| 3 | Data Systems, Monitoring and Indicator Frameworks | Data and Monitoring Frameworks | 8 |
| 4 | Institutional Coordination Bodies and Governance Mechanisms | Institutional Coordination | 7 |
| 5 | SDG Financing and Budget Alignment | SDG Financing and Budgets | 7 |
| 6 | Subnational and Local SDG Implementation | Local Action | 5 |
| 7 | Political Commitment and Government Prioritisation of SDGs | Political Commitment | 5 |
| 8 | Post-2030 Agenda and Future of the SDG Framework | Post-2030 Agenda | 4 |
| 9 | SDG Labelling vs Integrated Policy Implementation | Integrated Policy Implementation | 3 |
| 10 | Voluntary National Reviews and International Reporting | Voluntary National Reviews | 2 |
| 11 | Conflict, Crisis and External Shocks to SDG Progress | Geopolitcal Crises and Conflicts | 2 |

*Source:* Authors, using Claude AI (Anthropic)

### Table 4A.3

SDSN Large Scale-Survey: "Please share any additional feedback or clarifications you may have on SDG progress and implementation in your country." (Detailed results for word cloud)

| Rank | Theme | Short (for word cloud) | Responses (n=175) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Lack of Political Will and Low Government Prioritisation | Shifting Political Priorities | 39 |
| 2 | Implementation Gap — Policies Exist but Are Not Executed | Implementation Gap | 37 |
| 3 | Governance Failure, Corruption and Accountability Deficits | Governance Failure and Corruption | 32 |
| 4 | Insufficient Public Awareness and Citizen Engagement | Citizen Engagement | 30 |
| 5 | Localisation and Subnational Implementation | SDG Localization | 29 |
| 6 | Financing and Resource Constraints | SDG Financing and Investment Gap | 25 |
| 7 | Climate Change, Environment and Energy Transition | Climate Mitigation and Adaptation | 23 |
| 8 | Data Quality, Monitoring and Measurement Gaps | Data and Accountability Frameworks | 20 |
| 9 | Institutional Coordination and Cross-sector Fragmentation | Cross-sectoral Coordination and Fragmentation | 19 |
| 10 | Education for Sustainable Development | Education | 16 |
| 11 | Post-2030 Agenda and Need to Reform the SDG Framework | Post-2030 Agenda | 10 |
| 12 | Digital Technology and Innovation as SDG Enablers | Digital Technologies | 7 |

*Source:* Authors, using Claude AI (Anthropic)

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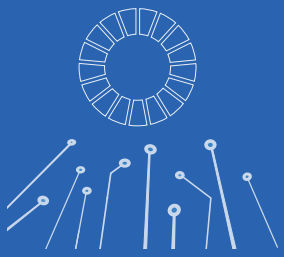
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# Part 5

## Methods

# Part 5. Methods

## Presentation of the SDG Index and Dashboards

The Sustainable Development Report 2026 (SDR26) provides an assessment of progress towards the SDGs for all UN member states. The SDG Index score is presented on a scale of 0 to 100 and can be interpreted as a percentage towards optimal performance on the SDGs. Therefore, the difference between 100 and a country's SDG Index score is the distance, in percentage points, that must be overcome to reach optimum SDG performance. The same basket of indicators and similar performance thresholds are used for all countries to generate comparable scores and rankings.

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

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

The SDG Trend Dashboards indicate whether a country is on track to achieve each individual goal by 2030, based on past performance. It builds on annual growth rates since 2015, extrapolated to 2030. Indicator trends are aggregated at the goal level to give an indication of how the country is progressing towards that SDG.

The SDR also presents an evaluation of how much each country has progressed on the SDGs since their adoption in 2015. To measure progress, we created a simplified version of the SDG Index (SDGhi) using a headline set of indicators to reduce missing data bias in the time-series data. The SDGhi was then used to calculate the change in overall score, in percentage points, for all countries with sufficient data.

As last year, we also present an overview of where the world stands on SDG progress, calculated using a population-weighted average for all UN member states. Unless specified otherwise, all regional average results presented in the report are weighted by population.

This section provides a brief summary of the methods used to compute the SDG Index and Dashboards. A detailed methodology paper is accessible online (Lafortune et al., 2018). The European Commission Joint Research Centre (JRC) conducted an independent statistical audit of the report's methodology and results in 2019, reviewing the conceptual and statistical coherence of the index structure. The detailed statistical audit report and additional data tables are available on our website: www.sdgtransformationcenter.org. Due to time lags in international statistics, this year's edition may not fully capture the severe consequences on the SDGs of ongoing wars and other recent geopolitical and security crises.

### Changes to the 2026 edition

Changes to the indicator set are minimal. This year, we added a new indicator, "Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture", produced by the FAO, which measures SDG target 2.4. An additional global indicator on online services and e-government, sourced from UNDESA, has also been added to SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure). Table 5.1 summarizes these additions and identifies indicators that have been replaced or modified due to changes in the methodology or estimates produced by data providers.

## SDG Progress

The "headline" SDG Index (SDGhi) measures overall country progress using 17 key indicators, one per SDG. This limited number of indicators aims to minimize statistical biases related to missing time- series data across countries. The selection of the 17 indicators was based on three criteria: (1) relevance, with most being official SDG indicators or close proxies produced by UN custodian agencies; (2) statistical considerations, namely the ability of the individual SDGhi indicators and the headline total aggregate to closely replicate the goal and SDG Index results through correlation analysis; and (3) data coverage across countries and over time. The 17 headline SDG indicators are listed in Table 2.1. For SDG 17, we used a reduced version of the Index of countries' support for UN-based multilateralism, comprising four indicators with time-series data: (1) UNGA votes with the international majority; (2) Participation in conflicts and militarization; (3) Use of unilateral coercive measures and (4) Contributions to the UN budget and International solidarity. Countries missing data for more than two SDGhi indicators were excluded for comparability purposes.

## Limitations

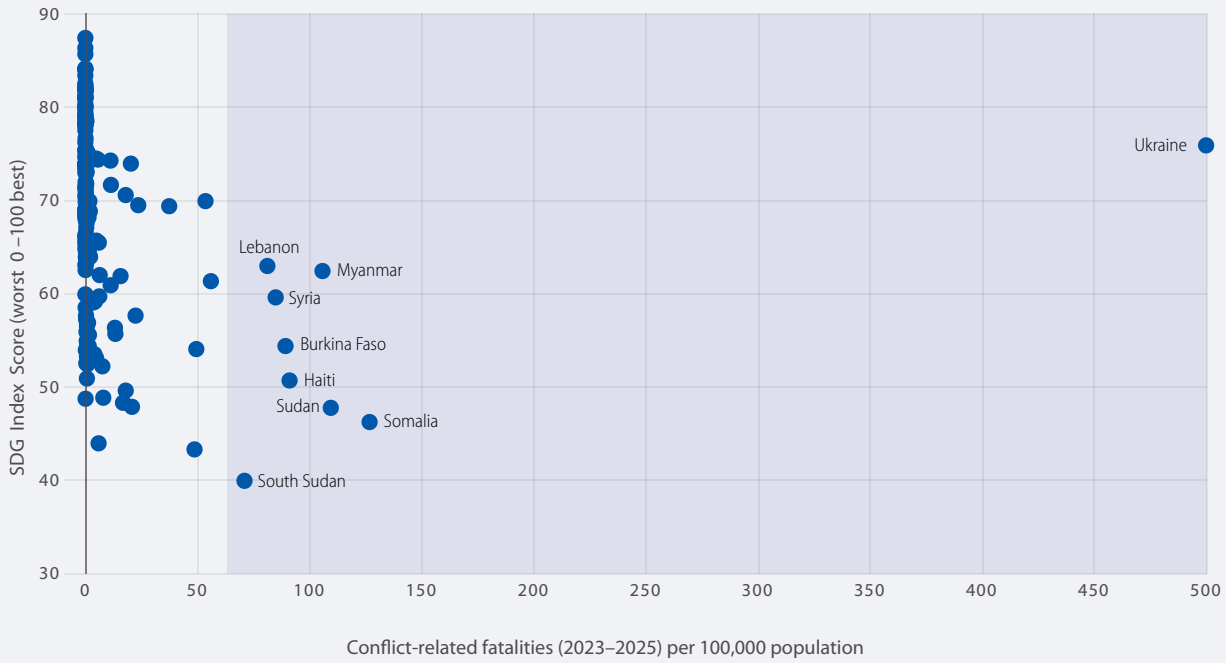
Due to changes in the indicators and refinements to the methodology, SDG Index rankings and scores from one edition cannot be compared with the results from previous editions. This year, however, Part 2 provides, for the first time, an overview of changes in rankings over time for the largest countries, using the same indicator set to ensure comparability. As in previous years, we have also calculated time series for the full SDG Index retroactively,

**Table 5.1**
New indicators and modifications

| SDG | Indicator | Modification | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | New, replaces "Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)" | FAO |
| 3 | Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | Modification, sourced from IHME | IHME |
| 8 | Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population) | Removed due to significant time lags and the absence of regular updates | Alsamawi et al. (2017) |
| 8 | Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) | Removed due to significant time lags and the absence of regular updates | Malik et al (2022) |
| 9 | E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | New Indicator | UNDESA |
| 9 | Gap in internet access by income (percentage points) | Removed due to significant time lags and the absence of regular updates | OECD |
| 13 | The Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2$equiv) | New, replaces "Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/$tCO_2$" | OECD |

*Source:* Authors

**Figure 5.1**
Uncertainty in SDG Index Score Accuracy: 2026 SDG Index Score vs Intensity of Conflicts




*Note:* The zone in purple depicts countries where confidence is lower due to exposure to large-scale recent conflict.
*Source:* Authors.

using this year's indicators and methods to provide results that are comparable across time. These series are available for download online and on our interactive data visualization at sdgtransformationcenter.org.

Despite our best efforts to identify data for the SDGs, several indicator and data gaps persist at the international level. These include issues such as food loss and waste (SDG 2), preparedness against global health risks (SDG 3), violence against women (SDG 5), climate adaptation (SDG 13), and a global indicator on policy coherence for sustainable development (SDG 17). The United Nations has further documented persisting data gaps in tracking SDG progress (Goessmann et al. 2023).

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

The increased frequency of various forms of conflicts poses a challenge for computing timely and accurate estimates of SDG performance and progress. Due to time lags in international statistics, major breaks in data series may not be reflected in the SDG Index. Such time lags might be exacerbated by the greater difficulties faced by National Statistical Offices (NSOs) in compiling, collecting and publishing statistics during conflict. Figure 5.1 compares SDG Index scores with the intensity of conflicts in each country, using data from ACLED (Armed Conflict Location and Event Dataset) on conflict-related fatalities as a proxy, and calls for prudence in interpreting the results for countries shown within the grey area of the chart.

## Methodology

The SDG Index provides a comprehensive assessment of distance to targets, based on the most up-to-date data available for all 193 UN member states. This year's report includes 101 global indicators, as well as a further 22 indicators specifically for OECD country dashboards, reflecting better data coverage for these countries.

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

### Data selection

Where possible, we use official SDG indicators endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission. Where there are data gaps or insufficient data available for an official indicator, we include other metrics from official and unofficial providers. We used five criteria in selecting indicators suitable for inclusion in the report:

1. Their global relevance and applicability to a broad range of country settings.
2. Statistical adequacy: the indicators represent valid and reliable measures.
3. Timeliness: the indicators are current and published on a timely schedule.
4. Coverage: data is available for at least 80 percent of UN member states with a population greater than 1 million.
5. Possibility of measuring distance to target (optimal performance can be defined).

### Data sources

The data come from a mix of official and non-official data sources. Most of the data (around two-thirds) come from international organizations that have extensive and rigorous data-validation processes (including World Bank, OECD, WHO, FAO, ILO and UNICEF).

**Table 5.2**
Countries excluded from the 2026 SDG Index due to insufficient data

| Country | Percentage of Missing Values |
|---|---|
| Andorra | 41% |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 27% |
| Dominica | 35% |
| Micronesia, Fed. Sts. | 41% |
| Equatorial Guinea | 24% |
| Grenada | 31% |
| Kiribati | 31% |
| St. Kitts and Nevis | 36% |
| Libya | 25% |
| St. Lucia | 23% |
| Liechtenstein | 60% |
| Monaco | 55% |
| Marshall Islands | 40% |
| Nauru | 36% |
| Palau | 44% |
| Korea, Dem. Rep. | 30% |
| Solomon Islands | 27% |
| San Marino | 53% |
| Seychelles | 29% |
| Tonga | 28% |
| Tuvalu | 39% |
| St. Vincent and the Grenadines | 30% |
| Vanuatu | 24% |
| Samoa | 24% |

*Source:* Authors

Around one-third of the data come from less traditional sources, including household surveys, such as the Gallup World Poll, and datasets produced by civil society organizations and networks (Oxfam, the Tax Justice Network, the World Justice Project, Reporters Without Borders), peer-reviewed journals (for example, data to track international spillovers), and geographic information systems (GIS). These non-official sources complement official data and help improve the data availability and timeliness for key SDG indicators and targets. The full list of indicators and data sources is provided in Table 5.4 and online. The data for this year's edition were extracted between March and April 2026.

### Missing data and imputations

To minimize biases from missing data, the SDG Index in general only includes countries that have data for at least 80 percent of the indicators. We make an exception, however, for countries that have been included in previous editions of the SDG Index, as long as they are not missing more than 25 percent of the data. The list of countries excluded from the SDG Index due to missing data is presented in Table 5.2. We include all UN member countries in the SDG Dashboards and country profiles, which also indicate any gaps in available SDG data for each country. We generally do not impute or model missing data, apart from a few exceptional circumstances. The list of indicators that include imputed data is available online in the Codebook.

## Method for constructing the SDG Index and Dashboards

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

### Establishing performance thresholds

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

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

1. Use absolute quantitative thresholds in SDGs and targets: zero poverty, universal school completion, universal access to water and sanitation, full gender equality.
2. Where no explicit SDG target is available, apply the principle of "leave no one behind" to set the upper bound at universal access or zero deprivation.
3. Where science-based targets exist that must be achieved by 2030 or later, use these to set the 100 percent upper bound (such as zero greenhouse gas emissions from $CO_2$ as required by 2050 to stay within 1.5°C, or 100-percent sustainable management of fisheries).
4. For all other indicators, use the average of the top five performers.

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

### Normalization

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

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

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

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

## Weighting and aggregation

Several rounds of expert consultations on earlier drafts of the SDG Index made it clear that there was no consensus across different epistemic communities on assigning higher weights to some SDGs over others. As a normative assumption, we therefore opted to give fixed, equal weight to every SDG – reflecting policy-makers' commitment to treating all SDGs equally and as part of an integrated and indivisible set. This implies that, to improve their SDG Index score, countries need to address all goals, giving particular attention to those they are furthest from achieving and where incremental progress might therefore be expected to be fastest.

To compute the SDG Index, we first estimate a country's scores on each goal using the arithmetic mean of its scores on the goal's indicators. The resultant scores are then averaged across all 17 SDGs to obtain the country's SDG Index score.

The results of various sensitivity tests are available online, including comparisons of arithmetic mean versus geometric mean and Monte-Carlo simulations at the Index and Goal level. Monte-Carlo simulations call for prudence in interpreting small differences in Index scores and rankings across countries, as they may be sensitive to the weighting scheme.

## Dashboards

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

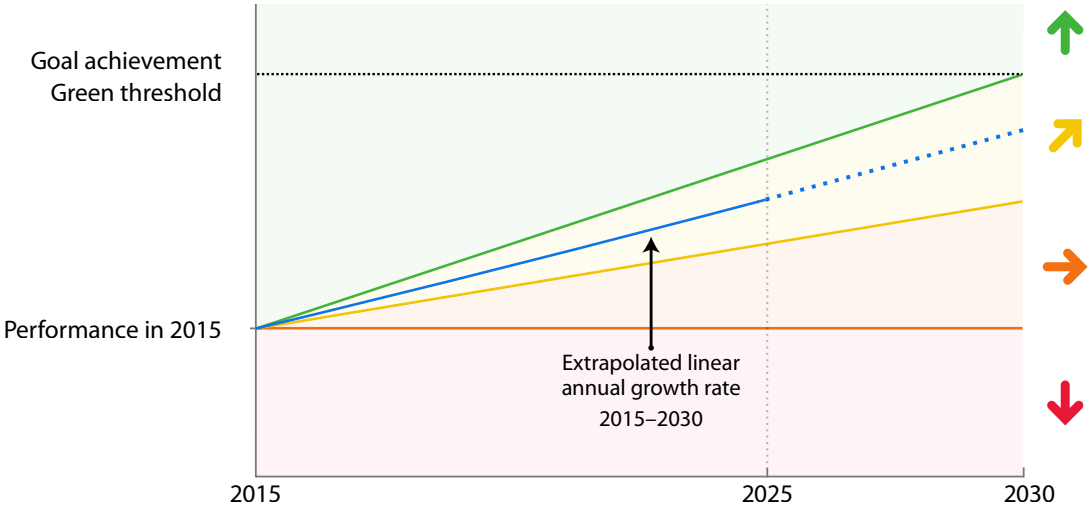
Averaging across all indicators for an SDG might hide areas of policy concern if a country performs well on most indicators but faces serious shortfalls on one or two metrics within the same SDG (often referred to as the issue "substitutability" or "compensation"). This applies particularly to high-income and upper-middle-income countries that have made significant progress on many SDG dimensions but may face serious shortfalls on individual variables, for example on the sustainability of diets and agriculture within SDG 2. As a result, the SDG Dashboards focus exclusively on the two variables on which a country performs worst. We also apply an additional rule, by which a red rating is assigned only if a country scores red on both of its worst-performing indicators. Similarly, to score green, its scores on both of these indicators must be green. The quantitative thresholds used for generating the dashboards are available in Table 5.4.

**Figure 5.2**
The Four-arrow system for denoting SDG trends



| Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or Maintaining SDG achievement |
|---|---|---|---|
| Decreasing score, i.e. country moves in the wrong direction | Score remains stagnant or increases at a rate below 50% of the growth rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030. Also denotes scores that currently exceed the target but have decreased since 2015 | Score increases at a rate above 50% of the required growth rate but below the rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030 | Score increases at the rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030 or performance has already exceeded SDG achievement threshold |

**Figure 5.3**
Graphic representation of the methodology for SDG trends




*Source:* Authors

## SDG trends

Using historic data, we estimate how fast a country has been progressing towards achieving each SDG and whether – if extrapolated into the future – this pace will be sufficient to achieve the goal by 2030. For each indicator, achievement is defined by the green threshold established for the SDG Dashboards. The difference in percentage points between the green threshold and the country's normalized score denotes the gap that must be closed to meet that goal. To estimate trends at the indicator level, we calculate the linear annual growth rates (annual percentage improvements) needed to achieve the target by 2030 (rates across 2015–2030), which we compare to the average annual growth rate since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015 (for this edition, 2015–2025). Progress towards achievement on a particular indicator is described using a 4-arrow system (Figure 5.2). Figure 5.3 illustrates the methodology graphically. Because time series data is required for these calculations, indicators with only one or very few data points across time could not be used for these analyses. The set of indicators used to generate the trend indications is available in Table 5.4.

Because projections are based on the longer-term growth rate since 2015, a country may have experienced a decline in performance in the past year but still be considered on track. This methodology emphasizes long-term structural changes since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015, rather than annual changes that may be cyclical or temporary. Countries that currently meet or surpass an indicator target but have recorded a decline on that indicator since 2015 are assigned an orange arrow for that indicator. This is because the country may no longer meet the SDG target in the future if the decreasing trend continues.

## Status of SDG targets

In addition to the SDG Index, dashboards and trends, we also present an assessment of the status of SDG targets for the world. This assessment uses only trend indicators (Table 5.4), as time-series data is needed to calculate rates of progress. Where the past rate of progress would be sufficient to meet the target by 2030 – corresponding to the green arrow, "On track or maintaining SDG achievement" – the indicator is counted as on track. Indicators for which past rates of progress are insufficient to meet the SDG target – corresponding to the orange "stagnating" or yellow "moderately improving" arrows – are counted as showing limited progress. Finally, indicators moving in the wrong direction – corresponding to the red "decreasing" arrow – are counted as worsening. To assess the status of

**Table 5.3**
Spillover indicators and categories

| Spillover Category | SDG | Indicator |
|---|---|---|
| Environmental and social impacts embodied into trade | 2 | Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) |
| | 6 | Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$eq/capita) |
| | 12 | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) |
| | 12 | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) |
| | 12 | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) |
| | 13 | GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2$equiv/capita) |
| | 14 | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) |
| | 15 | Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) |
| Economy and finance | 17 | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) |
| | 17 | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) |
| | 17 | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)* |
| | 17 | Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) |
| UN-based multilateralism, peace and security | 16 | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) |
| | 17 | Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) |

Note: *Denotes OECD only indicator
*Source:* Authors

SDG targets for the world (population-weighted average), we only consider as on track those indicators that show consistent progress both over the long term (since 2015) and in the short term (the most recent year of reference for the indicator).

## International Spillover Index

The 2026 International Spillover Index tracks the impacts of a given country's actions on others. The *Sustainable Development Report 2026* presents 14 spillover indicators (Table 5.3), including one – the Financial Secrecy Score – that appears only in the dashboards for OECD countries. The remaining 13 indicators are used to calculate each country's International Spillover Index score.

These indicators can be organized into three categories of international spillovers: 1) environmental and social impacts embodied in trade; 2) impacts related to economy and finance, and 3) impacts related to UN-based multilateralism, peace and security. The International Spillover Index score is calculated as the arithmetic average of a country's scores across all spillover indicators, weighted equally. The score ranges from 0 to 100, where a lower score denotes more negative spillover impacts and a higher score denotes fewer negative spillover impacts.

**Table 5.4**

Indicators included in the *Sustainable Development Report 2026*

**Legend for Note:**

**[a]** denotes OECD-only indicators

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

| SDG | Note | Trend | Indicator | Reference Year | Optimum | Green threshold | Red threshold | Lower bound | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | ✓ | Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 2026 | 0 | 2 | 13 | 70 | World Data Lab |
| 1 | | ✓ | Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 2026 | 0 | 2 | 13 | 50 | World Data Lab |
| 1 | [a] | ✓ | Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | 2023 | 6 | 10 | 15 | 18 | OECD |
| 2 | | ✓ | Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 2023 | 2.5 | 7.5 | 15 | 42.3 | FAO |
| 2 | | ✓ | Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 2023 | 0 | 7.5 | 15 | 40 | UNICEF et al. |
| 2 | | ✓ | Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 2023 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 16.3 | UNICEF et al. |
| 2 | | | Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 2025 | 80 | 70 | 30 | 10 | UNICEF et al. |
| 2 | | ✓ | Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 2022 | 2.8 | 10 | 25 | 35 | WHO |
| 2 | | ✓ | Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2023 | 2.04 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.45 | Bonhommeau et al. (2013) / updated 2025 |
| 2 | | ✓ | Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 2023 | 7 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 0.2 | FAO |
| 2 | | ✓ | Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2024 | 5 | 4.5 | 2.5 | 1 | FAO |
| 2 | [a] | | Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | 2024 | 77 | 75 | 50 | 28 | YPYGA |
| 2 | | | Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 2023 | 0 | 1 | 50 | 250 | FAO |
| 3 | | ✓ | Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 2023 | 3.4 | 70 | 140 | 814 | WHO et al. |
| 3 | | ✓ | Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 2024 | 1.1 | 12 | 18 | 40 | UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation |
| 3 | | ✓ | Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 2024 | 2.6 | 25 | 50 | 130 | UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation |
| 3 | | ✓ | Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 2024 | 0 | 10 | 75 | 561 | WHO |
| 3 | | ✓ | New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 2024 | 0 | 0.2 | 1 | 5.5 | UNAIDS |
| 3 | | ✓ | Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%) | 2021 | 9.3 | 15 | 25 | 31 | WHO |
| 3 | | ✓ | Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 2023 | 0 | 30 | 140 | 220 | IHME |
| 3 | | ✓ | Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 2021 | 3 | 8.5 | 17 | 34 | WHO |
| 3 | | ✓ | Life expectancy at birth (years) | 2025 | 83 | 80 | 70 | 54 | UNDESA |
| 3 | | ✓ | Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 2023 | 2.5 | 25 | 50 | 140 | WHO |

**Table 5.4**
(continued)

| SDG | Note | Trend | Indicator | Reference Year | Optimum | Green threshold | Red threshold | Lower bound | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | | ✓ | Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 2024 | 100 | 98 | 90 | 23 | UNICEF |
| 3 | | ✓ | Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 2024 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 41 | WHO and UNICEF |
| 3 | | ✓ | Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 2023 | 100 | 80 | 60 | 38 | WHO |
| 3 | | ✓ | Subjective well–being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 2025 | 7.6 | 6 | 5 | 3.3 | Gallup |
| 3 | [a] | ✓ | Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | 2023 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 11 | OECD |
| 3 | [a] | ✓ | Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | 2024 | 0 | 20 | 40 | 45 | OECD |
| 3 | [a] | ✓ | Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | 2024 | 10.1 | 18 | 32 | 35 | OECD |
| 4 | | ✓ | Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 2024 | 100 | 90 | 70 | 35 | UNESCO |
| 4 | | ✓ | Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 2024 | 100 | 97 | 80 | 55 | UNESCO |
| 4 | | ✓ | Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 2024 | 100 | 90 | 75 | 20 | UNESCO |
| 4 | | ✓ | Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 2024 | 100 | 95 | 85 | 45 | UNESCO |
| 4 | [a] | ✓ | Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | 2023 | 52.2 | 40 | 10 | 0 | OECD |
| 4 | [a] | ✓ | PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | 2022 | 525 | 490 | 400 | 350 | OECD |
| 4 | [a] | ✓ | Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | 2022 | 8 | 10.5 | 20 | 22 | OECD |
| 4 | [a] | ✓ | Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | 2022 | 10 | 15 | 30 | 48 | OECD |
| 5 | | ✓ | Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 2025 | 100 | 80 | 60 | 30 | UNDESA |
| 5 | | ✓ | Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 2023 | 100 | 98 | 75 | 42 | UNDP |
| 5 | | ✓ | Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 2025 | 100 | 70 | 50 | 21.5 | ILO |
| 5 | | ✓ | Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 2026 | 50 | 40 | 20 | 1.2 | IPU |
| 5 | [a] | ✓ | Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | 2024 | 0 | 8 | 20 | 37 | OECD |
| 6 | | ✓ | Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 2024 | 100 | 98 | 80 | 40 | JMP |
| 6 | | ✓ | Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 2024 | 100 | 95 | 75 | 10 | JMP |
| 6 | | ✓ | Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 2023 | 12.5 | 25 | 75 | 100 | FAO |
| 6 | | | Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 2021 | 100 | 50 | 25 | 15 | EPI |
| 6 | | ✓ | Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$eq/capita) | 2024 | 30 | 800 | 3000 | 8000 | UNEP |
| 6 | [a] | ✓ | Population using safely managed water services (%) | 2024 | 100 | 95 | 80 | 11 | JMP |
| 6 | [a] | ✓ | Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 2024 | 100 | 90 | 65 | 14 | JMP |
| 7 | | ✓ | Population with access to electricity (%) | 2023 | 100 | 98 | 80 | 9 | IEA, IRENA, UNSD, WB, WHO |

**Table 5.4**
(continued)

| SDG | Note | Trend | Indicator | Reference Year | Optimum | Green threshold | Red threshold | Lower bound | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | | ✓ | Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 2023 | 100 | 85 | 50 | 2 | IEA, IRENA, UNSD, WB, WHO |
| 7 | | ✓ | $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 2024 | 0 | 1 | 1.5 | 6 | Global Carbon Project & IEA |
| 7 | | ✓ | Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 2022 | 55 | 32 | 10 | 3 | IEA, IRENA, UNSD, WB, WHO |
| 8 | | | Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 2024 | 100 | 75 | 50 | 0 | World Bank |
| 8 | | | Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 2022 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 22 | Walk Free Foundation (2018) |
| 8 | | ✓ | Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution (% of population aged 15 or over) | 2024 | 100 | 80 | 50 | 8 | Global Findex Database |
| 8 | | ✓ | Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 2026 | 0.5 | 5 | 10 | 26 | ILO |
| 8 | | ✓ | Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 2024 | 0.85 | 0.75 | 0.5 | 0.3 | World Justice Project |
| 8 | [a] | ✓ | Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 2022 | 8 | 10 | 15 | 28 | OECD |
| 9 | | ✓ | Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 2026 | 99.5 | 90 | 60 | 35 | SDSN (2023), based on Workman, R. & McPherson, K., TRL (2019) |
| 9 | | ✓ | Population using the internet (%) | 2024 | 100 | 80 | 50 | 2.2 | ITU |
| 9 | | ✓ | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 2024 | 100 | 75 | 40 | 2 | ITU |
| 9 | | ✓ | Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2023 | 3.8 | 3 | 2 | 1.6 | World Bank |
| 9 | | ✓ | Score of top 3 universities in Times Higher Education (worst 0–100 best) | 2026 | 50 | 30 | 0 | 0 | Times Higher Education |
| 9 | | ✓ | Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 2024 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.05 | 0 | Scimago Jounal Rank |
| 9 | | ✓ | Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 2024 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 1 | 0 | UNESCO |
| 9 | | ✓ | Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 2024 | 600 | 300 | 10 | 0 | WIPO |
| 9 | [a] | ✓ | Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | 2024 | 15 | 8 | 7 | 1 | OECD |
| 9 | [a] | ✓ | Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | 2023 | 50 | 30 | 20 | 15 | OECD |
| 9 | | ✓ | E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 2024 | 1 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | UNDESA |
| 10 | | ✓ | Gini coefficient | 2023 | 27.5 | 30 | 40 | 63 | World Bank |
| 10 | | ✓ | Palma ratio | 2023 | 0.9 | 1 | 1.3 | 2.5 | OECD & UNDP |
| 10 | [a] | ✓ | Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | 2023 | 3 | 5 | 25 | 45 | OECD |
| 11 | | ✓ | Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 2022 | 0 | 5 | 25 | 90 | UN Habitat |
| 11 | | ✓ | Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | 2023 | 6.3 | 10 | 25 | 87 | Washington University in St Louis |
| 11 | | ✓ | Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 2024 | 100 | 98 | 75 | 6 | WHO and UNICEF |

**Table 5.4**
(continued)

| SDG | Note | Trend | Indicator | Reference Year | Optimum | Green threshold | Red threshold | Lower bound | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | [a] | ✓ | Population with rent overburden (%) | 2022 | 5 | 10 | 20 | 30 | OECD |
| 11 | [a] | ✓ | Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | 2025 | 98 | 90 | 50 | 15 | SDSN (2023), based on Nicoletti, L., Sirenko, M., & Verma, T. (2023) |
| 11 | | | Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 2020 | 100 | 80 | 50 | 9 | UN-Habitat |
| 12 | [b] | | Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 2022 | 0.1 | 1 | 2 | 3.7 | World Bank |
| 12 | | | Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 2022 | 0.2 | 5 | 10 | 24 | UNU-IAS |
| 12 | | ✓ | Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 2024 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 24 | UNEP |
| 12 | | ✓ | Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 2024 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 35 | UNEP |
| 12 | | ✓ | Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 2024 | 2 | 20 | 50 | 100 | UNEP |
| 12 | | ✓ | Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 2024 | 0 | 10 | 30 | 90 | UNEP |
| 12 | | ✓ | Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 2025 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 12 | UN Comtrade |
| 12 | [a] | ✓ | Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 2024 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1 | 1.5 | OECD |
| 13 | | ✓ | $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 2024 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 20 | Global Carbon Project |
| 13 | | ✓ | GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2$equiv/capita) | 2024 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 16 | Lenzen et al. (2022) |
| 13 | | | $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 2025 | 0 | 0.5 | 4 | 44 | UN Comtrade |
| 13 | [a] | ✓ | The Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2$equiv) | 2023 | 120 | 60 | 30 | 0 | OECD |
| 14 | | ✓ | Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 2025 | 100 | 85 | 65 | 0 | Birdlife International et al. |
| 14 | | ✓ | Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 2025 | 100 | 80 | 70 | 30 | Ocean Health Index |
| 14 | | ✓ | Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 2018 | 0 | 25 | 50 | 90 | Sea around Us |
| 14 | | ✓ | Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 2019 | 1 | 7 | 60 | 90 | Sea Around Us |
| 14 | | ✓ | Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 2019 | 0 | 5 | 15 | 20 | Sea around Us |
| 14 | | | Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 2018 | 0 | 0.2 | 1 | 2 | Peterson, I. (2018) & Lenzen et al. (2012) |
| 15 | | ✓ | Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 2025 | 100 | 85 | 65 | 0 | Birdlife International et al. |
| 15 | | ✓ | Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 2025 | 100 | 85 | 65 | 0 | Birdlife International et al. |
| 15 | | ✓ | Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 2025 | 1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 | IUCN and Birdlife International |
| 15 | | | Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 2024 | 0 | 0.05 | 0.5 | 1.5 | Global Forest Watch / Curtis et al. (2018) |
| 15 | | ✓ | Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 2022 | 0 | 10 | 30 | 50 | GSCI |
| 16 | | ✓ | Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 2024 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 4 | 38 | UNODC |

**Table 5.4**
(continued)

| SDG | Note | Trend | Indicator | Reference Year | Optimum | Green threshold | Red threshold | Lower bound | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | | ✓ | Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 2024 | 0.95 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.45 | World Justice Project |
| 16 | | ✓ | Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 2024 | 7 | 30 | 50 | 75 | UNODC |
| 16 | | | Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 2024 | 100 | 98 | 75 | 11 | UNICEF |
| 16 | | ✓ | Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 2025 | 88.6 | 60 | 40 | 13 | Transparency International |
| 16 | | | Children involved in child labor (%) | 2025 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 40 | UNICEF |
| 16 | | ✓ | Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 2025 | 0 | 0.04 | 2 | 3.4 | Stockholm Peace Research Institute |
| 16 | | ✓ | Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 2026 | 88 | 70 | 50 | 40 | Reporters sans frontières |
| 16 | | ✓ | Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 2024 | 0.75 | 0.65 | 0.5 | 0.1 | World Justice Project |
| 16 | | ✓ | Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 2024 | 0.85 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.15 | World Justice Project |
| 16 | | ✓ | Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 2024 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | World Justice Project |
| 16 | [a] | ✓ | Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | 2023 | 25 | 100 | 250 | 475 | UNODC |
| 17 | | ✓ | Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 2024 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 0 | UNESCO |
| 17 | | ✓ | For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | 2025 | 1 | 0.7 | 0.35 | 0.1 | OECD |
| 17 | | ✓ | Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 2024 | 40 | 30 | 16 | 10 | IMF |
| 17 | | ✓ | Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 2025 | 40 | 60 | 70 | 100 | Tax Justice Network |
| 17 | [a] | ✓ | Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | 2025 | 40 | 45 | 55 | 75 | Tax Justice Network |
| 17 | | ✓ | Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | 2022 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 130 | Atlas of the Offshore World |
| 17 | | ✓ | Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 2024 | 100 | 80 | 50 | 25 | World Bank |
| 17 | | ✓ | Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 2026 | 90 | 75 | 50 | 30 | SDG Transformation Center |

*Note:* [a] denotes OECD-only indicators [b] denotes indicators not used in OECD dashboard but that are used in the calculation of OECD countries' index scores. The inclusion of an indicator on the export of major conventional weapons should not be interpreted as a value judgment by the authors on the policies implemented in the context of the war in Ukraine, but rather as an effort to evaluate more generally trends towards disarmament recognized by the UN and civil society organizations as an important priority for peace, socio-economic stability and sustainable development (UN Office for Disarmament Affairs, 2018; Amnesty International, 2008).
*Source:* Authors

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# Part 6

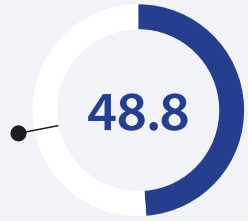
## Country Profiles

# AFGHANISTAN

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 72.0

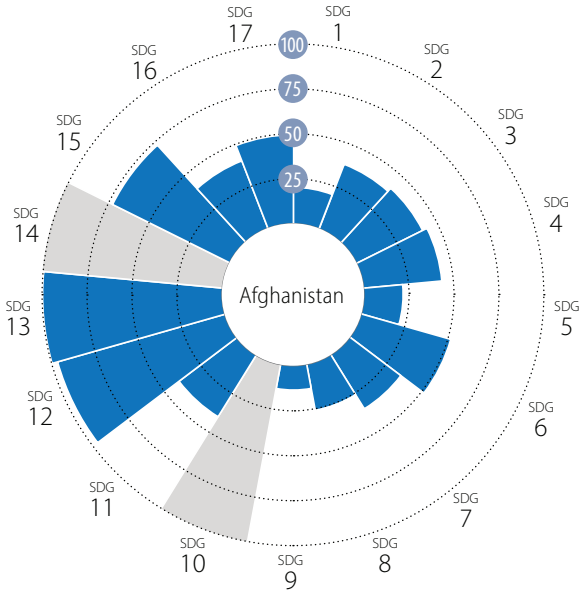
**Country Rank**

161 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** – 1.7

**Missing data** 6%

## Average Performance by SDG



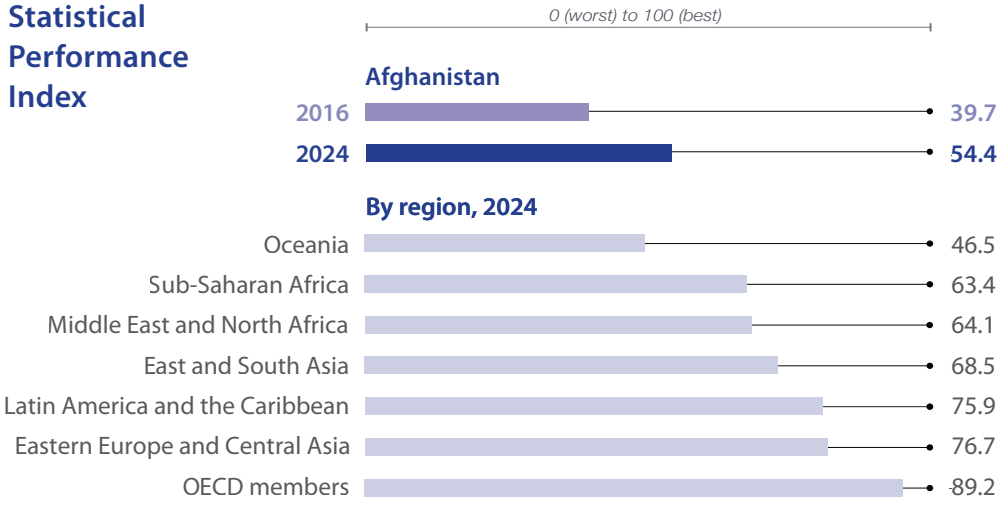

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# AFGHANISTAN



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 42.6 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 61.1 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 28.1 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 44.6 | 2022 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 3.6 | 2022 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 14.8 | 2022 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 19.2 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.4 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 520.5 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 33.1 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 53.0 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 203.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 32.7 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 84.3 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 24.1 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 66.5 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 62.0 | 2021 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 67.5 | 2023 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 55 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 42 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 1.4 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | NA | NA | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 62.1 | 2023 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 62.7 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 50.5 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 30.0 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 7.3 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 27.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 80.8 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 54.5 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 54.8 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 1,437.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 85.3 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 38.6 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 11.0 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 11.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 21.8 | 2023 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 13.0 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 9.7 | 2021 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 13.1 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.36 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 55.8 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 16.1 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 60.1 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 1.7 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | * 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | * 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | NA | NA | | |
| Palma ratio | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 71.6 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 31.7 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 46.9 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 33.2 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.2 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 0.8 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 2.9 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 9.3 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 2.3 | 2024 | | |
| 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) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2019 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.00 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 46.4 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 60.9 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.92 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 0.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 4.2 | 2023 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 31.3 | 2014 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 47.8 | 2023 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 16.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 19.3 | 2023 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 19.5 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.41 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.39 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.37 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 4.6 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 13.0 | 2017 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 54.4 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 37.7 | 2026 | | |

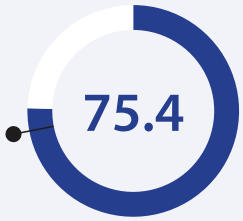
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# ALBANIA

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 72.0

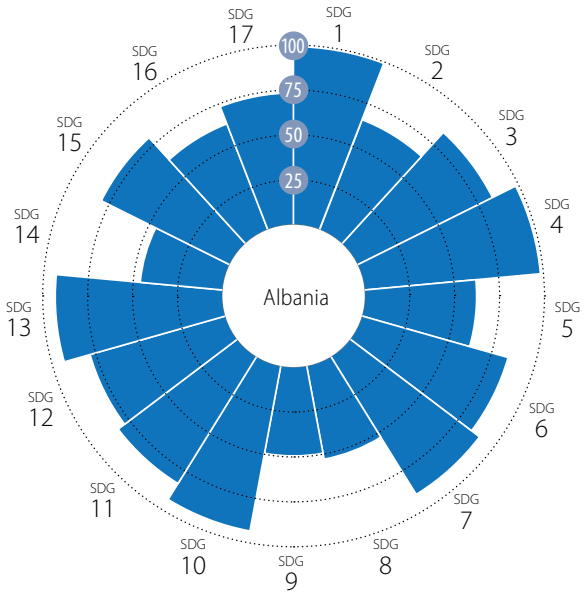
**Country Rank**

**44** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 5.4

**Missing data** 2%

## Average Performance by SDG



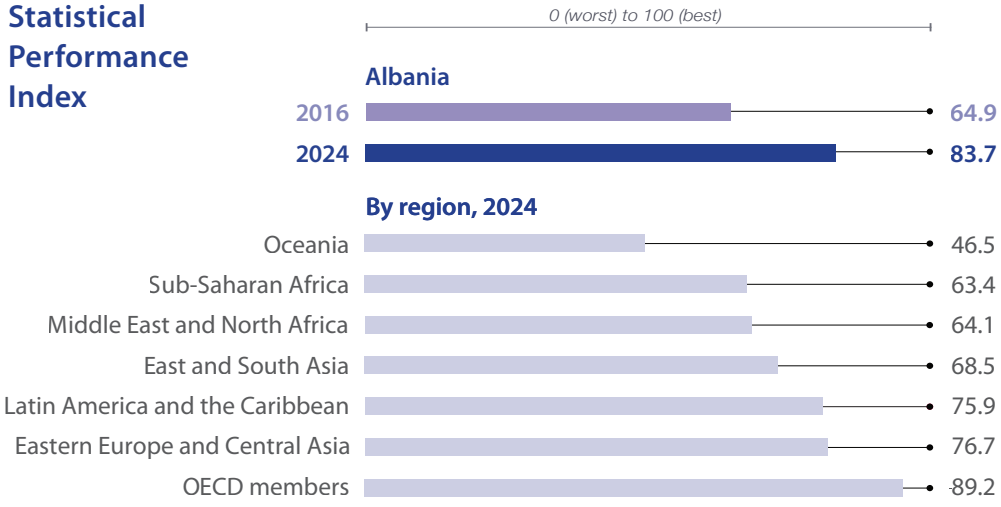

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# ALBANIA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 0.4 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 0.9 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 5.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 11.3 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 1.6 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 52.5 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 23.4 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 5.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 6.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 6.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 9.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 15.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 10.0 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 94.9 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 10.8 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 80.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 9.8 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 100.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 81 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 71 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.7 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 94.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 99.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 104.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.1 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 36.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 93.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 83.4 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 34.3 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 95.1 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 99.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 4.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 49.0 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 1,188.8 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 86.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 43.7 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 81.7 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 11.8 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 46.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 11.2 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.47 | 2024 | ● | → |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 100.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | 85.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 74.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) * | 0.0 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.4 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.2 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 25.0 | 2023 | ● | → |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 29.4 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | 1.1 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 2.7 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 14.7 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 83.7 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 62.9 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.7 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 8.3 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 7.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 3.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 42.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 12.8 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 1.4 | 2016 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 1.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 2.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.8 | 2016 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 68.7 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 60.5 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 75.2 | 2019 | ● | → |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 23.8 | 2019 | ● | → |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.05 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 49.4 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 97.3 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.84 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 5.4 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 1.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 62.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 98.4 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 39.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 3.3 | 2010 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) * | 0.00 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 56.5 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.59 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.49 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.43 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 6.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| 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) | 26.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * | 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 83.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 67.4 | 2026 | ● | → |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# ALGERIA



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 65.6

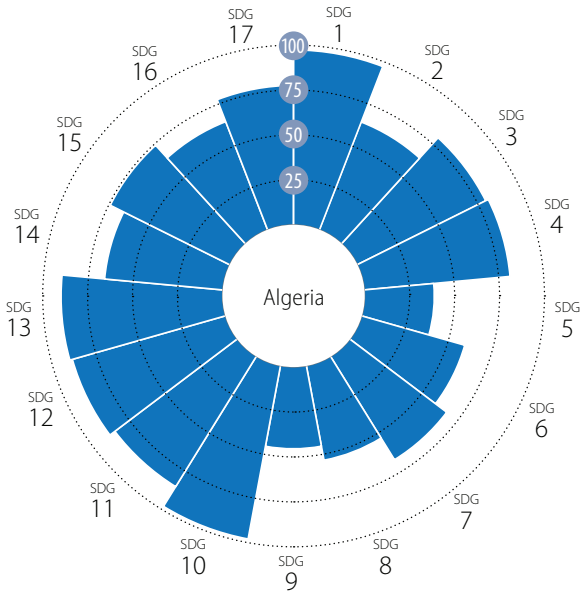
**Country Rank**

**70** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** – 1.5

**Missing data** 2%

## Average Performance by SDG



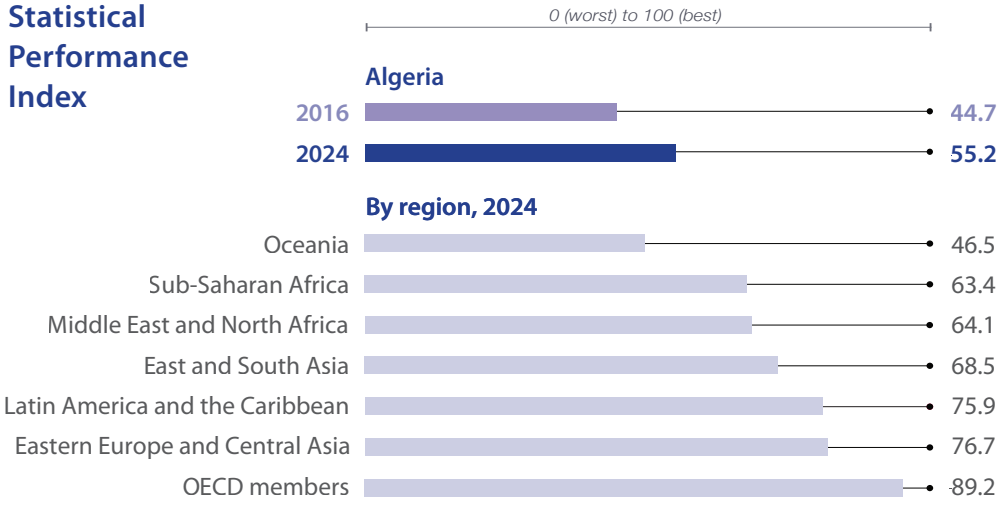

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# ALGERIA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 0.9 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 2.5 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 9.8 | 2019 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 2.7 | 2019 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 39.4 | 2019 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 23.8 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.2 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.5 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.0 | 2013 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 62.5 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 15.0 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 21.6 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 54.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 13.3 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 44.4 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 18.3 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 76.7 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 11.0 | 2019 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 98.8 | 2019 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 92 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 70 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.7 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 75.9 | 2025 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 98.4 | 2025 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 79.0 | 2025 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 93.8 | 2008 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 71.9 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 87.4 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 21.3 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 7.9 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 92.4 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 85.9 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 144.8 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 41.7 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 834.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 99.7 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 2.1 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 0.1 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 51.7 | 2024 | | |
| Victims 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 (%) | 35.3 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 11.8 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.49 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 89.8 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 77.4 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 109.6 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.1 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 26.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 24.4 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 27.6 | 2011 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.0 | 2011 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 13.2 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 15.7 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 80.3 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.9 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 7.5 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.1 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.5 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 14.8 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 8.8 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 4.3 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 3.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 74.5 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 47.8 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 19.6 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 21.9 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 12.9 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.01 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 43.5 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 78.9 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.84 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 4.5 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 1.4 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 19.0 | 2021 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 99.6 | 2019 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 34.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 2.5 | 2019 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 37.4 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.61 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.49 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.54 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 11.3 | 2024 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 55.2 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 72.4 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# ANDORRA

Western Europe

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**

NA

Regional Average = 72.0

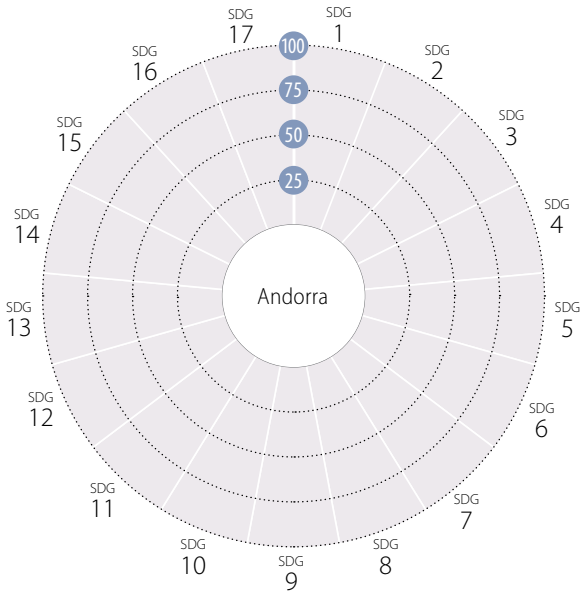
**Country Rank**

NA /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 41%

## Average Performance by SDG



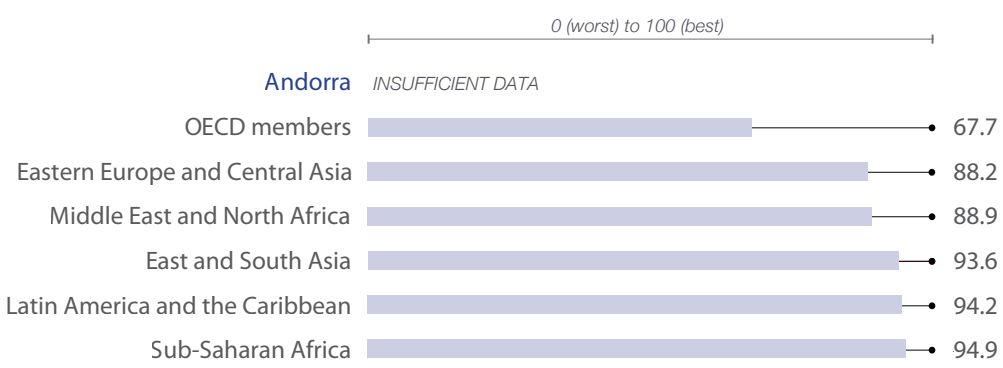

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# ANDORRA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | * | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 2.6 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 0.7 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 18.1 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 0.6 | 2008 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 10.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 1.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 2.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 4.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 25.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 2.5 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 84.3 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 0.5 | 2020 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 100.0 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 98 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 75 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| 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) | | 94.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 97.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | | 93.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 98.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 50.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 11.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 100.0 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 18.7 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 69.9 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| 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 (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 100.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 94.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 108.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * | 0.0 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 0.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 0.2 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 436.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 4.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 1.4 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 30.2 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 5.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.0 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 26.2 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.96 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 2.6 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 52.2 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * | 0.00 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 63.9 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 7.3 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| 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) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 62 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | | 0.4 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 49.9 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 59.1 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# ANGOLA

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

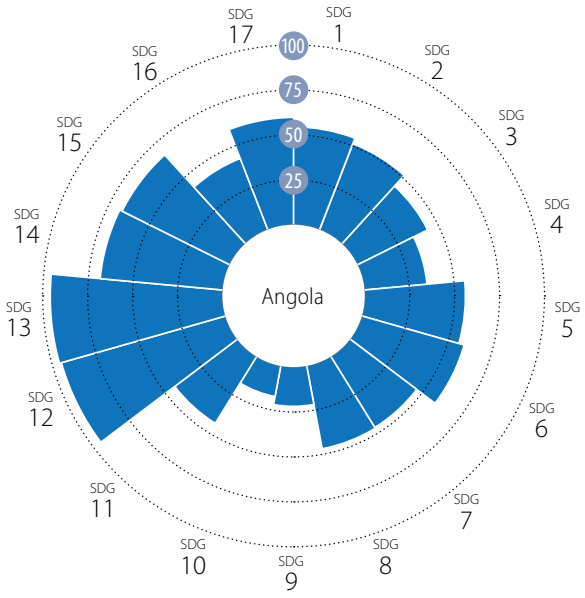
**Country Rank**

**156** /169

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 5.1

Missing data 0%

## Average Performance by SDG



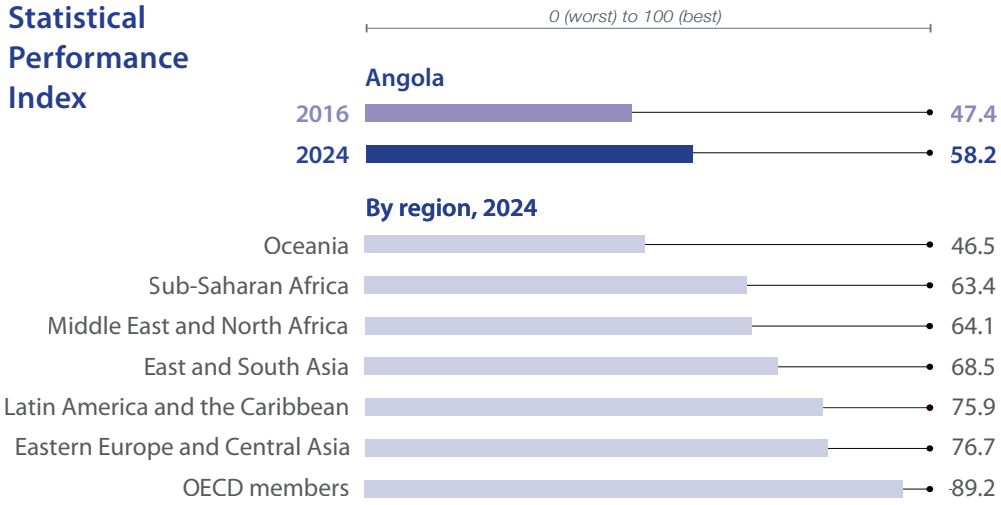

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# ANGOLA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 20.9 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 30.7 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 22.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 37.6 | 2015 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 4.9 | 2015 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 19.9 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 11.5 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.1 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.1 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.7 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.0 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 183.2 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 18.1 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 49.0 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 373.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 24.7 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 50.1 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 15.0 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 65.0 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 162.7 | 2014 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 49.6 | 2016 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 53 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 44 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 3.8 | 2017 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 51.5 | 2023 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 63.2 | 2023 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 42.1 | 2023 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 80.7 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 37.7 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 62.4 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 93.2 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 41.4 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 68.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 50.3 | 2022 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 1.9 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 4.3 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 127.9 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 51.1 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 50.2 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.4 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 7.9 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 46.7 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 4.1 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 29.3 | 2014 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 14.2 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.48 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 73.8 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 40.7 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 33.4 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.1 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.0 | 2016 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 0.1 | 2019 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| **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 (%) | 62.7 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 21.2 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 58.7 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 11.9 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.6 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 4.2 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 10.8 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 1.3 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 4.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 65.9 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 55.5 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 11.5 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 27.2 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 9.0 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.19 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 31.3 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 42.2 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.98 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 3.1 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 4.1 | 2016 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 48.5 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 37.7 | 2024 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 32.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 14.0 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 48.8 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.52 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.34 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.39 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 3.6 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 18.6 | 2024 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 58.2 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 65.9 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Latin America and the Caribbean

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**

NA

**Country Rank**

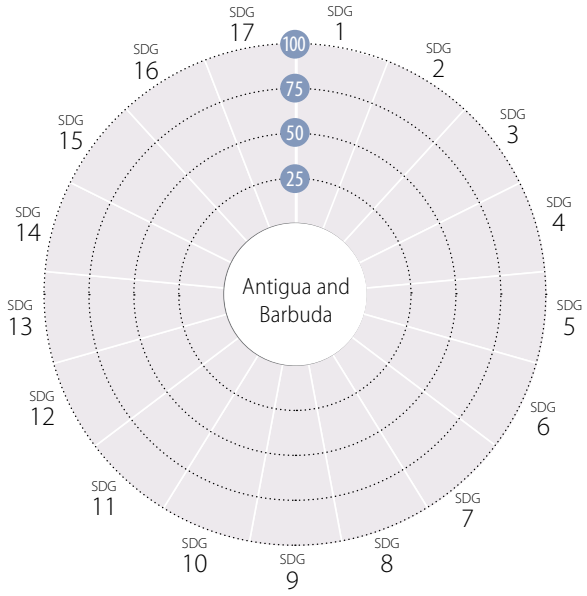
NA /169

Regional Average = 70.5

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 27%

## Average Performance by SDG



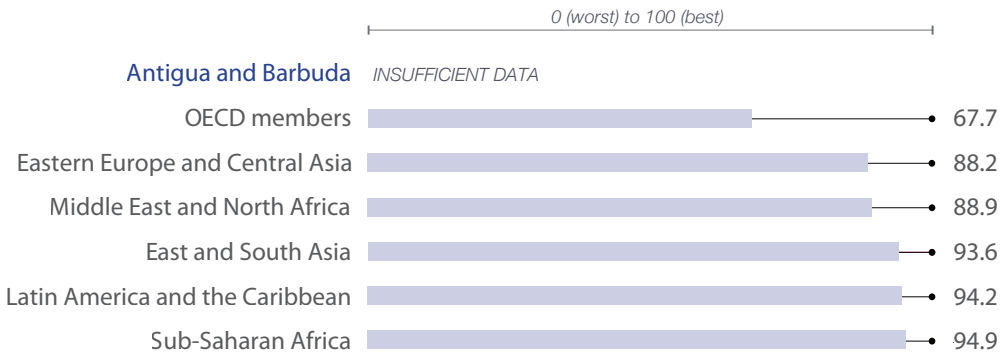

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

1

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | * | NA | NA | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | * | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | * | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 2.6 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 0.7 | 2023 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 33.3 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 2.1 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 2.7 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 0.0 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 34.6 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 5.2 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 9.1 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 1.1 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | NA | NA | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 12.1 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 17.8 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 7.5 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 77.9 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 32.7 | 2020 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 99.0 | 2024 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 97 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 81 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | | 94.1 | 2014 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 98.3 | 2023 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | | 106.0 | 2022 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 75.7 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 109.9 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 5.9 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 98.9 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 99.6 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 3.2 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 44.4 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 1.8 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 0.9 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 67.6 | 2024 | | |
| 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 (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | NA | NA | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.85 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 100.0 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 72.7 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 52.0 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 2.7 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * | 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | NA | NA | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 1,015.3 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | NA | NA | | |
| Palma ratio | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 9.8 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 98.7 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 15.4 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 1.0 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 13.3 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | NA | NA | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | NA | NA | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 0.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 7.1 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 30.0 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 79.5 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 20.7 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 0.0 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 0.0 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.85 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 24.0 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.84 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 12.8 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 38.2 | 2022 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | NA | NA | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * | 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.75 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.51 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.68 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 5.4 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * | 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | | 0.2 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 63.2 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 88.3 | 2026 | | |

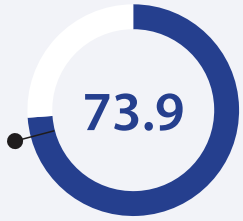
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# ARGENTINA

Latin America and the Caribbean

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

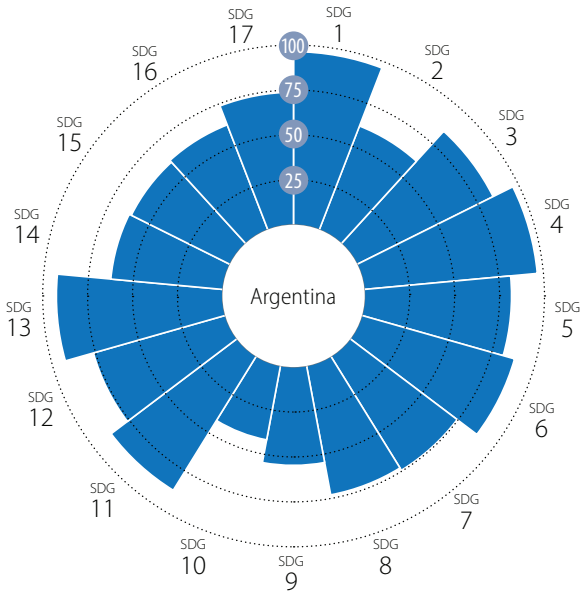
**Country Rank**

57 /169

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 3.2

Missing data 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



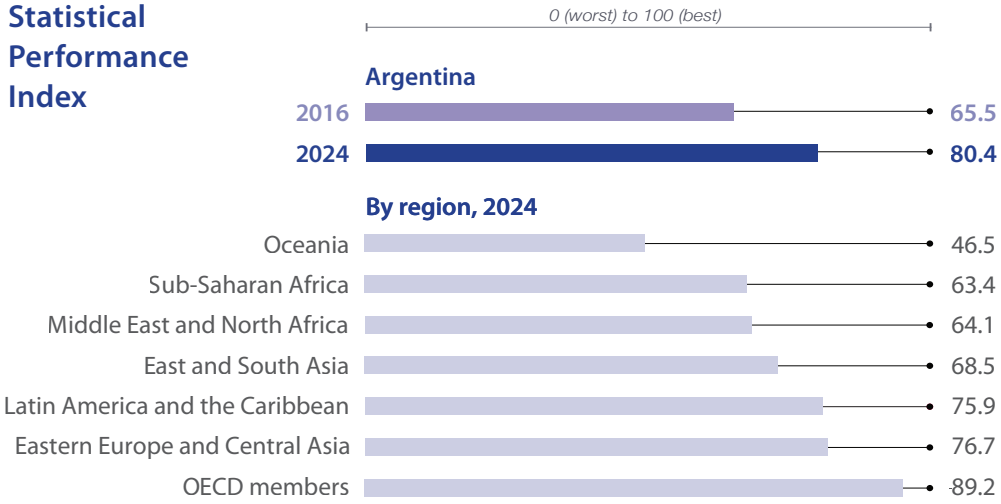

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



3

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# ARGENTINA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 2.0 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 3.1 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 3.4 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 8.7 | 2018 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 1.7 | 2018 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 35.4 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 3.8 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.7 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.1 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 33.2 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 5.1 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 9.5 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 44.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 13.4 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 48.7 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 8.8 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 77.7 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 25.8 | 2022 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.3 | 2023 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 75 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 80 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.4 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 94.0 | 2023 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 99.3 | 2023 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 95.0 | 2023 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.7 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 82.9 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 105.2 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 73.2 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 40.9 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 99.0 | 2016 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 94.8 | 2016 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 10.5 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 55.0 | 2019 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 316.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 99.9 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.2 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 10.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 64.9 | 2024 | | |
| 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 (%) | 81.7 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 6.8 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.63 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 92.8 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 89.7 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 83.2 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.8 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 22.4 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.6 | 2023 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 15.8 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 42.4 | 2024 | | |
| Palma ratio | 2.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 14.5 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 15.7 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 99.1 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 78.5 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.2 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 11.1 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.5 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.5 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 81.4 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 5.0 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.1 | 2017 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 3.8 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 1.1 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 43.6 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 88.0 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 61.0 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 47.7 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 7.0 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.04 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 31.9 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 40.3 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.86 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 2.8 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 3.9 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 34.8 | 2023 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 99.7 | 2020 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 36.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 2.0 | 2017 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) * | 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 52.4 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.69 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.44 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.53 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 11.2 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 16.9 | 2024 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 32 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 80.4 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 70.3 | 2026 | | |

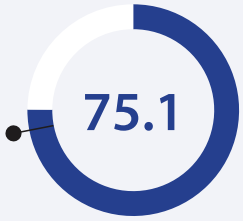
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# ARMENIA

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 72.0

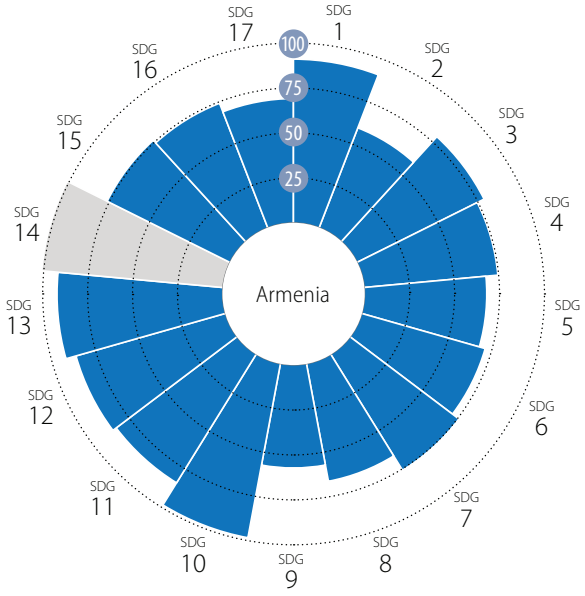
**Country Rank**

**47** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** **+12.5**

**Missing data** **6%**

## Average Performance by SDG



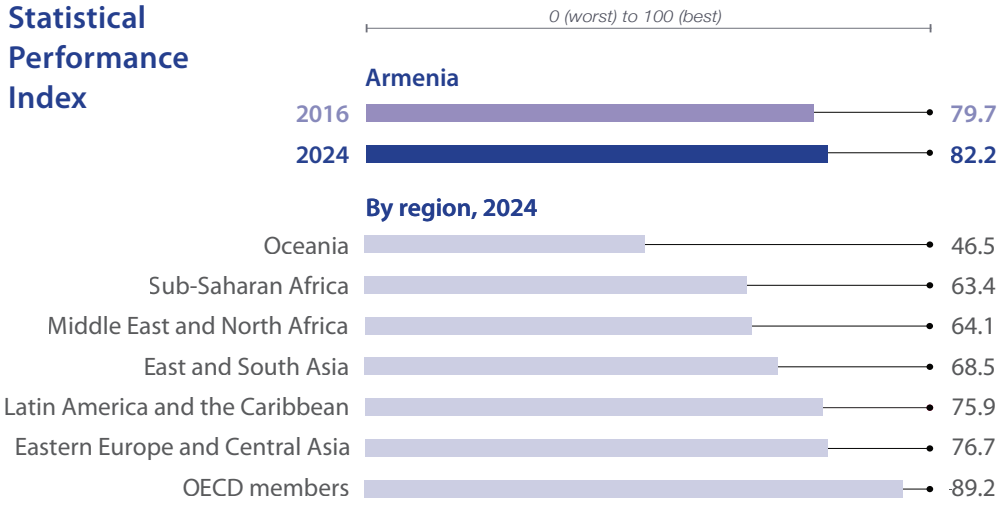

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**3**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# ARMENIA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 4.1 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 6.6 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 9.4 | 2016 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 4.4 | 2016 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 36.3 | 2016 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 24.5 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.0 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 4.7 | 2012 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 19.5 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 5.1 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 9.6 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 19.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 20.6 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 123.1 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 13.6 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 76.0 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 11.4 | 2022 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.8 | 2016 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 94 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 69 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.6 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 32.0 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 98.9 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 97.9 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.9 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 46.7 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 100.2 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 73.4 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 39.3 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 99.9 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 93.7 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 62.0 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 42.9 | 2021 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 1,413.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 98.8 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 10.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 84.9 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 8.9 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 71.4 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 13.3 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 99.9 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 81.3 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 103.0 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.6 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 18.8 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 40.0 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 27.2 | 2023 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.0 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 8.4 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 24.9 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 99.9 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 68.9 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.5 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 7.8 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 2.1 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 3.6 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 23.7 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 16.6 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 2.5 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 2.4 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.01 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 63.4 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 83.5 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.84 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 3.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 2.2 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 53.3 | 2023 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 98.7 | 2016 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 46.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 4.1 | 2015 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 67.0 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 3.9 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 24.1 | 2024 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 82.2 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 67.2 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# AUSTRALIA



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

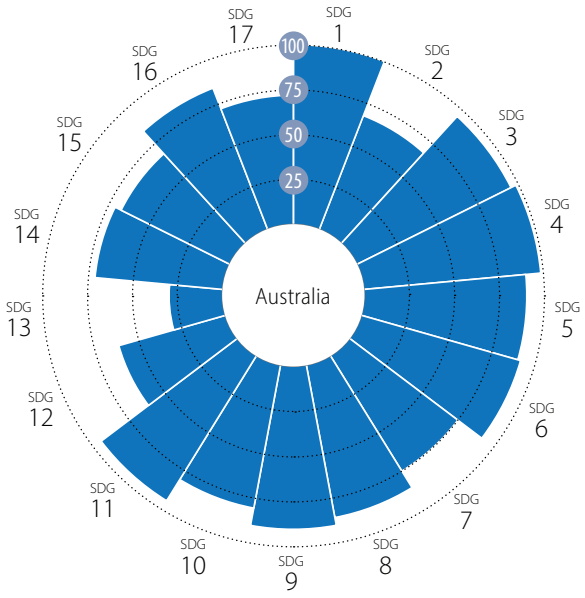
**Country Rank**

**29** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 3.3

**Missing data** 0%

## Average Performance by SDG



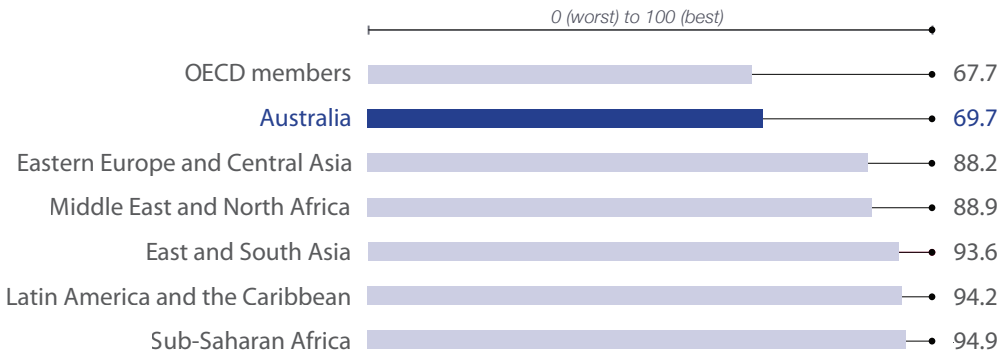

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**1**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.2 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.2 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | | 12.6 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 1.9 | 2007 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 0.2 | 2007 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 30.2 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 3.2 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.5 | 2024 | | |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | | 54.1 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 22.6 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 2.3 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 3.6 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 6.9 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 8.3 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 14.8 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 4.5 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 84.2 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 6.7 | 2022 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 98.5 | 2023 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 91 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 89 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.9 | 2025 | | |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 10.7 | 2022 | | |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | | 9.6 | 2022 | | |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | | 8.5 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 94.9 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 99.9 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | * | 98.7 | 2023 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | * | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 54.6 | 2020 | | |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 497.4 | 2022 | | |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | | 14.6 | 2022 | | |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | | 26.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 85.8 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 101.3 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 88.4 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 46.0 | 2026 | | |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | | 10.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 4.2 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 92.9 | 2021 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 3,051.3 | 2024 | | |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | * | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 95.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 1.4 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 13.5 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 72.1 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 1.6 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 98.0 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 4.0 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.72 | 2024 | | |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 7.8 | 2022 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 99.9 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 96.1 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 128.2 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 4.1 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 76.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 4.1 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 1.9 | 2021 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 410.4 | 2024 | | |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | | 8.4 | 2008 | | |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | | 32.8 | 2023 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 33.8 | 2020 | | |
| Palma ratio | | 1.3 | 2020 | | |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | | 22.6 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 5.8 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 99.0 | 2019 | | |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | | 13.8 | 2021 | | |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | | 89.3 | 2025 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 78.3 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 11.2 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 12.5 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 136.2 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 34.7 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 1.7 | 2025 | | |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 0.8 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 14.5 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 7.2 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 42.0 | 2025 | | |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | | 20.4 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 66.2 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 96.0 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 38.8 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 15.5 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 8.0 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.78 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 57.7 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 37.8 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.85 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 11.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 39.9 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 76.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 0.34 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 74.6 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.54 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.75 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.82 | 2024 | | |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | | 161.5 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 12.7 | 2023 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.18 | 2025 | | |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * | 0 | 2025 | | |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 59 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 89.0 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 59.8 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# AUSTRIA



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

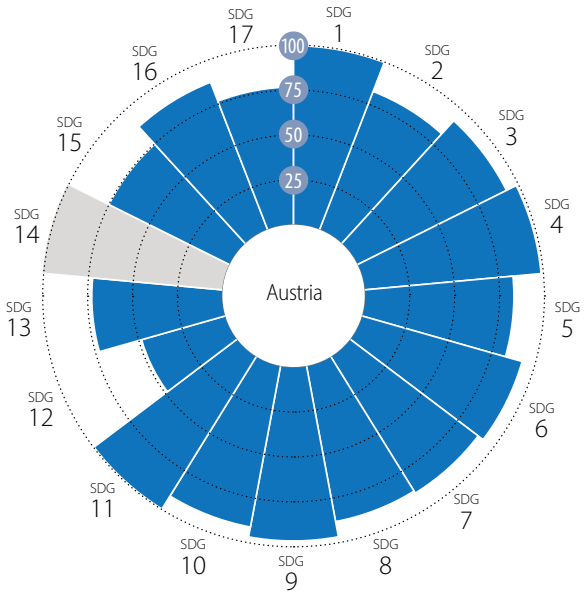
**Country Rank**

**6** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 1.9

**Missing data** 2%

## Average Performance by SDG



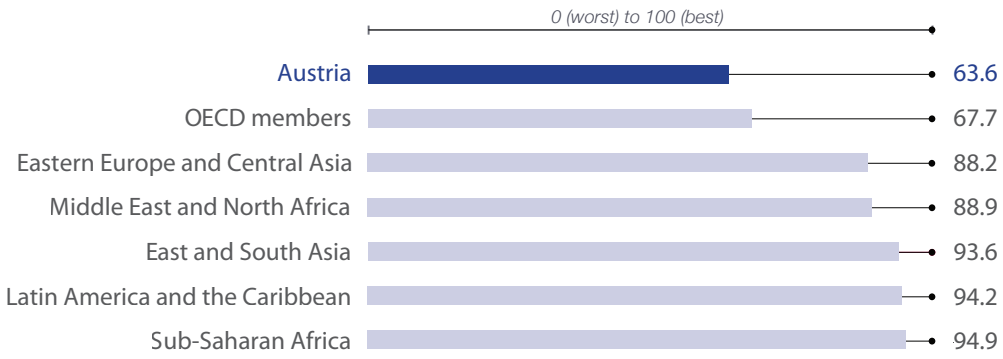

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.3 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.4 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | | 9.3 | 2023 | ● | → |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 2.6 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 0.7 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 15.4 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.4 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 7.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 4.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | | 73.1 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 14.4 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 6.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 2.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 3.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 4.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 9.9 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 36.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 4.6 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 82.3 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 3.9 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 98.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 85 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 84 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.8 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 2.3 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | | 23.7 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | | 20.6 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 97.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 98.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | * | 98.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | * | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 43.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 486.3 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | | 19.4 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | | 24.9 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 88.9 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 96.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 84.2 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 35.5 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | | 11.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 8.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 96.0 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 3,039.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 98.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 98.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 36.9 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 70.3 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims 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 (%) | | 99.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 5.7 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.82 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 9.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 100.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 91.9 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 132.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 61.3 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 3.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 3.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 1,404.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | | 13.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | | 29.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 31.2 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Palma ratio | | 1.0 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | | 12.3 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 8.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | | 12.4 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | | 98.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 99.7 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 4.7 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 12.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 13.9 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 43.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 50.0 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 18.7 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 0.8 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 6.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 8.6 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | | 85.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.07 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 68.1 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 71.4 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.95 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 27.3 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 1.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 19.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 69.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 0.08 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 79.4 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.67 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.62 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.80 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | | 99.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 13.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.33 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 52 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 60 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 89.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 74.5 | 2026 | ● | → |

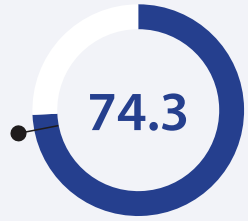
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# AZERBAIJAN

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 72.0

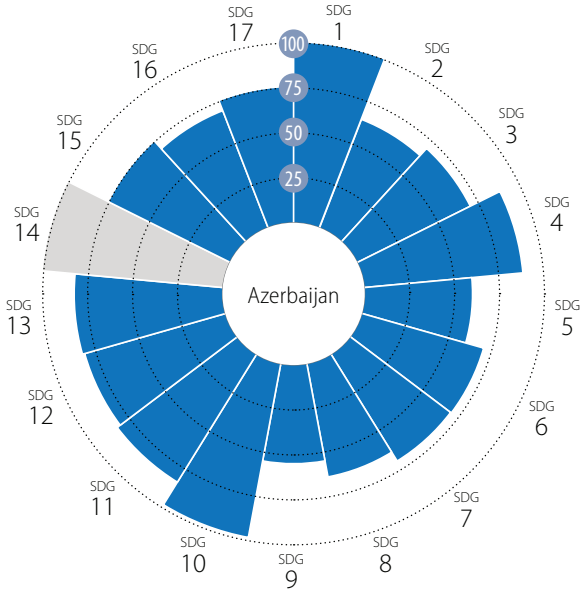
**Country Rank**

52 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 6.4

**Missing data** 6%

## Average Performance by SDG



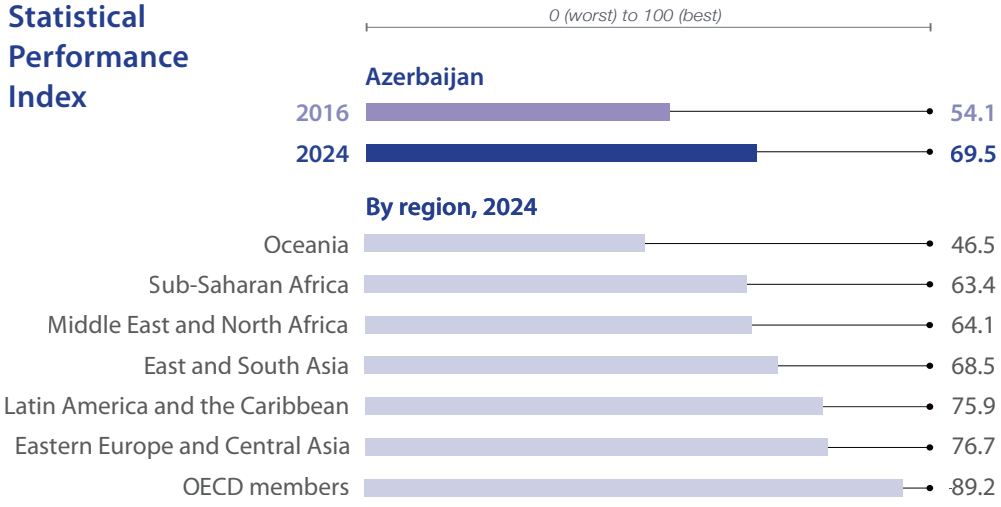

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



4

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# AZERBAIJAN



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 0.1 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 0.1 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 6.6 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 3.5 | 2023 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 57.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 26.6 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 3.4 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.5 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 17.9 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 12.4 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 17.9 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 64.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 17.4 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 86.3 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 17.2 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 74.7 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 37.3 | 2022 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.8 | 2023 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 51 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 67 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.0 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 83.5 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 80.3 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.9 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 36.0 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 98.4 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 92.0 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 20.8 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 97.7 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 99.0 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 57.5 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 25.9 | 2021 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 828.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 98.9 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.4 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 1.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 67.8 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 10.6 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 56.3 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 5.4 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 91.7 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 90.8 | 2025 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 89.4 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.7 | 2014 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 24.9 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 45.7 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 26.6 | 2005 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.0 | 2005 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 26.9 | 2008 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 16.5 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 99.8 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 76.5 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.1 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 8.7 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 4.0 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 5.0 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 31.7 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 10.3 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.1 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 3.9 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 1.5 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 11.5 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.00 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 57.4 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 39.9 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.95 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 4.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 2.0 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 20.7 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 30.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 5.1 | 2023 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 0.02 | 2023 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 24.0 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 5.1 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 39.8 | 2023 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 69.5 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 66.0 | 2026 | | |

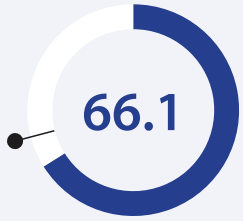
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# THE BAHAMAS

Latin America and the Caribbean

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

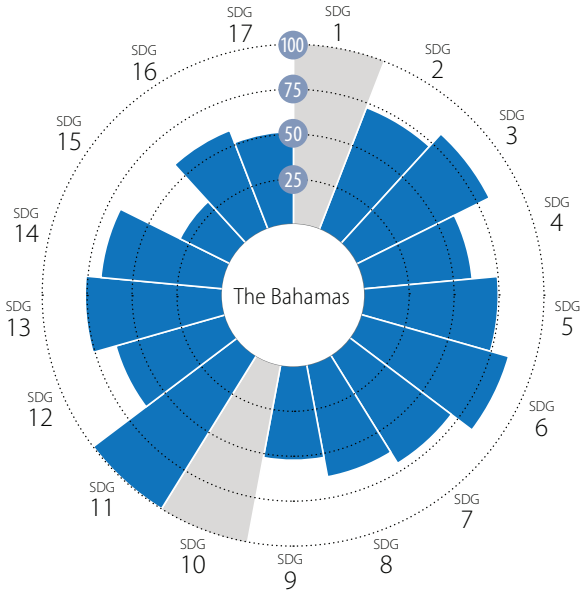
**Country Rank**

**103** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 18%

## Average Performance by SDG



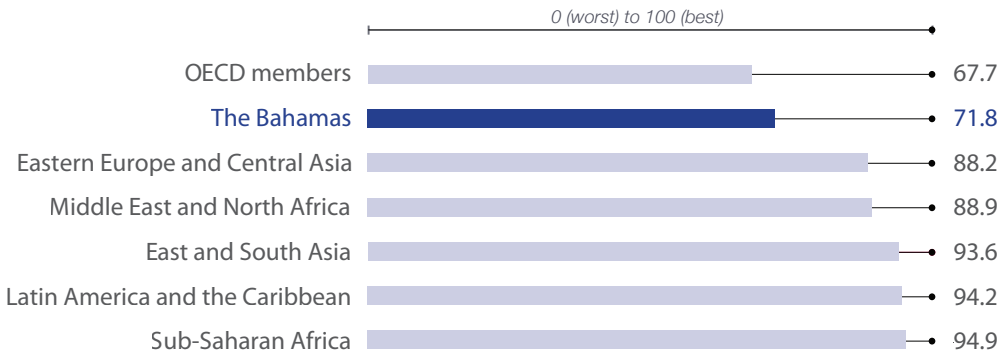

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# THE BAHAMAS

## Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | * | NA | NA | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | * | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | * | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 2.6 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 0.7 | 2023 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 47.3 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 7.6 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.4 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 5.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 76.0 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 9.0 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 12.4 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 18.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 20.4 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 6.6 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 16.2 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 74.9 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 28.4 | 2013 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 99.7 | 2024 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 86 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 80 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | | 47.2 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 84.1 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | | 95.3 | 2010 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 78.2 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 101.1 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 91.6 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 18.0 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 98.9 | 2019 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 93.7 | 2019 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | NA | NA | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 63.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 1,085.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 1.4 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 1.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 58.3 | 2024 | | |
| 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 (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 9.4 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.65 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 95.4 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 92.5 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 96.7 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * | 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | NA | NA | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 140.9 | 2017 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | NA | NA | | |
| Palma ratio | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 7.3 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | NA | NA | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 3.6 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 17.7 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 2.2 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 7.2 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 42.5 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 20.2 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 7.7 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 5.7 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 30.2 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 92.6 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 30.9 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 0.0 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 0.0 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 1.66 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 29.8 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.74 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 21.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 29.9 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 25.6 | 2022 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | NA | NA | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 64.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * | 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.60 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.42 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.53 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 5.9 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 100 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | | 4.5 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 51.3 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 80.4 | 2026 | | |

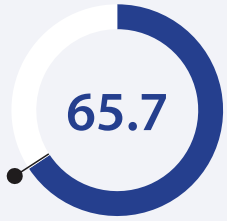
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# BAHRAIN



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 65.6

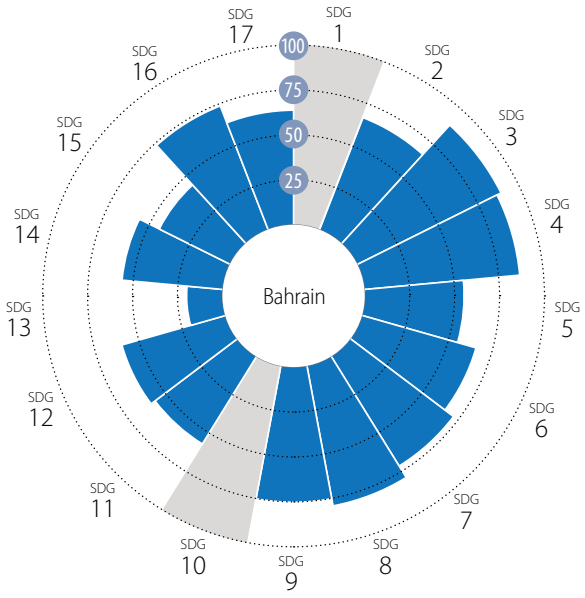
**Country Rank**

**105** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 18%

## Average Performance by SDG



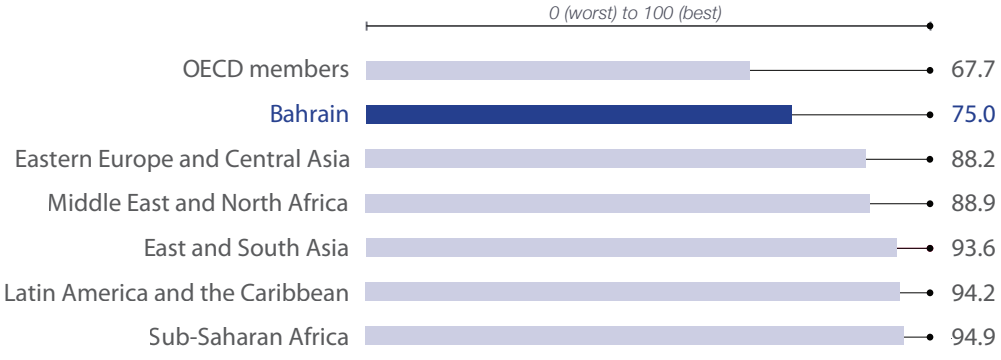

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**3**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# BAHRAIN



| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | * | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | * | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | * | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 2.6 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 0.7 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 36.1 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.4 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 0.4 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 16.8 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 4.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 8.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 12.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 14.8 | 2021 | ● | → |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 43.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 8.1 | 2021 | ● | → |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 81.6 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 7.2 | 2020 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 99.4 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 96 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 78 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.3 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 70.2 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 95.3 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | | 99.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 99.5 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 60.1 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 113.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 49.3 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 20.0 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 99.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 152.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 100.0 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 6,061.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 1.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 0.1 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 66.1 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 6.7 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 82.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 1.1 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 100.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 145.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 40.9 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 1.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 18.1 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 47.7 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 28.2 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 2.8 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 17.8 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 3.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 14.6 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 25.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 49.4 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 0.2 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 24.6 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 9.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | * | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 84.8 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 11.2 | 2019 | ● | → |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 17.7 | 2019 | ● | ↓ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.01 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.79 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 8.2 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 0.2 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 13.8 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 50.0 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * | 0.00 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 24.8 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 4.3 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| 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) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * | 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | | 6.9 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 52.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 64.2 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |

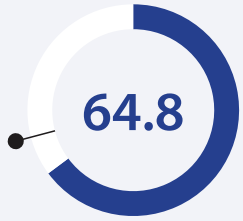
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# BANGLADESH



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

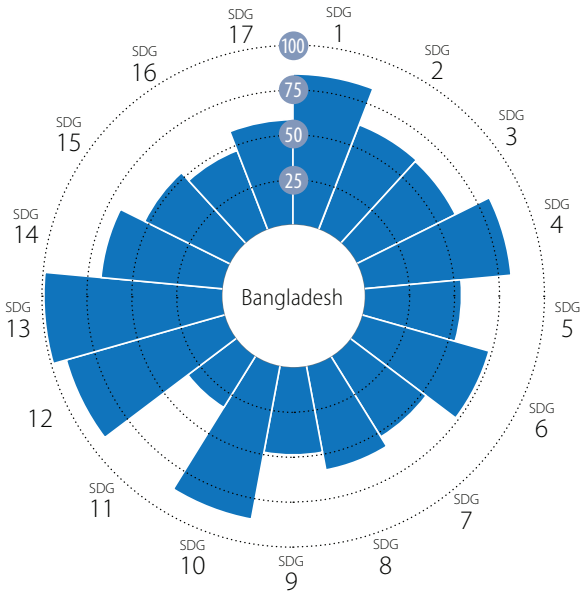
**Country Rank**

**110** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 6.0

**Missing data** 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



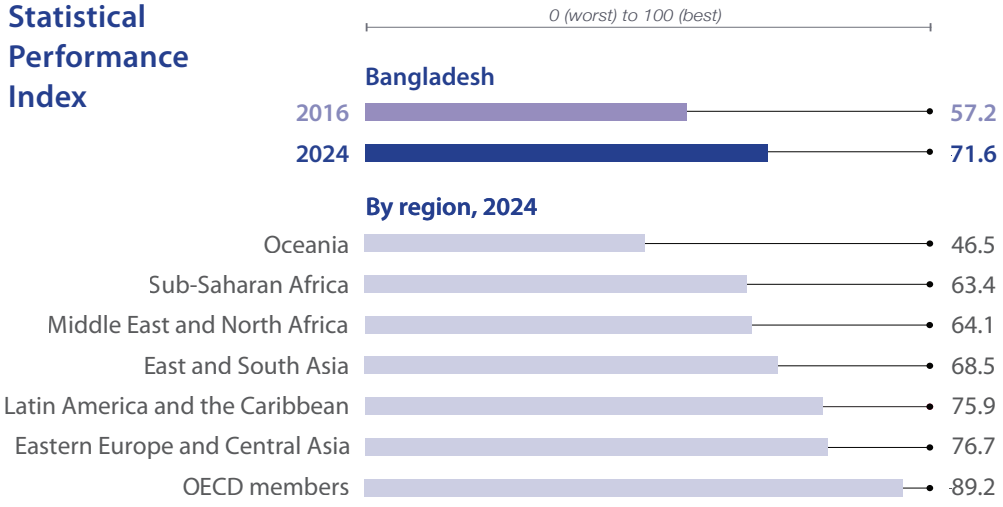

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**3**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# BANGLADESH



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 6.5 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 12.3 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 10.4 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 23.6 | 2022 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 10.7 | 2022 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 37.6 | 2022 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 5.3 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 5.2 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.9 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 115.1 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 17.9 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 30.5 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 221.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 18.1 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 151.1 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 18.6 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 75.2 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 71.2 | 2023 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 69.7 | 2023 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 96 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 54 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.3 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 88.4 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 94.1 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 73.8 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 93.5 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 75.1 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 84.9 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 48.1 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 20.9 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 98.8 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 67.6 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 5.7 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 19.4 | 2021 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 340.6 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 99.5 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 28.4 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.1 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 0.4 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 77.3 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 7.1 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 43.3 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 3.8 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.42 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 97.2 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 53.4 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 56.5 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 37.2 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 30.9 | 2022 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 51.5 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | 68.2 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 31.9 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 44.8 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.5 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 2.2 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 4.9 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.3 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 16.5 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 4.1 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.3 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 38.6 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 34.1 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 3.2 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 15.1 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 4.8 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.00 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 37.5 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.81 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 1.1 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 1.8 | 2023 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 75.6 | 2022 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 59.1 | 2025 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 24.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 9.2 | 2025 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 33.1 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.44 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.25 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.59 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 2.3 | 2024 | | |
| 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) | 9.5 | 2021 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 71.6 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 70.5 | 2026 | | |

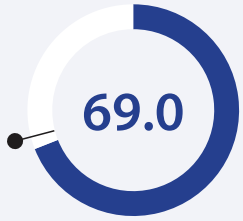
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# BARBADOS



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

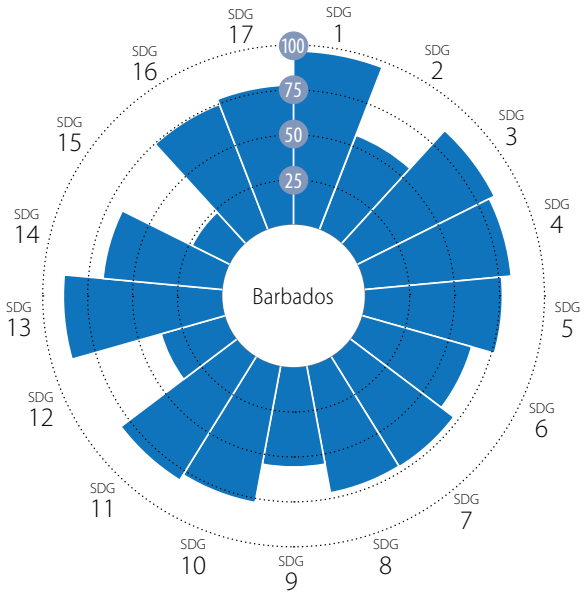
**Country Rank**

**85** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 18%

## Average Performance by SDG



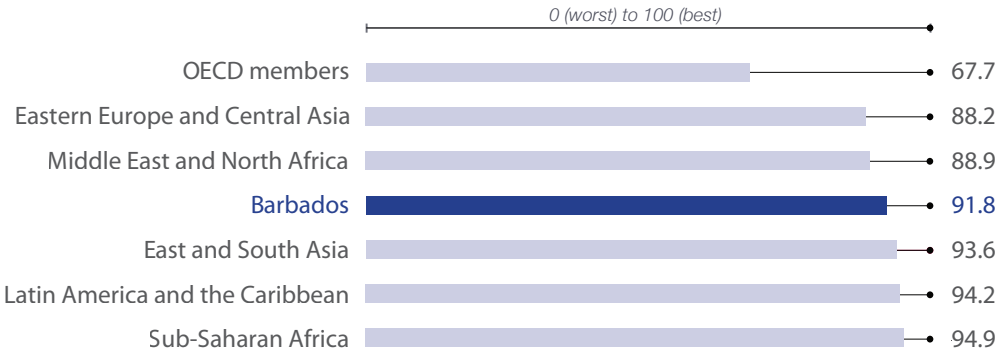

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# BARBADOS



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 1.6 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 2.7 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 4.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 7.7 | 2012 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 6.8 | 2012 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 38.0 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 2.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.2 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 34.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 6.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 9.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 1.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 14.0 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 46.8 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 10.0 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 76.5 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 47.9 | 2007 | ● | ● |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 88 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 82 | 2023 | ● | → |
| 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) | 78.2 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 82.4 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 97.3 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 100.0 | 2012 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 75.0 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 114.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 88.8 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 26.7 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 99.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 98.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 87.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 48.2 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 5.6 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 55.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| 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 (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 6.7 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.75 | 2024 | ● | → |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 98.2 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | 70.4 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 59.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 354.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 34.1 | 2016 | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | 1.4 | 2016 | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | * 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 8.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 47.8 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 4.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 14.7 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 3.6 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 4.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.3 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 2.9 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 78.3 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 39.3 | 2018 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 0.0 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 1.3 | 2019 | ● | ↑ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.51 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 1.8 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.78 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 7.4 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 57.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 98.7 | 2012 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 68.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 1.4 | 2012 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.71 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.41 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.64 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 5.8 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| 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) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | 2.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 61.7 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 90.7 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# BELARUS

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 72.0

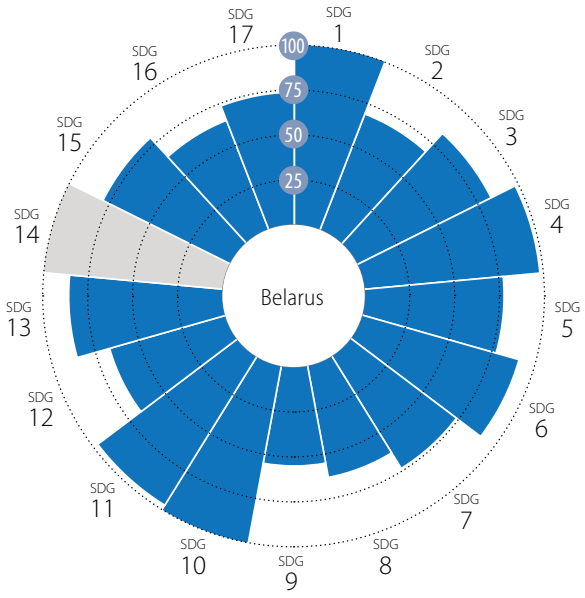
**Country Rank**

**35** /169

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 4.3

Missing data 2%

## Average Performance by SDG



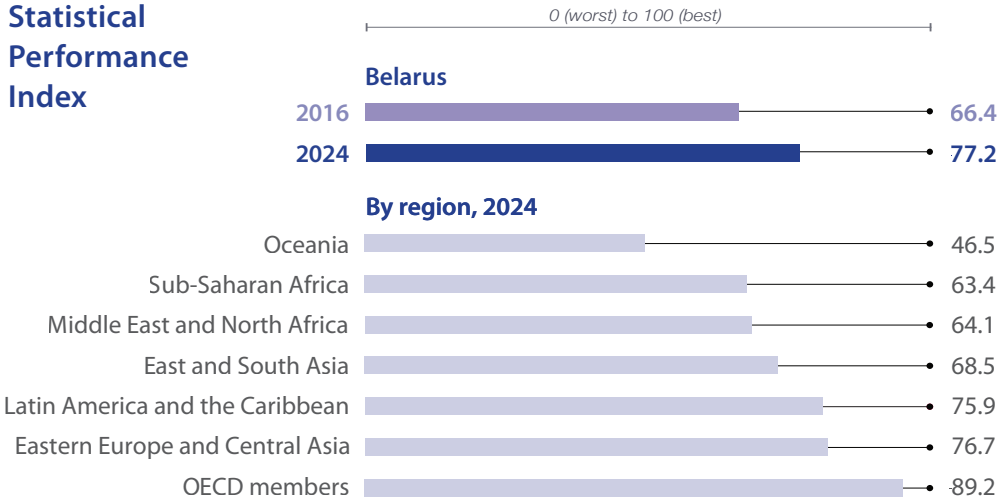

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**3**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# BELARUS



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 0.2 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 0.3 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 1.2 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 1.3 | 2023 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 69.6 | 2019 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 21.4 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 3.4 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.8 | 2024 | | |
| 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) | 1.1 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 2.3 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 17.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | NA | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 23.8 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 83.0 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 7.4 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 74.8 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 11.7 | 2018 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.9 | 2024 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 98 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 80 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.8 | 2021 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 97.6 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 95.5 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 100.8 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.9 | 2019 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 72.8 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 100.7 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 81.3 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 33.9 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 99.9 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 99.7 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 4.7 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 59.6 | 2021 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 486.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 99.7 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.2 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 8.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 74.5 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 11.3 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 81.2 | 2017 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 3.3 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.42 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 99.9 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 94.3 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 107.6 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.7 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 18.8 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 105.7 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 24.4 | 2020 | | |
| Palma ratio | 0.8 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 9.6 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 99.6 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 95.3 | 2021 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.2 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 8.4 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 13.6 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 3.7 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 78.0 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 9.8 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 1.7 | 2021 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 6.1 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 2.1 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.5 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.00 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 48.1 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 54.2 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 1.00 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 5.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 1.5 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 9.2 | 2018 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 31.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 4.1 | 2019 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 0.59 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 27.7 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.54 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.58 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.26 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 9.8 | 2024 | | |
| 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) | 29.1 | 2024 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 77.2 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 54.0 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# BELGIUM



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

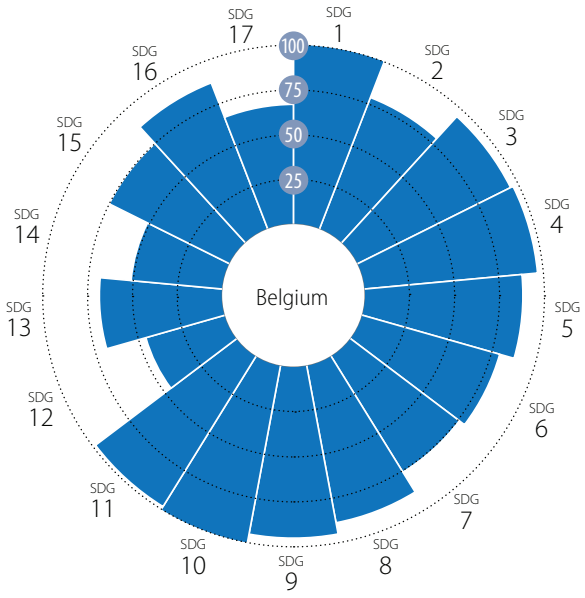
**Country Rank**

**18** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 1.7

**Missing data** 2%

## Average Performance by SDG



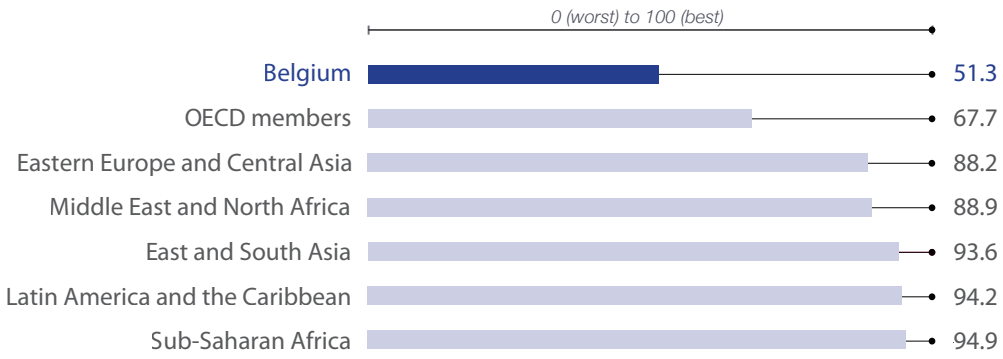

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# BELGIUM

## Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.1 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.1 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | | 6.3 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 1.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 0.8 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 20.0 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.4 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 8.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | | 74.6 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 40.9 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 3.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 2.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 3.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 2.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 9.2 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 28.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 4.6 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 82.4 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 4.3 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 96 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 86 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.9 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | | 26.0 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | | 12.8 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 98.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 98.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | * | 91.0 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | * | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 50.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 486.3 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | | 21.8 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | | 25.0 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 90.5 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 100.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 84.4 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 40.7 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | | 0.9 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 99.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 52.8 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 84.0 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 3,348.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 99.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 94.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 1.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 13.1 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 73.7 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 1.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 98.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 5.8 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.82 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 6.9 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 100.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | 95.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 98.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 4.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 67.5 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 3.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 3.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 1,184.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | 14.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | 28.7 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 26.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Palma ratio | 0.9 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | 5.4 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 0.0 | 2003 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 8.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | 15.5 | 2022 | ● | ↗ |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | 96.7 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 94.3 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 7.7 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 11.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 15.7 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 40.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 64.7 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 30.8 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 7.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 9.8 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | 83.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 96.9 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 37.3 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 40.3 | 2019 | ● | → |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 34.3 | 2019 | ● | ↓ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.23 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 76.5 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 86.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.96 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 41.0 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 1.1 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 25.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 69.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 0.72 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 81.2 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.71 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.68 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.86 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | 102.3 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 14.2 | 2023 | ● | → |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.37 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 62 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | 53 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | 39.1 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 87.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 62.6 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |

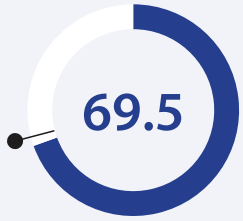
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# BELIZE

Latin America and the Caribbean

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

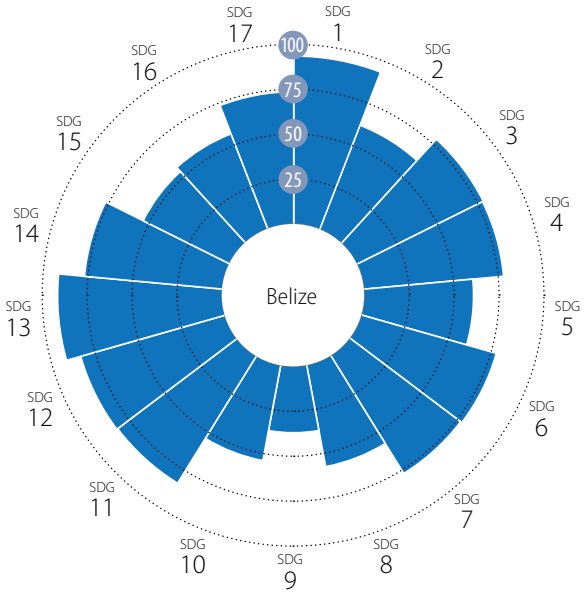
**Country Rank**

**83** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 8.5

**Missing data** 4%

## Average Performance by SDG



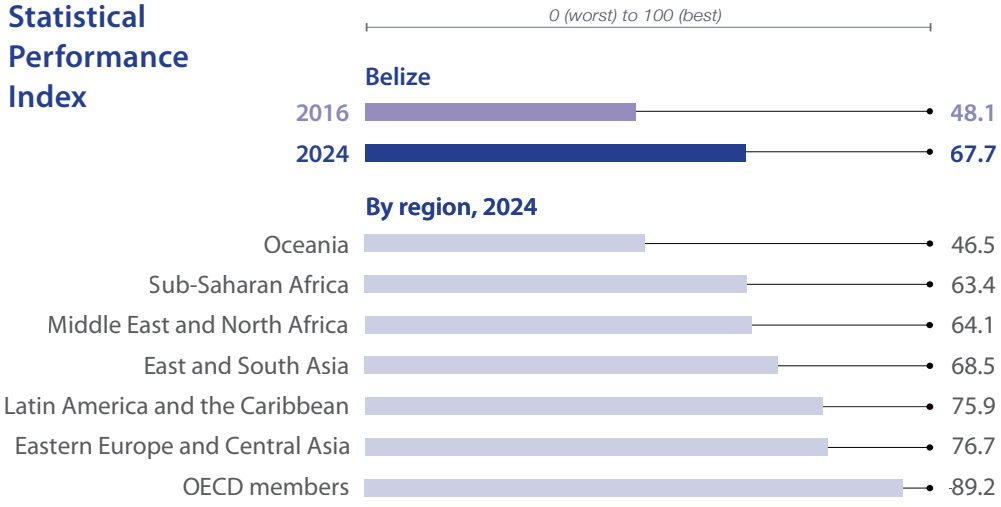

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# BELIZE



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 2.3 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 5.1 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 7.0 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 15.0 | 2015 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 1.8 | 2015 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 57.8 | 2015 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 42.3 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 3.9 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.3 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 1.4 | 2016 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 66.8 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 9.2 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 12.7 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 34.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 15.4 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 38.8 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 17.5 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 73.9 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 52.1 | 2022 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 94.9 | 2024 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 84 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 70 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.7 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 76.5 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 89.3 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 79.1 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 96.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 72.1 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 99.8 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 64.9 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 12.5 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 94.8 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 84.3 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 0.1 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 31.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 796.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 99.6 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 82.9 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.7 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 28.7 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 58.4 | 2024 | | |
| 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 (%) | 68.0 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 9.0 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.50 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 89.5 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 80.0 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 43.6 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 4.8 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 39.9 | 2018 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.8 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 15.7 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 11.7 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 96.4 | 2022 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 61.8 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.8 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 7.1 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.2 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 3.9 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 36.7 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 12.3 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 1.0 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 1.9 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 2.8 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.2 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 34.3 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 86.7 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 0.4 | 2011 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 5.8 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.09 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 44.8 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 15.4 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.86 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 4.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 28.1 | 2022 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 34.7 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 95.7 | 2016 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 36.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 3.3 | 2013 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 61.7 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.50 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.41 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.52 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 7.3 | 2024 | | |
| 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) | 23.8 | 2017 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | 0.3 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 67.7 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 83.0 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# BENIN

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

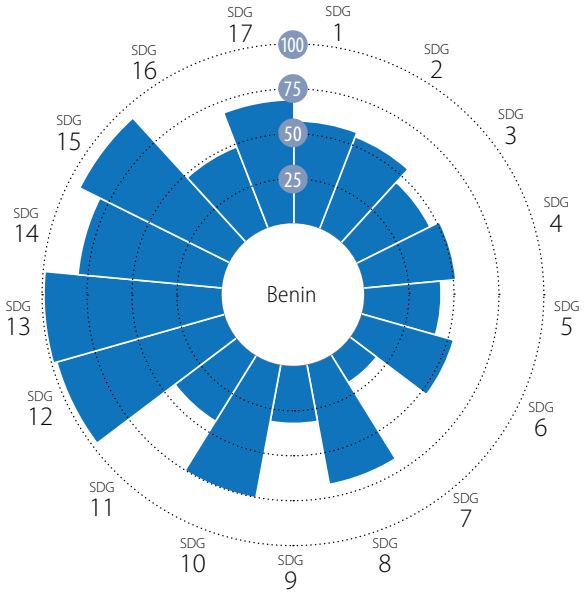
**Country Rank**

129 /169

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* +11.1

Missing data 4%

## Average Performance by SDG



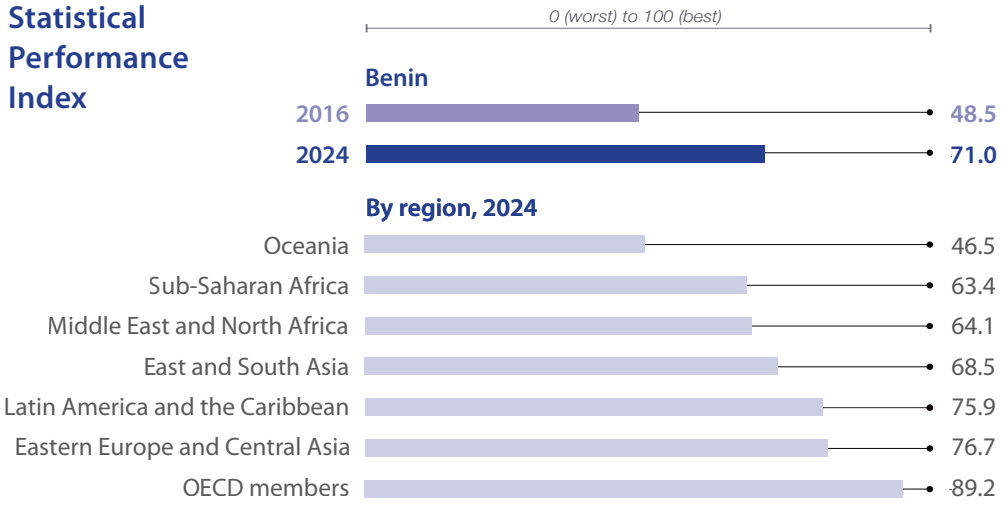

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



3

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# BENIN



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 16.9 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 31.4 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 14.3 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 34.1 | 2021 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 8.3 | 2021 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 22.0 | 2021 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 11.2 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.1 | 2022 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.1 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.4 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 518.2 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 27.2 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 74.8 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 40.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 20.8 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 80.4 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 24.8 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 61.1 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 77.2 | 2020 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 80.8 | 2022 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 44 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 38 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.4 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 76.5 | 2018 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 90.4 | 2022 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 27.9 | 2022 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 71.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 39.2 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 44.7 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 96.9 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 26.6 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 69.6 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 22.2 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 1.0 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 302.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 57.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 6.0 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 6.0 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 9.4 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 53.6 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 3.0 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 51.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 1.6 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.59 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 77.9 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 34.0 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 57.3 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 20.9 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 34.4 | 2021 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.4 | 2021 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 64.0 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 33.1 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 45.5 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 39.3 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.3 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 1.1 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 11.4 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 2.3 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | * 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 100.0 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 14.8 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 0.5 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 0.0 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.00 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 100.0 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 100.0 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.98 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 1.6 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 59.9 | 2021 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 92.6 | 2022 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 45.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 19.9 | 2022 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 47.4 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.50 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.38 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.44 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 3.7 | 2023 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 71.0 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 63.0 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# BHUTAN



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

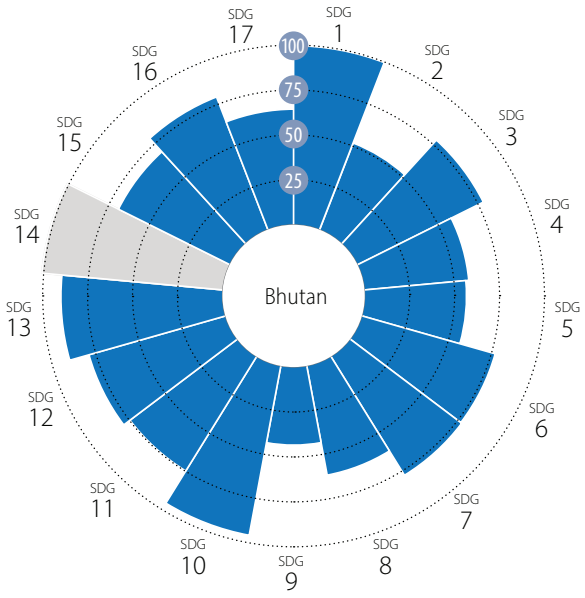
**Country Rank**

**73** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 5.7

**Missing data** 10%

## Average Performance by SDG



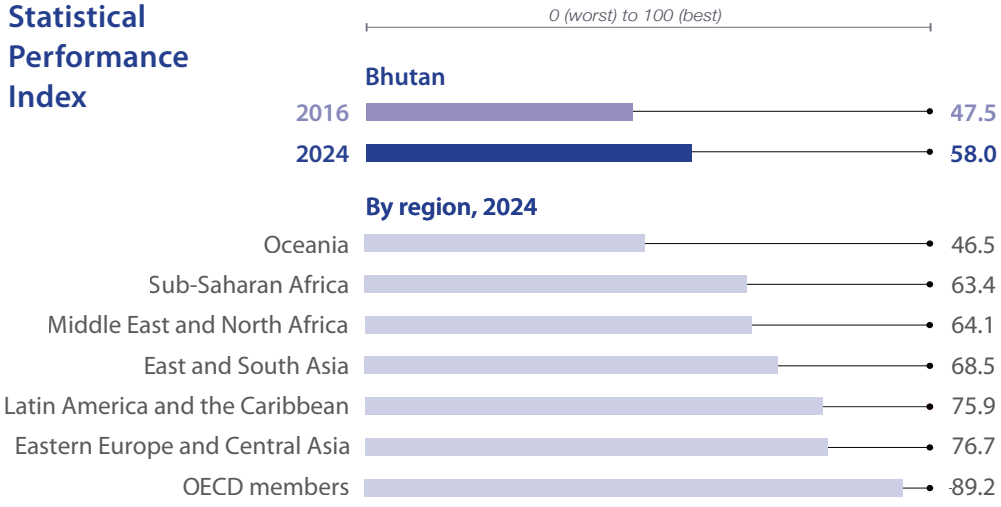

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**3**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# BHUTAN



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 0.2 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 0.5 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 17.9 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 5.1 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 15.5 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 12.2 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 3.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.5 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 46.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 7.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 17.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 191.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 15.9 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 76.2 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 12.2 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 73.5 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 6.1 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 98.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 97 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 69 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.1 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 42.1 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 89.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 56.6 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 97.7 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 81.2 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 82.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 79.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 4.3 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 99.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 86.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 1.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 14.4 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 454.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 91.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 11.7 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 65.1 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| 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 (%) | 33.7 | 2014 | ● | ● |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 3.1 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 88.5 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Population using the internet (%) | 91.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 97.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.2 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.3 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.1 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 8.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 28.5 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | 1.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 44.7 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 28.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 99.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.2 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 6.1 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 25.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 14.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 30.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.5 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 2.1 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 3.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.06 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 46.9 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 34.9 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.90 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 6.5 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 2.5 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 14.2 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 99.9 | 2010 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 71.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 3.5 | 2010 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 33.5 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 8.8 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 20.0 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 58.0 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 59.0 | 2026 | ● | → |

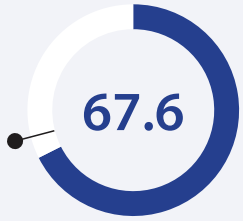
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# BOLIVIA



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

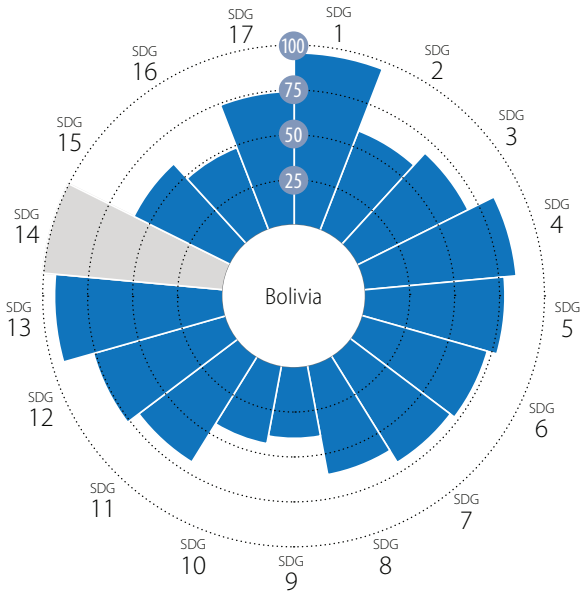
**Country Rank**

**99** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 2.0

**Missing data** 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



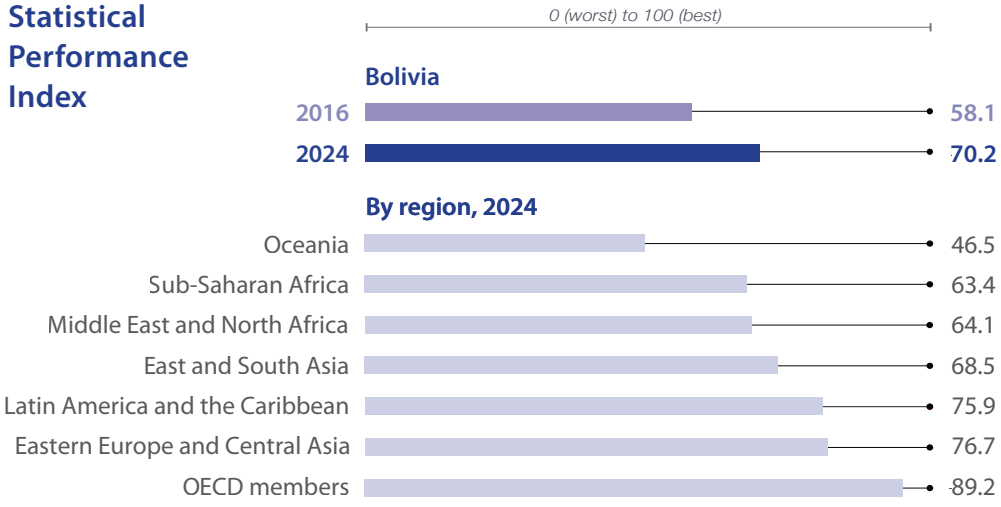

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**1**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# BOLIVIA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 1.5 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 3.6 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 21.8 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 16.1 | 2016 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 2.0 | 2016 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 74.2 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 28.7 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 2.0 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.9 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.0 | 2019 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 146.4 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 7.3 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 15.7 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 114.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 19.9 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 53.6 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 17.6 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 68.9 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 71.0 | 2015 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 97.5 | 2024 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 59 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 67 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.8 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 79.7 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 90.7 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 88.5 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 62.0 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 87.2 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 86.3 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 50.8 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 93.4 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 71.6 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 0.2 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 14.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 210.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 99.8 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 90.6 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 2.1 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 12.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 56.5 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 7.2 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 56.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 2.7 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.49 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 87.9 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 79.7 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 90.7 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.1 | 2021 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 1.1 | 2022 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 42.1 | 2023 | | |
| Palma ratio | 2.1 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 46.6 | 2014 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | 28.6 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 85.1 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.7 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 7.1 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 17.9 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 44.6 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 3.4 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 2.3 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 2.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.00 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 32.5 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 41.8 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.87 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 3.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 3.7 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 60.7 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 95.6 | 2023 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 28.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 13.6 | 2019 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 54.3 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.44 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.37 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.39 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 12.2 | 2024 | | |
| 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) | 23.3 | 2007 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 70.2 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 64.2 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 72.0

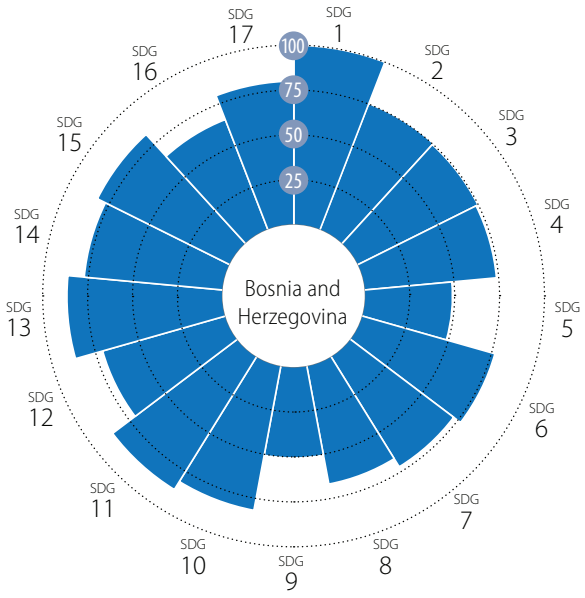
**Country Rank**

**54** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 3.7

**Missing data** 6%

## Average Performance by SDG



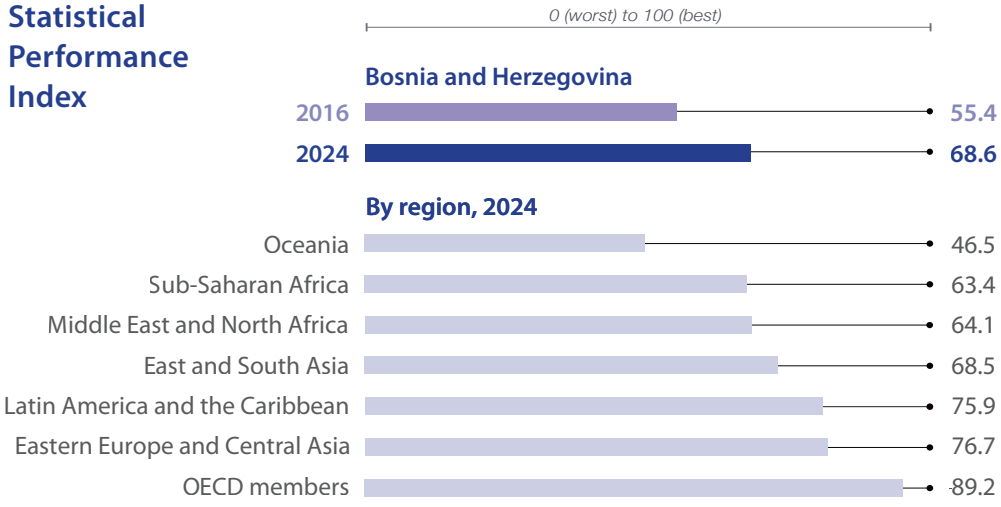

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

## Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 0.3 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 0.5 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 8.9 | 2012 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 2.3 | 2012 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 21.2 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 5.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.4 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 6.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 4.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 6.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 21.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 17.2 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 195.0 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 13.7 | 2021 | ● | ↗ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 78.2 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 8.5 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 69 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 64 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.4 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 37.5 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 97.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 93.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.7 | 2013 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 42.9 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 88.5 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 65.4 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 19.1 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 96.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 95.4 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 2.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 2.9 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 800.5 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 39.5 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 37.3 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 80.2 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 10.1 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 77.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 11.5 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.65 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 100.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | 86.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 69.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.6 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 18.8 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 18.4 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 33.0 | 2011 | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | 1.3 | 2011 | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 4.0 | 2014 | ● | ● |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 16.9 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 98.7 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 66.5 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 8.6 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 17.4 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 3.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 45.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 14.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.9 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 6.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 1.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.2 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 55.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 0.0 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 1.2 | 2019 | ● | → |
| 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 (%) | 58.7 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 99.9 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.83 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 3.5 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 1.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 33.5 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 99.5 | 2006 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 34.0 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 0.14 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 54.3 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.59 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.46 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.60 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 9.2 | 2023 | ● | → |
| 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) | 37.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 68.6 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 69.0 | 2026 | ● | → |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# BOTSWANA

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

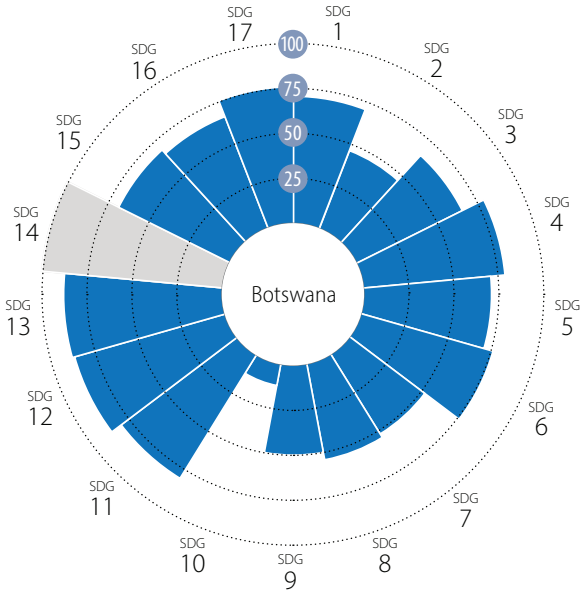
**Country Rank**

112 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 3.1

**Missing data** 4%

## Average Performance by SDG



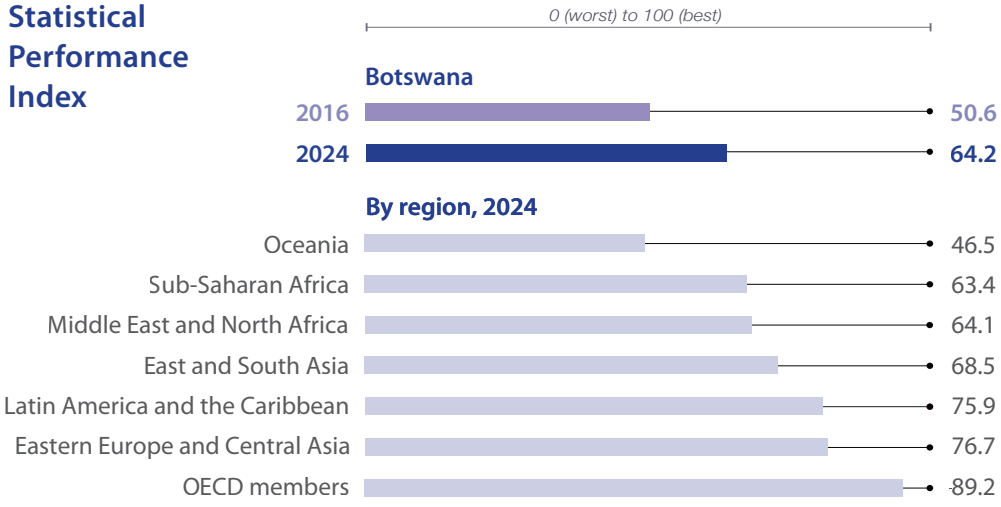

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# BOTSWANA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 13.2 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 20.6 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 24.0 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 28.9 | 2007 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 7.3 | 2007 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 18.3 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 0.5 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 1.7 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.3 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 155.1 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 17.6 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 33.3 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 143.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 1.8 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 19.0 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 35.4 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 16.5 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 69.4 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 48.1 | 2019 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.8 | 2021 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 95 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 60 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 3.5 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 55.9 | 2022 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 99.5 | 2022 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 91.4 | 2022 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 94.0 | 2003 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 86.5 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 99.1 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 86.1 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 9.0 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 91.8 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 72.1 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 36.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 619.9 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 76.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 66.4 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 2.2 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 0.1 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 59.3 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 1.8 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 61.4 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 24.8 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.59 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 82.6 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 57.5 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 135.1 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 3.1 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 31.7 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.6 | 2013 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 54.9 | 2015 | | |
| Palma ratio | 4.1 | 2015 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 39.6 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 14.2 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 94.4 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.3 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 8.7 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.1 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 2.9 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 26.3 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 13.9 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.3 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 3.0 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 3.6 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.3 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.48 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 51.2 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 52.3 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.98 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 12.9 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 13.0 | 2023 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 22.5 | 2021 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 100.0 | 2021 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 58.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 62.9 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.52 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.43 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.69 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 12.8 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 28.2 | 2024 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 53 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 64.2 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 75.6 | 2026 | | |

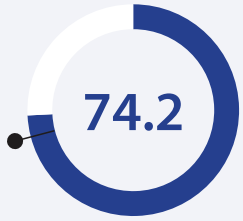
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# BRAZIL

Latin America and the Caribbean

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

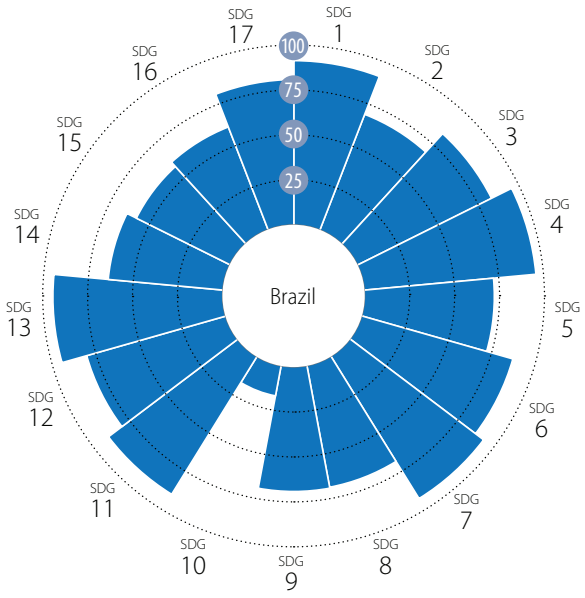
**Country Rank**

53 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 4.3

**Missing data** 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



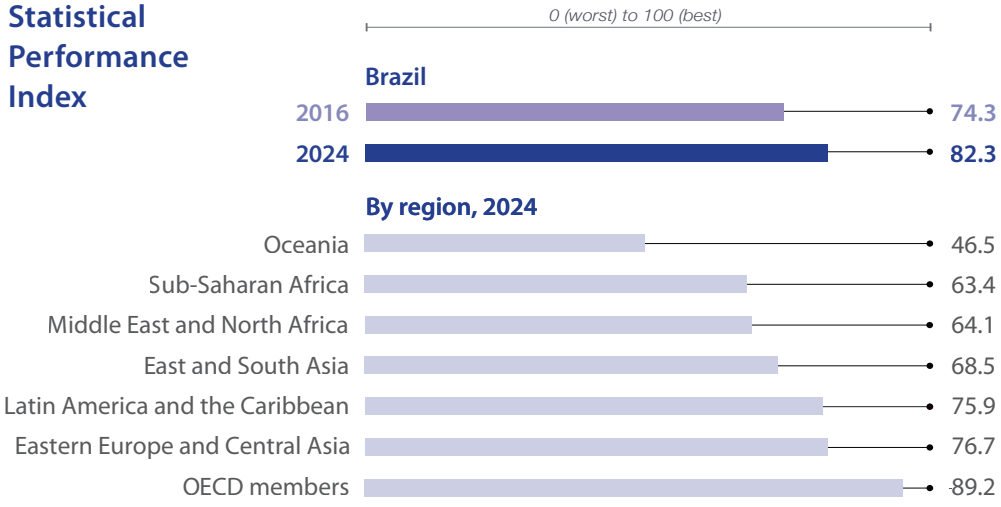

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



3

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 3.9 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 6.0 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 8.0 | 2019 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 3.4 | 2019 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 63.3 | 2019 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 28.1 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 5.3 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.9 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.5 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 66.9 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 7.1 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 14.2 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 49.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 14.5 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 39.1 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 15.7 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 76.2 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 40.2 | 2022 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 98.4 | 2024 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 91 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 84 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.6 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 93.1 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 97.8 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 89.8 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 105.5 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 72.8 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 17.2 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 92.4 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 1.4 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 52.0 | 2019 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 453.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 99.8 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 96.5 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 45.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 61.9 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 5.0 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 86.4 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 5.4 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.48 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 97.0 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 84.5 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 98.9 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 3.2 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 49.8 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 1.2 | 2023 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 37.2 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 51.6 | 2023 | | |
| Palma ratio | 3.5 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 14.9 | 2016 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 13.9 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 84.0 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.1 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 11.0 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.3 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.4 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 57.9 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 4.8 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 2.3 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 1.0 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 72.4 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 59.4 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 14.1 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 16.2 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 33.7 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.03 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 46.1 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 30.7 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.78 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 1.8 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 18.7 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 24.2 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 96.4 | 2015 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 35.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 2.1 | 2022 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 0.04 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 66.4 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.65 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.24 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.64 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 9.9 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 26.4 | 2024 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 38 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 82.3 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 81.6 | 2026 | | |

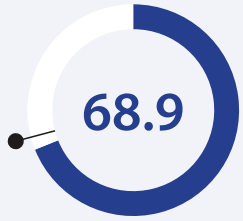
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# BRUNEI DARUSSALAM



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

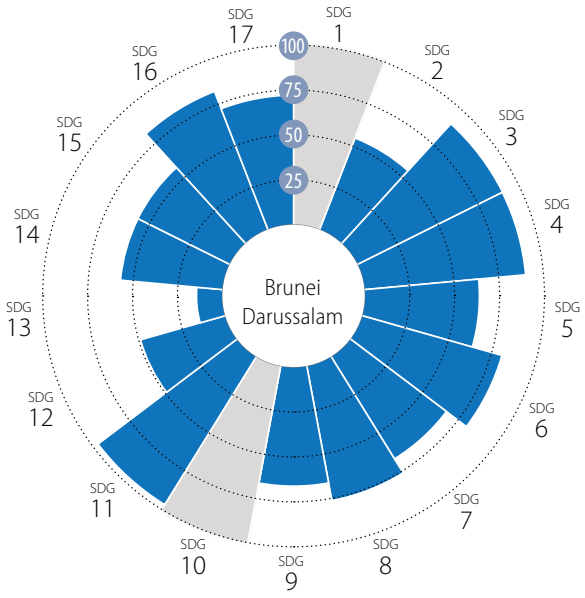
**Country Rank**

**87** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 20%

## Average Performance by SDG



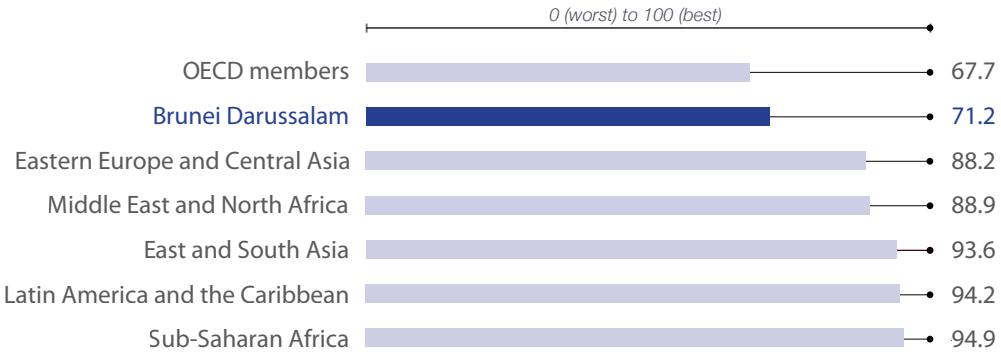

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# BRUNEI DARUSSALAM



| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | * | NA | NA | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | * | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | * | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 19.6 | 2009 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 2.9 | 2009 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 31.7 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.4 | 2013 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.1 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 3.5 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 36.4 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 5.7 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 9.9 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 65.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | NA | NA | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 14.9 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 14.8 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 3.6 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 75.7 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 8.8 | 2022 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 99.6 | 2023 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 99 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 84 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | | 77.3 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 96.4 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | | 105.0 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 99.4 | 2011 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | NA | NA | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 99.8 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 74.8 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 11.4 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 3.5 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 68.1 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 5,087.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 2.2 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 69.8 | 2024 | | |
| 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 (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 5.4 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 99.6 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 96.3 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 119.1 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 2.5 | 2018 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 46.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 2.4 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 0.3 | 2018 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 6.6 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | NA | NA | | |
| Palma ratio | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 12.5 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | NA | NA | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 1.8 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 19.9 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 15.8 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 8,906.1 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 73.3 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 26.2 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 9.3 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 61.6 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 5.4 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 81.9 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 22.9 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 14.2 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.04 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 41.7 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 50.0 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.83 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 29.7 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 0.5 | 2013 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 7.1 | 2016 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 99.9 | 2020 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 63.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * | 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 52.6 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 6.5 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * | 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 61.4 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 69.9 | 2026 | | |

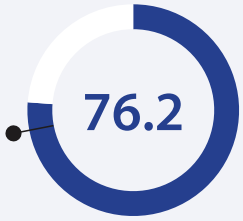
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# BULGARIA

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 72.0

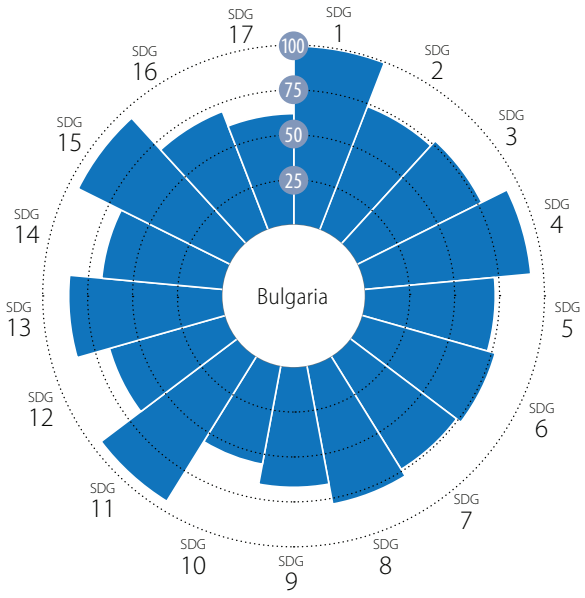
**Country Rank**

**41** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 4.4

**Missing data** 3%

## Average Performance by SDG



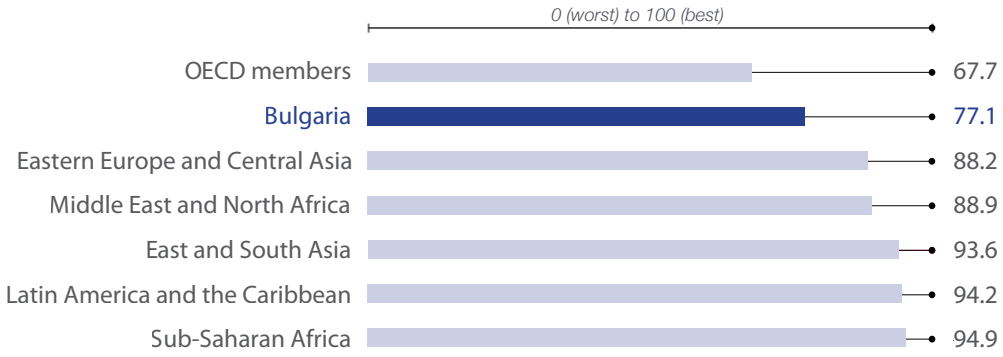

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# BULGARIA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.5 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.8 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 7.0 | 2014 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 5.9 | 2014 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 20.6 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.4 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 5.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 4.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 5.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 2.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 5.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 12.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 25.6 | 2021 | ● | ↓ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 159.2 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 8.4 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 76.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 36.8 | 2022 | ● | ↗ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 94.2 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 94 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 73 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 5.7 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 94.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 94.1 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | | 94.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 97.9 | 2011 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 73.2 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 101.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 80.8 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 25.0 | 2026 | ● | → |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 99.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 86.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 38.8 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 54.6 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 1,626.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 19.8 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 86.7 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 8.5 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 84.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 3.2 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.67 | 2024 | ● | → |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 99.9 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 82.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 120.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 18.8 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 1.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 0.8 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 72.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 39.5 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Palma ratio | | 1.8 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | 0.0 | 2005 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 14.3 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 99.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 87.7 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 1.3 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 2.1 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 20.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 5.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 52.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 21.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 2.5 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 4.7 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 3.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.1 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 99.7 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 61.1 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 73.2 | 2019 | ● | → |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 5.6 | 2019 | ● | → |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.02 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 99.3 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 98.7 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.92 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 5.4 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 1.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 8.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 40.0 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 0.35 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 60.3 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.62 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.52 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.48 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 9.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.12 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 56 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 83.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 60.1 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# BURKINA FASO

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

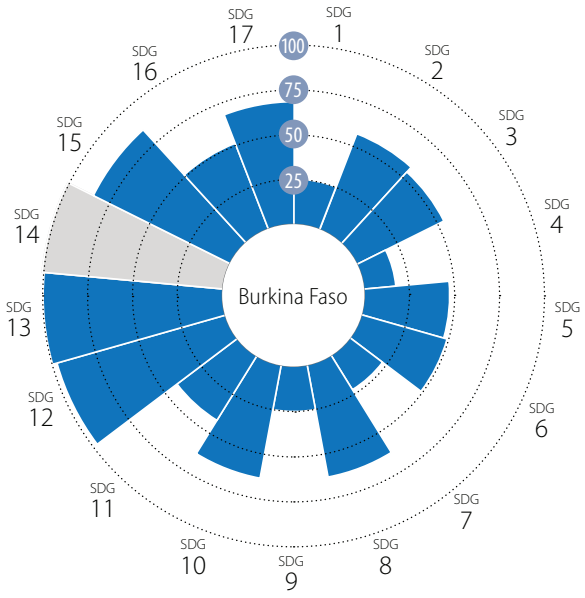
**Country Rank**

**146** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 4.4

**Missing data** 2%

## Average Performance by SDG



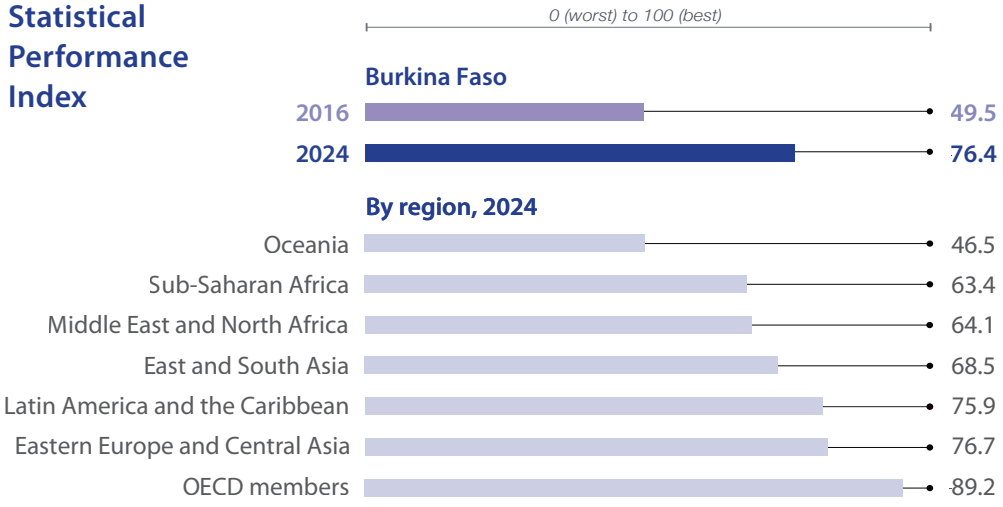

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**3**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# BURKINA FASO



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 35.5 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 58.4 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 13.1 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 21.1 | 2021 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 9.3 | 2021 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 19.0 | 2021 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 6.8 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.1 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.2 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.0 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.0 | 2019 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 241.8 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 23.8 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 74.9 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 57.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 23.4 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 74.7 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 27.8 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 61.5 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 92.9 | 2020 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 95.8 | 2021 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 88 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 47 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.5 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 16.0 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 65.7 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 27.9 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 62.8 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 66.8 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 51.7 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 84.2 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 18.3 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 50.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 31.8 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 1.3 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 2.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 119.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 21.7 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 17.0 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 3.9 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 13.5 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 53.0 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 3.7 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 51.4 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 3.5 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.52 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 62.0 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 28.3 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 85.4 | 2023 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 3.7 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 37.4 | 2021 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.6 | 2021 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 87.9 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | 38.2 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 77.3 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 33.9 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.1 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 0.8 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 18.4 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 1.5 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.01 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 79.2 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 64.5 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.98 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 1.6 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 29.9 | 2022 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 84.8 | 2021 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 40.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 20.6 | 2022 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 48.5 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.35 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.40 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.57 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 7.8 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 21.4 | 2023 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 76.4 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 58.9 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# BURUNDI

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

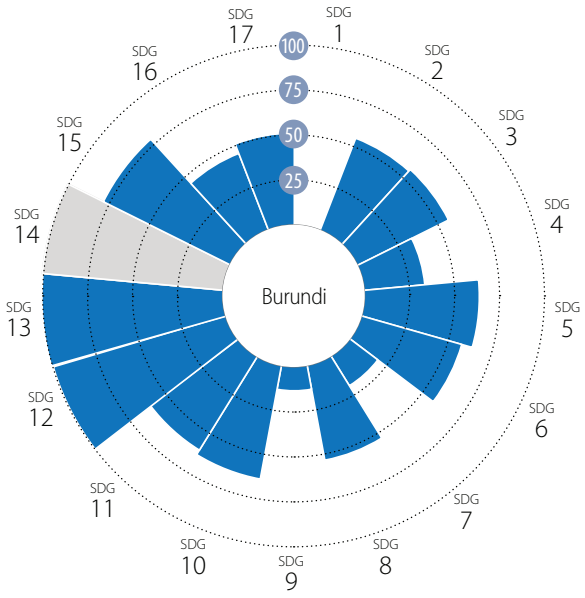
**Country Rank**

151 /169

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 2.3

Missing data 6%

## Average Performance by SDG



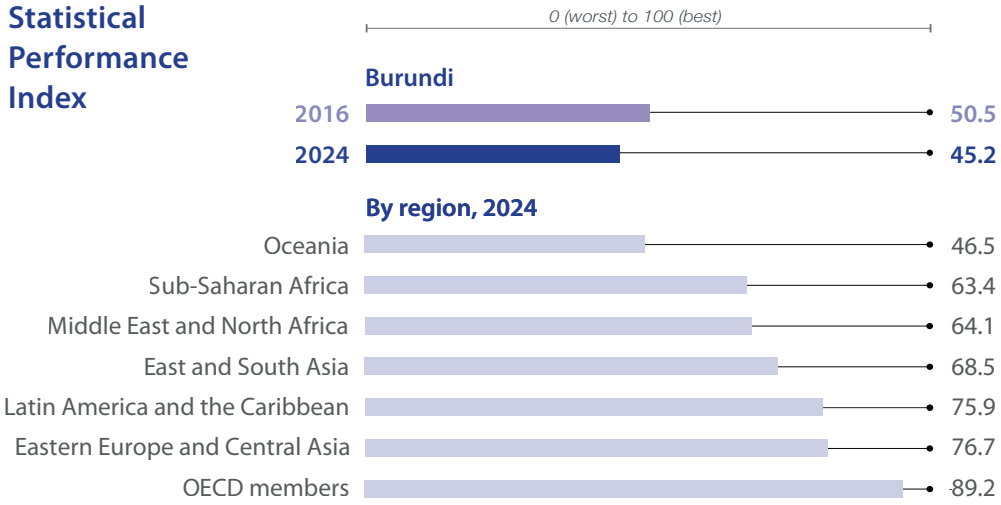

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# BURUNDI



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 94.5 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 99.5 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 52.8 | 2024 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 7.8 | 2024 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 28.6 | 2024 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 5.0 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.0 | 2022 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.4 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.9 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.1 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 392.0 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 19.1 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 47.1 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 83.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 24.8 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 86.3 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 12.3 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 64.0 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 58.2 | 2015 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 75.2 | 2022 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 86 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 48 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 3.8 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 28.2 | 2025 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 73.5 | 2025 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 28.0 | 2020 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 88.4 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 51.5 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 65.3 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 103.3 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 39.6 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 65.9 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 44.6 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 10.2 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 32.6 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 11.6 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 0.1 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.9 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 1.7 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 44.7 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 7.5 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 7.1 | 2014 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 0.9 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 64.8 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 8.6 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 12.1 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.0 | 2018 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.2 | 2018 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 0.1 | 2022 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 37.5 | 2020 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.6 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 36.8 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 30.6 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 90.9 | 2023 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 28.4 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.1 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 0.6 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 4.8 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.0 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.00 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 61.3 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 76.5 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.91 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 1.4 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 5.7 | 2016 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 53.1 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 83.5 | 2017 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 17.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 56.6 | 2020 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 46.1 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 5.8 | 2025 | | |
| 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) | 14.2 | 2021 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 45.2 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 45.9 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# CABO VERDE

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**



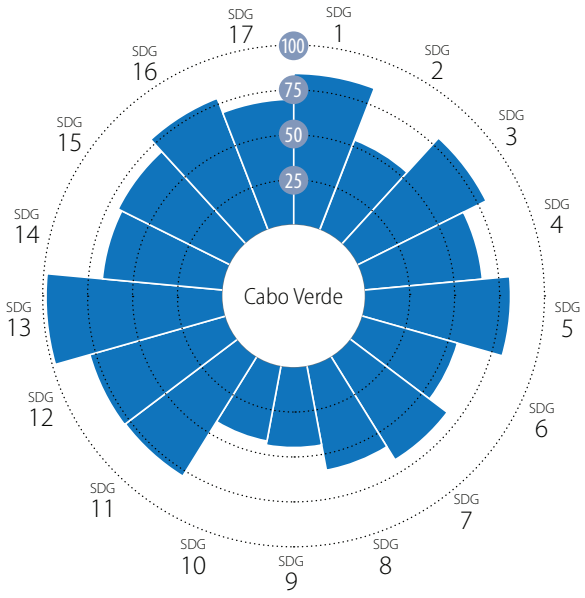

**Country Rank**

**95** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 23%

## Average Performance by SDG



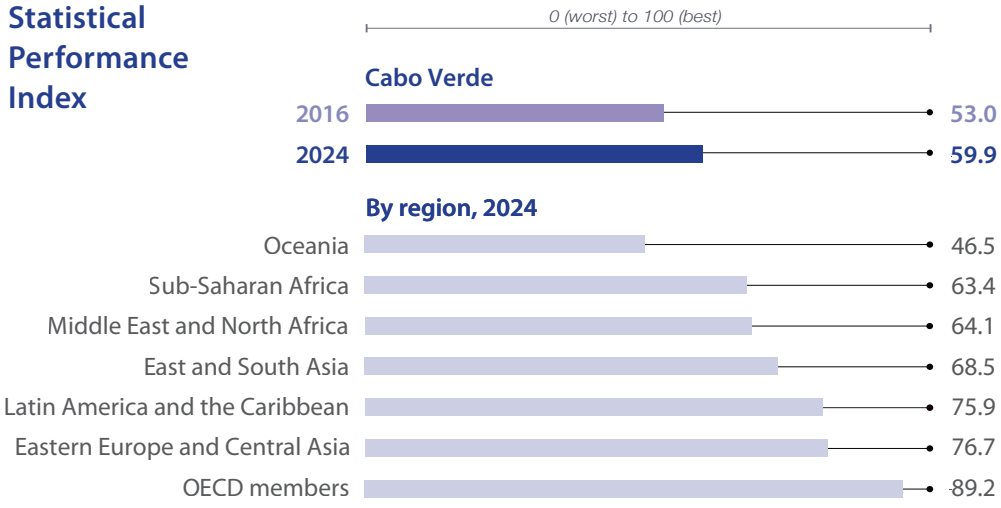

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**3**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# CABO VERDE



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 6.2 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 11.8 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 13.5 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 6.0 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 2.4 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 15.8 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 0.0 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.4 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 40.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 8.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 11.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 47.0 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 17.2 | 2021 | ● | ↓ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 61.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 16.5 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 76.4 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 49.6 | 2020 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 98.4 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 93 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 71 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| 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) | 84.4 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 58.2 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 83.0 | 2022 | ● | ↗ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 98.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 77.6 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 91.8 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 79.6 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 45.8 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 92.3 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 83.1 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 59.7 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 16.5 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 98.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 83.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 4.0 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 61.4 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| 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 (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 12.0 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 99.0 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Population using the internet (%) | 74.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 95.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.1 | 2011 | ● | ● |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 1.7 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 42.4 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | 2.1 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 46.4 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 14.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 94.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 78.1 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 5.3 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 1.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 41.4 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 76.3 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 0.4 | 2018 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 3.7 | 2006 | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 14.4 | 2019 | ● | ↓ |
| 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 (%) | 66.5 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.88 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 7.0 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 31.3 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 91.4 | 2010 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 62.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 72.0 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 7.8 | 2023 | ● | → |
| 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) | 21.6 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 59.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 78.6 | 2026 | ● | → |

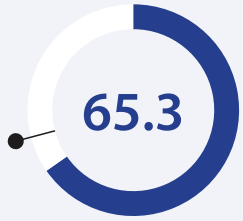
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# CAMBODIA



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

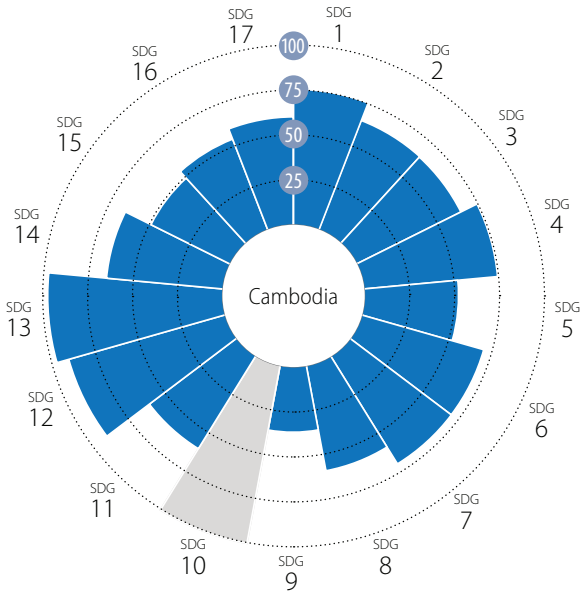
**Country Rank**

**108** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 9.0

**Missing data** 2%

## Average Performance by SDG



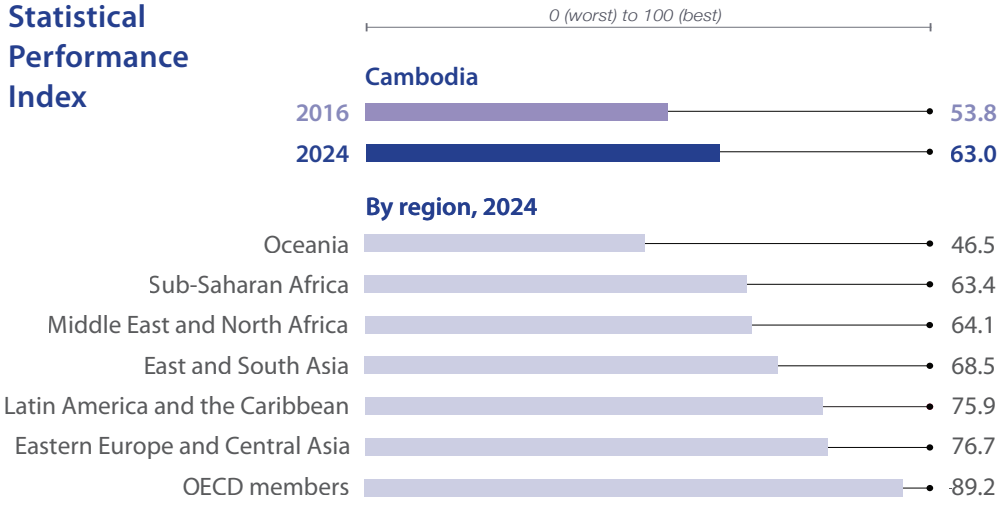

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# CAMBODIA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 9.4 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 18.6 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 5.2 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 21.9 | 2021 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 9.6 | 2021 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 48.6 | 2021 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 4.4 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 3.7 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.6 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 1.7 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 137.4 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 9.5 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 18.4 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 272.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 22.6 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 117.2 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 18.8 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 71.0 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 48.0 | 2020 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 98.7 | 2022 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 83 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 62 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.5 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 72.2 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 96.3 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 61.6 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 96.6 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 62.7 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 70.5 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 88.1 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 13.6 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 82.9 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 83.3 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 1.0 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 391.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 95.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 58.0 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.2 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 27.6 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 63.1 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 5.0 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 39.0 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 0.3 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.41 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 91.9 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 68.5 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 104.1 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.1 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.1 | 2015 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | NA | NA | | |
| Palma ratio | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 42.3 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 24.6 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 76.2 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 41.2 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.8 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 1.5 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 3.1 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.5 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 27.8 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 4.3 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 1.2 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 51.0 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 69.0 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 46.9 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 61.4 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 0.8 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.01 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 54.5 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 45.0 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.78 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 1.8 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 2.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 1.8 | 2011 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 26.6 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 91.7 | 2022 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 20.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 12.6 | 2012 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 33.3 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.35 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.41 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.29 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 3.4 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 13.8 | 2023 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 63.0 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 71.6 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# CAMEROON

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

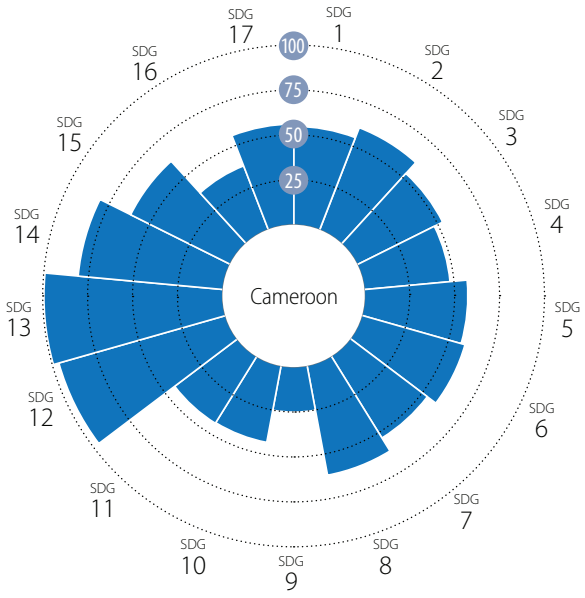
**Country Rank**

135 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 7.5

**Missing data** 3%

## Average Performance by SDG



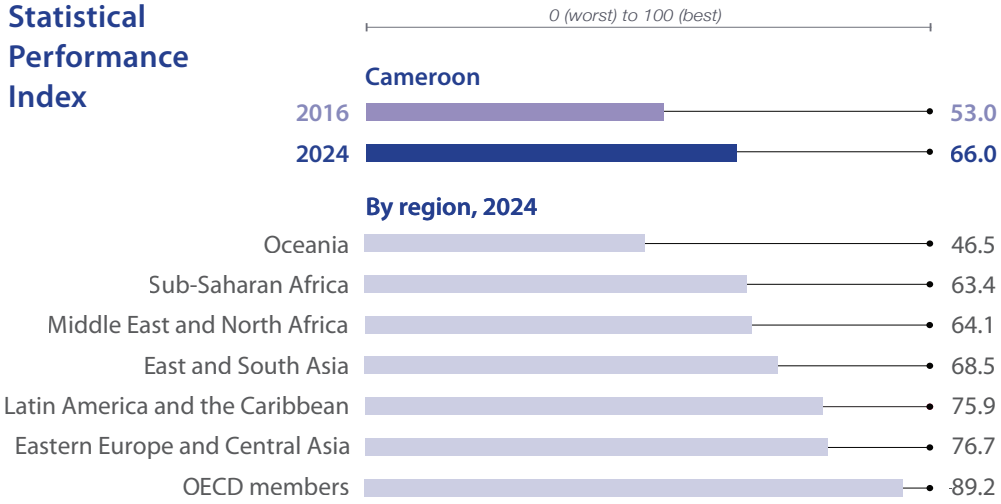

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



3

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# CAMEROON



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 19.8 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 31.4 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 4.8 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 28.9 | 2018 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 4.3 | 2018 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 19.8 | 2018 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 14.9 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.1 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.8 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.3 | 2024 | | |
| 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) | 258.2 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 24.8 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 64.8 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 132.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 24.3 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 82.7 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 10.6 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 64.2 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 98.0 | 2021 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 69.0 | 2018 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 71 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 48 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.1 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 41.0 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 96.2 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 35.0 | 2023 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 81.9 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 51.5 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 74.9 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 76.5 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 33.9 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 71.4 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 47.1 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 1.6 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 185.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 72.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 30.7 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.3 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 20.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 54.4 | 2024 | | |
| 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 (%) | 60.9 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 3.6 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.48 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 74.8 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 46.3 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 17.4 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.1 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 46.3 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 42.2 | 2021 | | |
| Palma ratio | 2.1 | 2021 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 32.7 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | 39.9 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 53.2 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 8.3 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.6 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 1.2 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 10.5 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 2.4 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.0 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.4 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 47.7 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 3.2 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 0.5 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.00 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 34.5 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 39.2 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.84 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 0.7 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 6.8 | 2022 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 55.5 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 61.9 | 2018 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 26.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 38.9 | 2014 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 40.9 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.51 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.30 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.45 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 3.5 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 13.7 | 2021 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 66.0 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 55.9 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# CANADA



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

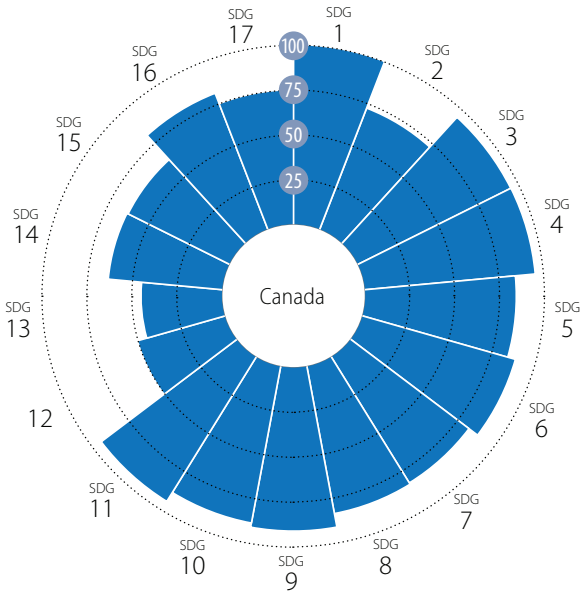
**Country Rank**

**28** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 2.2

**Missing data** 0%

## Average Performance by SDG



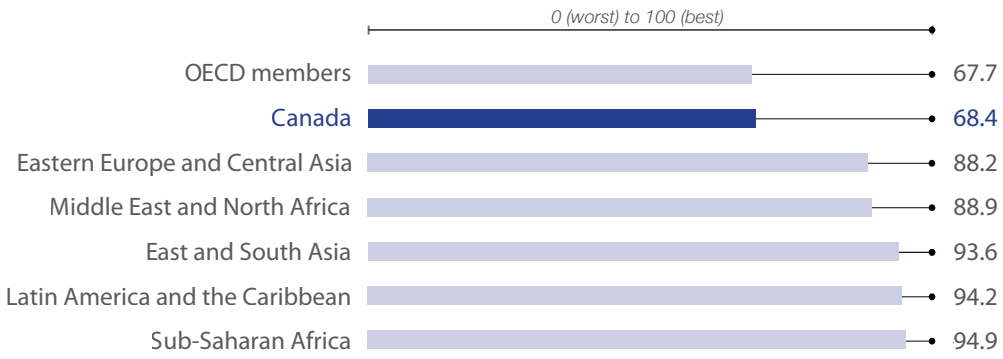

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.1 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | | 12.2 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 2.6 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 0.7 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 26.2 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.4 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 3.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | | 64.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 2.6 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 11.8 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 3.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 5.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 6.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 9.7 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 16.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 4.7 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 82.9 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 4.5 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 97.8 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 92 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 92 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.7 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 10.8 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | | 13.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | | 8.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 93.3 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 95.0 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | * | 98.9 | 2016 | ● | ● |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | * | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 67.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 506.4 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | | 10.2 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | | 21.6 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 92.5 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 101.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 87.3 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 30.3 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | | 16.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 98.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 98.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 3.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 84.0 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 3,135.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 96.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 81.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 24.2 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 67.7 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 1.8 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 98.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 7.3 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.75 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 9.6 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 99.5 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 94.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 86.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 4.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 80.9 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 3.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 1.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 631.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | | 11.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | | 36.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 31.1 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Palma ratio | | 1.1 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | | 10.1 | 2023 | ● | → |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | | 9.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 98.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | | 19.8 | 2019 | ● | ↗ |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | | 83.1 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 83.5 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 17.6 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 3.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 9.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 104.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 33.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 4.7 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 13.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 6.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 25.7 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | | 42.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 41.7 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 91.5 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 36.3 | 2018 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 36.4 | 2019 | ● | → |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 5.1 | 2019 | ● | ↓ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.90 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 34.1 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 27.4 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.96 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 19.8 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 2.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 46.9 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 75.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 0.57 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 78.8 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.56 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.66 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.77 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | | 90.7 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 12.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.32 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * | 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 58 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 92.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 59.5 | 2026 | ● | → |

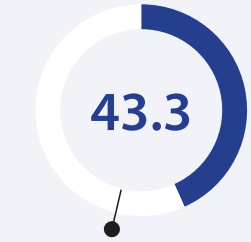
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

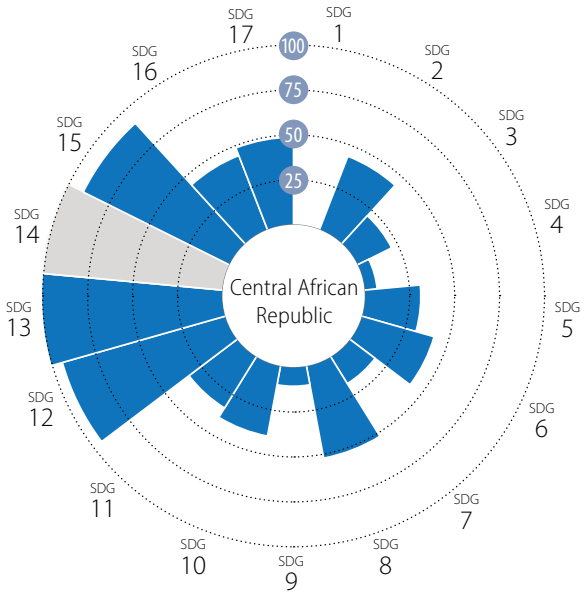
**Country Rank**

**168** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 5.1

**Missing data** 10%

## Average Performance by SDG



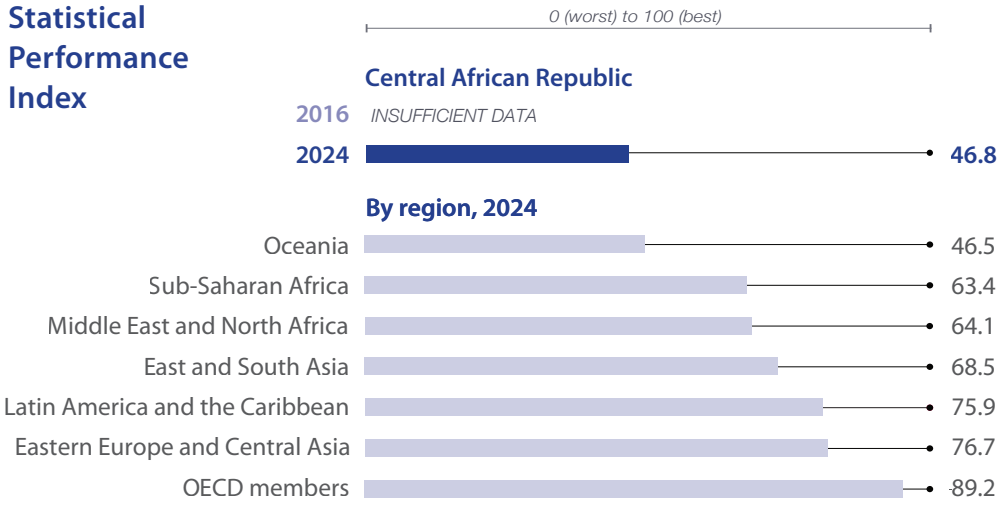

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

## Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 77.6 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 88.7 | 2026 | ● | → |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 29.8 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 37.9 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 5.2 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 26.6 | 2010 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 9.3 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.1 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 0.9 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 691.7 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 29.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 89.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 419.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 30.8 | 2021 | ● | → |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 139.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 25.9 | 2021 | ● | ↗ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 57.9 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 184.4 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 40.3 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 41 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 39 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 3.5 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 5.8 | 2011 | ● | ● |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 62.1 | 2012 | ● | ● |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 8.9 | 2016 | ● | ● |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 50.6 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 40.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 49.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 79.1 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 11.4 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 36.5 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 14.0 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 0.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 39.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 17.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 1.0 | 2023 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 2.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 4.6 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 44.7 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| 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 (%) | 13.7 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 6.3 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 49.5 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Population using the internet (%) | 13.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 5.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.6 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | * 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 5.8 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 43.0 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | 2.2 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 68.9 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | 29.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 31.3 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 17.2 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.7 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 0.6 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 28.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 1.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| 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) | 0.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | * 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 65.4 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 96.9 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.98 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.1 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 0.5 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 44.8 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 24.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 26.9 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 56.7 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 3.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| 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) | 9.2 | 2021 | ● | → |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 46.8 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 54.2 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# CHAD



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**



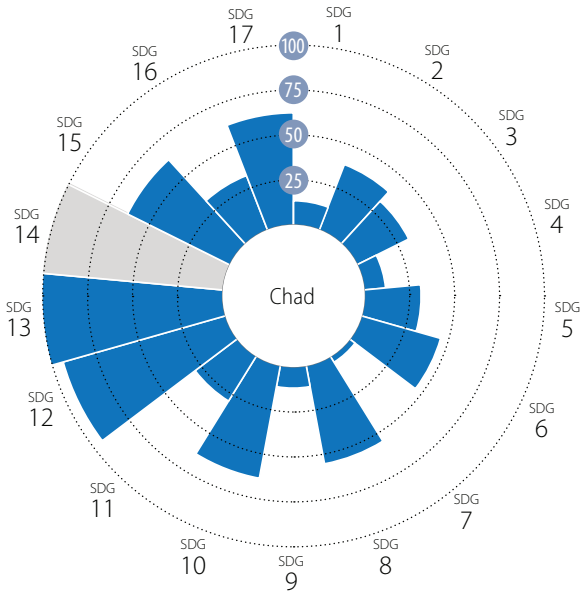

**Country Rank**

**167** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 6.0

**Missing data** 13%

## Average Performance by SDG



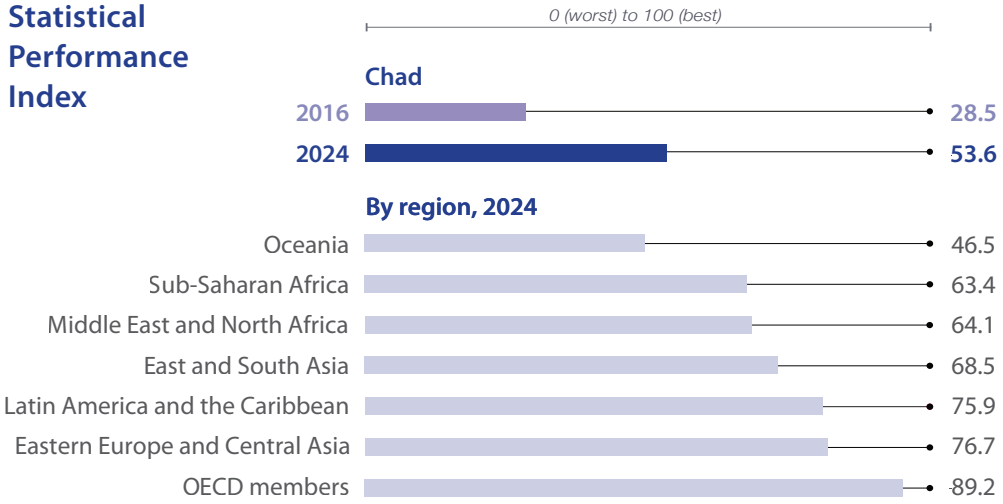

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**3**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 51.8 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 71.2 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 32.0 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 31.9 | 2022 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 7.8 | 2022 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 27.9 | 2024 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 6.7 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2022 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 0.8 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.0 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 747.5 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 30.4 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 97.3 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 118.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 23.4 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 123.6 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 26.4 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 55.4 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 138.5 | 2018 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 47.2 | 2019 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 66 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 26 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.4 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 18.3 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 75.2 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 18.4 | 2021 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 45.1 | 2019 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 26.8 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 37.6 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 66.0 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 33.5 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 52.2 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 13.1 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 4.3 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 45.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 12.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 9.7 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 7.6 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 1.1 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 32.8 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 5.9 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 20.9 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 1.1 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 41.6 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 12.6 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 17.3 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.4 | 2018 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.2 | 2016 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 3.7 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 37.4 | 2022 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.6 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 82.0 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 41.6 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 46.5 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 13.4 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.2 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 0.7 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 40.8 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 0.7 | 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) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 65.3 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 61.3 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.95 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 1.6 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 0.5 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | NA | NA | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 25.7 | 2019 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 22.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 39.0 | 2019 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 53.9 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 4.5 | 2023 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 53.6 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 55.4 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# CHILE



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

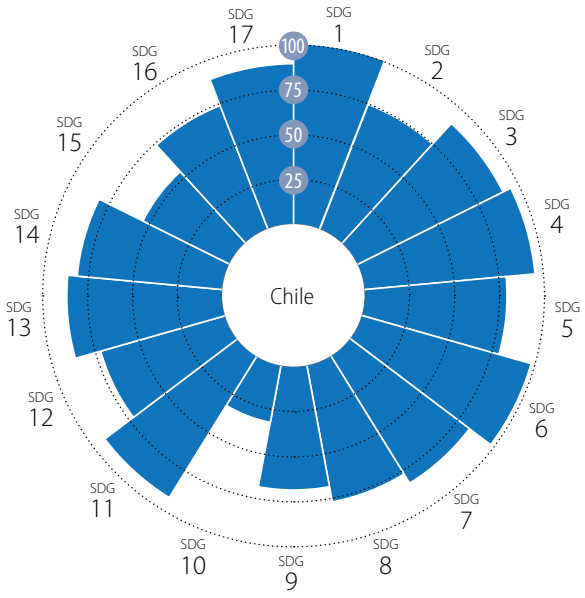
**Country Rank**

**33** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 5.4

**Missing data** 2%

## Average Performance by SDG



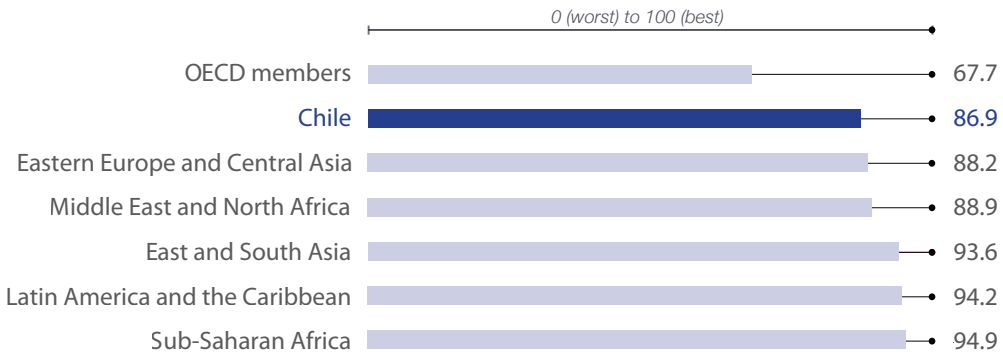

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**3**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | | 16.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 1.8 | 2014 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 0.3 | 2014 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 38.9 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 6.4 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.9 | 2024 | | |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 13.2 | 2016 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 9.9 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 4.7 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 6.8 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 19.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 9.4 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 49.8 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 10.3 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 81.5 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 6.3 | 2023 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 99.4 | 2022 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 93 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 84 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.3 | 2025 | | |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 2.8 | 2022 | | |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | | 22.0 | 2024 | | |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | | 16.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 88.9 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 97.9 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | * | 99.3 | 2022 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 99.3 | 2022 | | |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 33.7 | 2017 | | |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 434.4 | 2022 | | |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | | 12.5 | 2022 | | |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | | 55.7 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 85.5 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 98.4 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 73.5 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 34.8 | 2026 | | |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | | 13.6 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 99.1 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 9.0 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 100.0 | 2021 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 1,315.1 | 2024 | | |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 97.8 | 2024 | | |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 95.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 24.7 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 68.8 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 3.2 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 85.1 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 9.0 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.72 | 2024 | | |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 21.1 | 2020 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 96.0 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 95.6 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 108.8 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 2.8 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 38.5 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 1.0 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 0.4 | 2022 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 43.9 | 2024 | | |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | | 1.6 | 2022 | | |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | | 20.6 | 2023 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 43.0 | 2022 | | |
| Palma ratio | | 2.4 | 2022 | | |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | | 16.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | | 24.7 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 99.8 | 2024 | | |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | | 46.2 | 2022 | | |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | | 95.2 | 2025 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 90.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 11.3 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 7.8 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 5.3 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 45.4 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 25.6 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 0.4 | 2025 | | |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 1.2 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 4.0 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 3.6 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.1 | 2025 | | |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | | 36.8 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 28.1 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 85.3 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 0.3 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 0.6 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.04 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 33.3 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 46.8 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.77 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 27.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 6.1 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 36.5 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 99.8 | 2024 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 63.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 0.0 | 2012 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 0.04 | 2022 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 60.8 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.63 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.48 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.76 | 2024 | | |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | | 269.6 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 10.2 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * | 0 | 2025 | | |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 66 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 89.4 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 85.0 | 2026 | | |

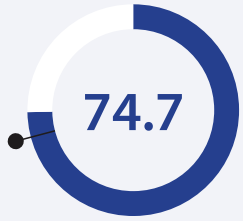
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# CHINA



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

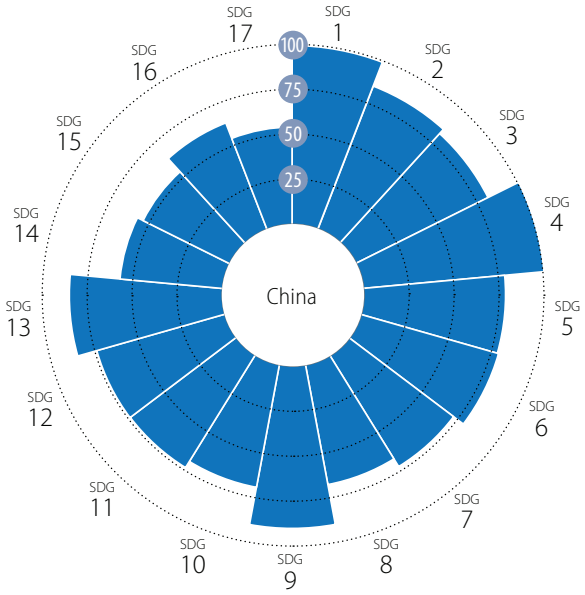
**Country Rank**

**49** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 5.2

**Missing data** 6%

## Average Performance by SDG



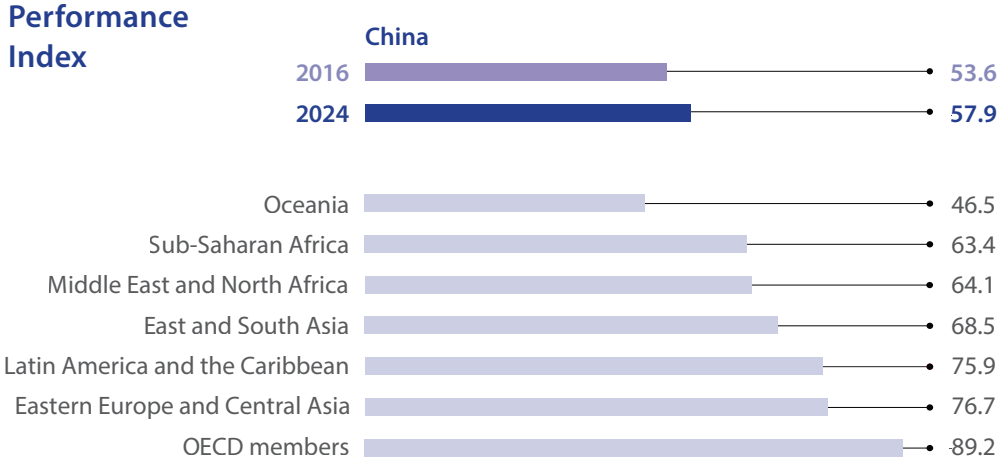

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 0.4 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 1.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 4.8 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 1.9 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 60.6 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 8.3 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 6.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 4.2 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 1.1 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 16.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 2.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 5.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 49.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 15.9 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 138.1 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 17.4 | 2021 | ● | → |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 78.4 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 6.1 | 2020 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.9 | 2016 | ● | ● |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 95 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 85 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.1 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 103.6 | 2012 | ● | ● |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.8 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 92.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 94.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 84.7 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 26.5 | 2026 | ● | → |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 96.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 97.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 41.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 49.0 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 406.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 88.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 12.6 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 78.2 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 4.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 89.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 4.6 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.32 | 2024 | ● | → |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 89.2 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | 91.6 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 131.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 4.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 88.2 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 2.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 1,261.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 36.0 | 2022 | ● | ↗ |
| Palma ratio | 1.5 | 2022 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 32.6 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 97.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 57.6 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 7.1 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 22.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 34.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 9.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 8.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 1.0 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 8.8 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 46.1 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 25.5 | 2018 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 48.2 | 2019 | ● | → |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 2.7 | 2019 | ● | → |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.04 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 10.7 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 10.7 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.83 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.1 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 6.3 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 0.5 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 96.7 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 43.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 0.12 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 13.9 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.67 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.63 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.41 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 7.3 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| 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) | 14.9 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 60 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 57.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 56.0 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |

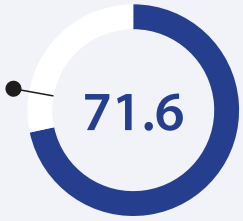
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# COLOMBIA



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

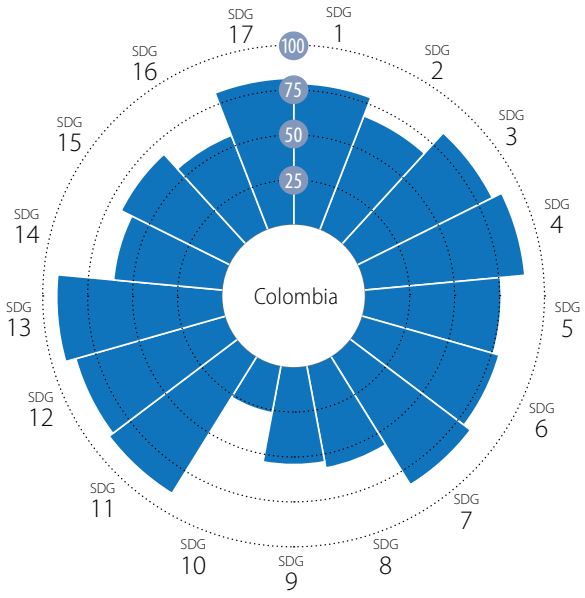
**Country Rank**

**69** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 5.5

**Missing data** 2%

## Average Performance by SDG



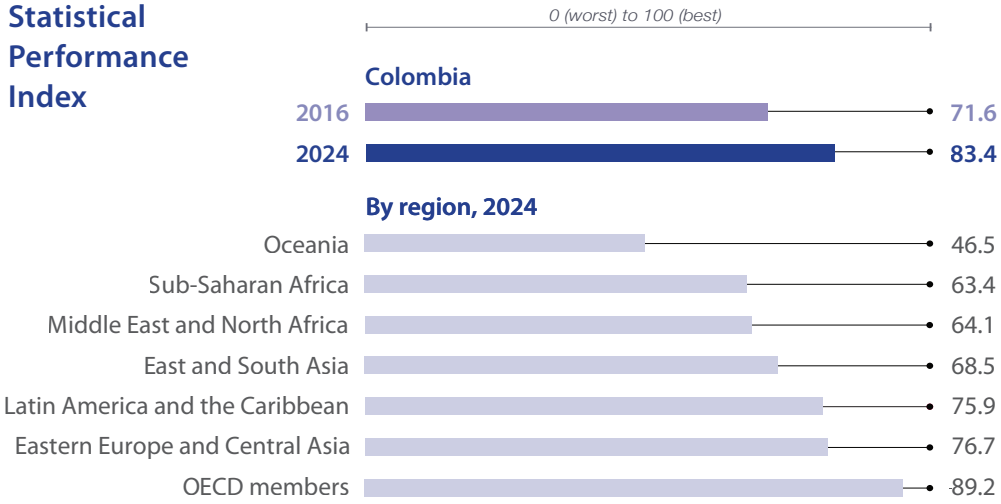

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**4**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 9.8 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 14.8 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 3.9 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 12.7 | 2016 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 1.6 | 2016 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 23.6 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 4.3 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.1 | 2024 | | |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.2 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 59.4 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 6.3 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 11.5 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 49.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.2 | 2023 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 10.3 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 41.1 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 16.2 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 78.1 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 39.4 | 2023 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 97.8 | 2023 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 89 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 82 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.0 | 2025 | | |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | 15.1 | 2021 | | |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | 8.1 | 2019 | | |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | 9.8 | 2019 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 97.6 | 2018 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 92.7 | 2022 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) * | 80.5 | 2023 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.0 | 2024 | | |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | 30.0 | 2020 | | |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | 400.8 | 2022 | | |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | 16.2 | 2022 | | |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | 71.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 87.2 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 103.8 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 68.2 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 29.4 | 2026 | | |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 97.1 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 96.6 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 3.7 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 20.2 | 2021 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 619.7 | 2024 | | |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | 74.3 | 2024 | | |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 18.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 98.7 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 91.8 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 30.6 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 67.3 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 7.8 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 57.1 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 7.9 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.45 | 2024 | | |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 24.4 | 2022 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 83.4 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 79.3 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 93.0 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.9 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 32.4 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.3 | 2020 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 8.9 | 2024 | | |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | NA | NA | | |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | 35.2 | 2023 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 53.9 | 2023 | | |
| Palma ratio | NA | NA | | |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 9.7 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 16.6 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 95.5 | 2024 | | |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | 49.5 | 2022 | | |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | 81.4 | 2025 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 84.0 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 7.4 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 2.0 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 35.7 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 8.3 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 1.8 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 1.0 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 5.0 | 2024 | | |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | -9.2 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 59.3 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 78.3 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 51.1 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 26.4 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 15.9 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.05 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 61.6 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 54.8 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.77 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 3.6 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 24.4 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 21.6 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 96.8 | 2015 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 37.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 2.9 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) * | 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 51.7 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.58 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.35 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.63 | 2024 | | |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | 201.1 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 11.0 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 26.0 | 2024 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * | 0 | 2025 | | |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | 54 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 83.4 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 79.8 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# COMOROS

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

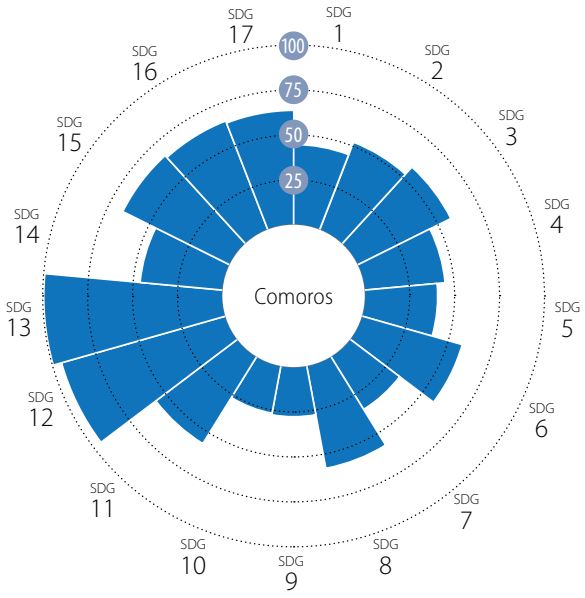
**Country Rank**

147 /169

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 6.4

Missing data 21%

## Average Performance by SDG



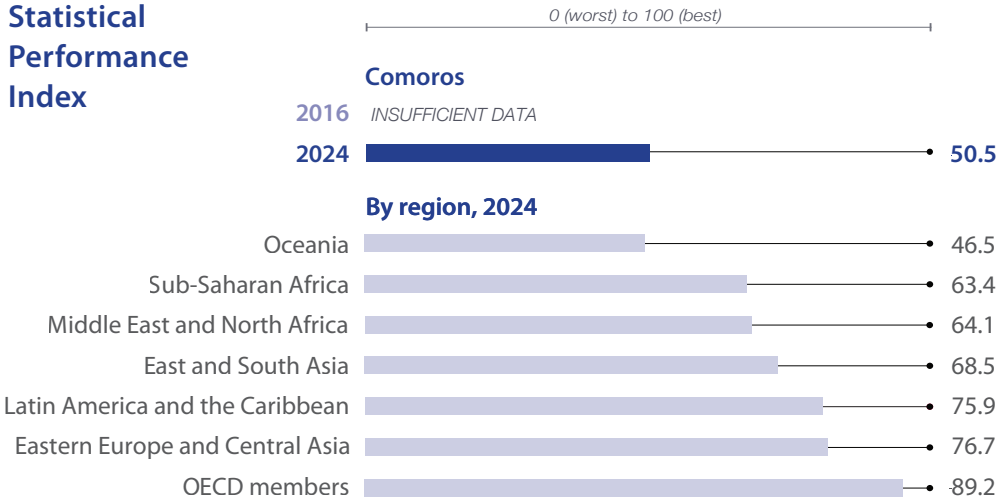

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# COMOROS



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 24.7 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 37.8 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 15.4 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 18.2 | 2022 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 5.1 | 2022 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 16.1 | 2022 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 16.3 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.1 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.7 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.0 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 178.9 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 22.1 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 39.0 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 22.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 20.2 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 66.1 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 29.0 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 67.2 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 74.4 | 2017 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 97.2 | 2022 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 70 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 52 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 3.9 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 40.7 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 79.4 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 44.1 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 90.8 | 2021 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 27.8 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 74.5 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 74.6 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 18.2 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 85.1 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 57.2 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 0.8 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 89.8 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 10.4 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 4.1 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 5.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 43.0 | 2024 | | |
| 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 (%) | 45.5 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 3.8 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 66.5 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 32.5 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 108.4 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.3 | 2018 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 1.2 | 2023 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 45.3 | 2014 | | |
| Palma ratio | 2.5 | 2014 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 48.5 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | 5.2 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 75.1 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 12.9 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.4 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 1.5 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 13.7 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 44.5 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 6.6 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 0.0 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 52.3 | 2019 | | |
| 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 (%) | 57.4 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 100.0 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.76 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | NA | NA | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 95.1 | 2022 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 20.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 9.1 | 2022 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 60.2 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 3.2 | 2023 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 50.5 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 67.4 | 2026 | | |

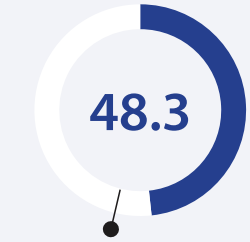
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

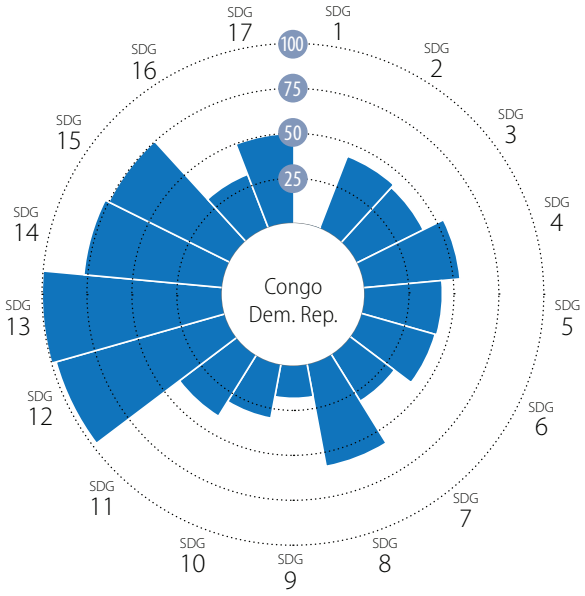
**Country Rank**

**163** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 3.1

**Missing data** 5%

## Average Performance by SDG



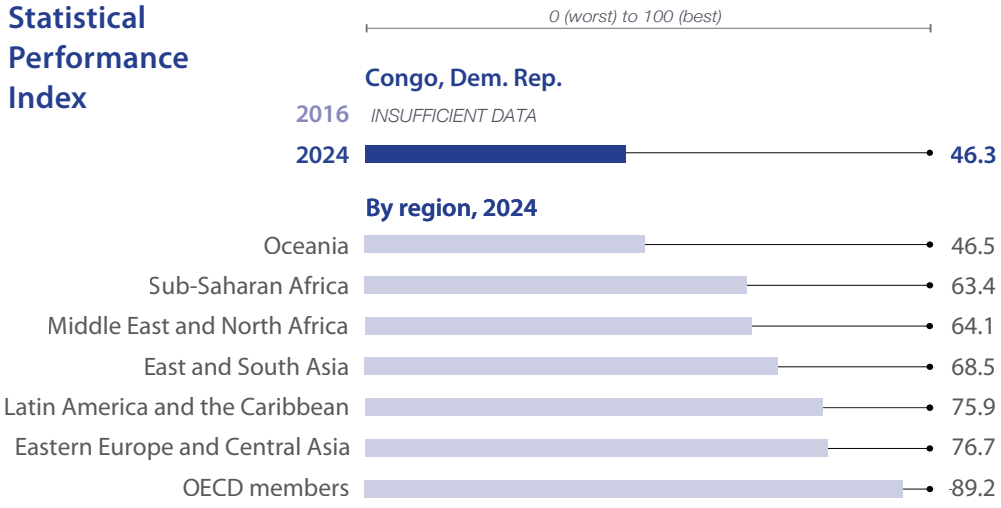

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**3**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 82.5 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 92.0 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 38.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 44.7 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 7.2 | 2023 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 13.9 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 6.6 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.1 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 0.8 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.1 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.0 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 427.0 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 23.6 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 89.7 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 377.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 25.1 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 94.4 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 16.3 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 62.2 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 109.0 | 2016 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 85.0 | 2024 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 55 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 41 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 3.8 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | NA | NA | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 55.9 | 2020 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 77.9 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 36.7 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 67.9 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 92.5 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 12.8 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 35.7 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 16.3 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 0.2 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 104.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 22.1 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 5.0 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 6.8 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 57.7 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 4.5 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 39.2 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 4.5 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.47 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 50.8 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 19.7 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 28.3 | 2023 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 17.8 | 2025 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2023 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.4 | 2015 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 0.8 | 2020 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 44.7 | 2020 | | |
| Palma ratio | 2.4 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 78.4 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 30.5 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 67.4 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 18.7 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.6 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 0.6 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 3.6 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 1.7 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.0 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 35.3 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 0.0 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 0.0 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.01 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 54.4 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 61.6 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.94 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 1.5 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 70.0 | 2022 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 33.5 | 2024 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 20.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 11.9 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 42.2 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.44 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.36 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.30 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 3.5 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 13.2 | 2022 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 46.3 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 49.9 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# CONGO, REPUBLIC OF

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**



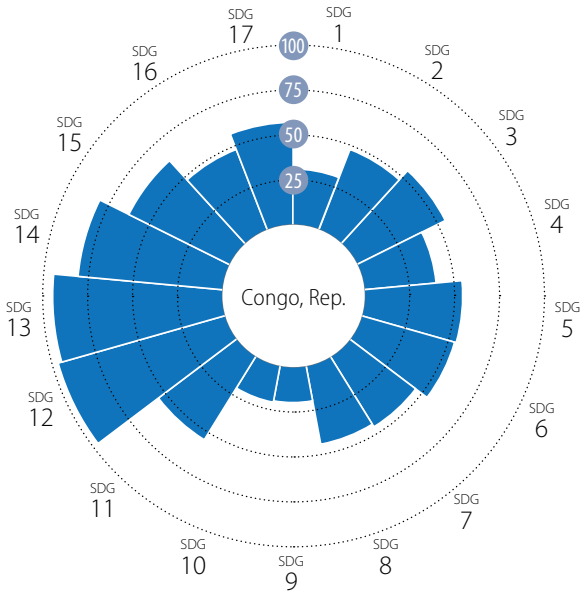

**Country Rank**

155 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** +10.1

**Missing data** 4%

## Average Performance by SDG



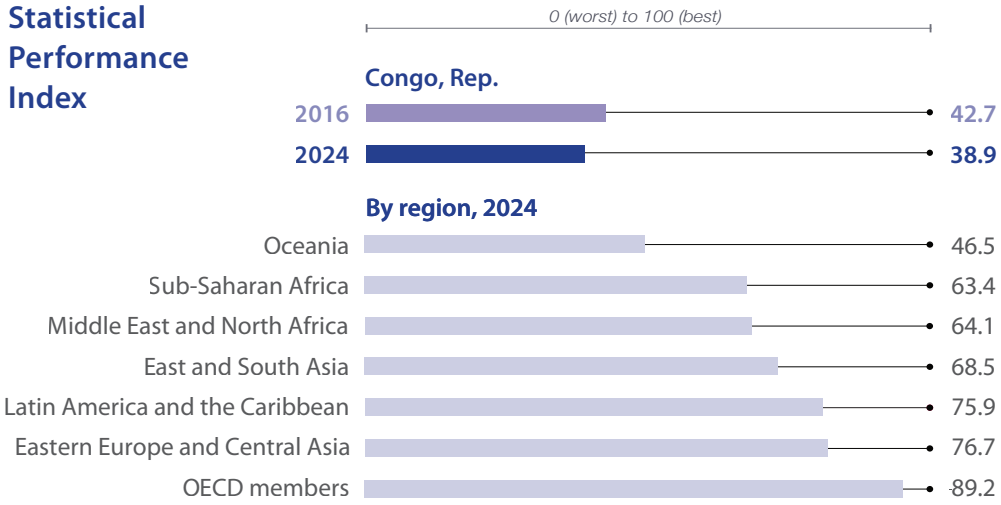

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# CONGO, REPUBLIC OF



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 32.7 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 46.1 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 26.4 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 21.2 | 2014 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 8.2 | 2014 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 13.7 | 2014 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 8.5 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 0.9 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.4 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.1 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 241.1 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 16.5 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 39.1 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 302.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 1.7 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 21.2 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 67.2 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 8.4 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 66.2 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 111.3 | 2013 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 94.4 | 2015 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 72 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 45 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.5 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 21.7 | 2012 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 82.9 | 2023 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 47.9 | 2012 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 78.6 | 2005 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 54.4 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 77.5 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 93.5 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 14.6 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 73.5 | 2021 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 20.6 | 2021 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 0.0 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 7.9 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 270.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 51.3 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 40.1 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.6 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 14.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 52.6 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 8.0 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 55.6 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 19.9 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.44 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 39.2 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 47.3 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 59.3 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.1 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.4 | 2022 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 5.5 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 48.9 | 2011 | | |
| Palma ratio | 3.1 | 2011 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 75.3 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 30.5 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 76.3 | 2021 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.4 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 2.7 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 6.7 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 5.7 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.0 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 1.4 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 4.5 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 96.9 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 57.1 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 13.4 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 4.5 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.03 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 57.4 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 48.1 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.96 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 40.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | NA | NA | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 95.9 | 2015 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 23.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 14.1 | 2015 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 61.2 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.43 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.42 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.43 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 4.5 | 2023 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 20.1 | 2021 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 38.9 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 64.9 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# COSTA RICA



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

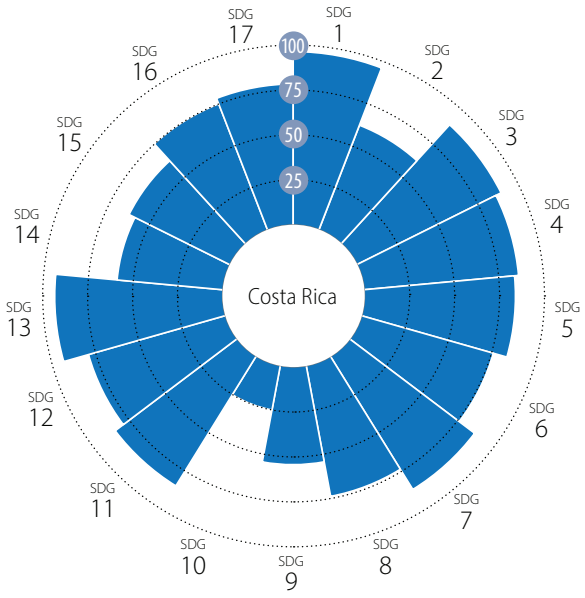
**Country Rank**

**60** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 6.2

**Missing data** 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



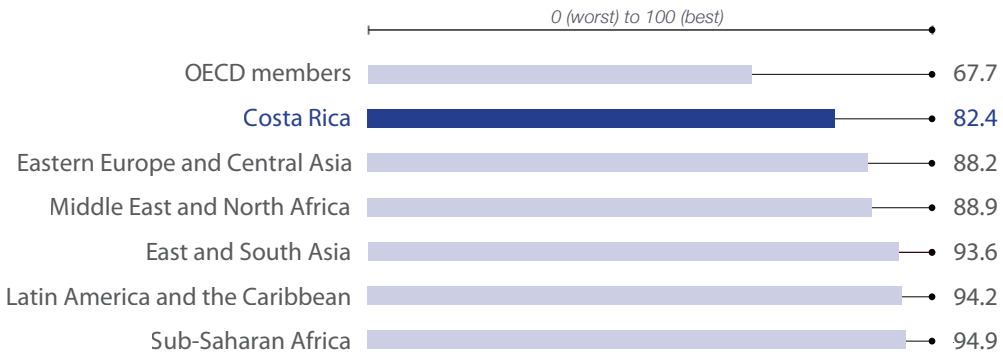

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**3**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# COSTA RICA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 1.8 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 2.9 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | 21.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 9.0 | 2018 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 1.8 | 2018 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 75.7 | 2018 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 31.4 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 4.4 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.4 | 2024 | | |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 97.9 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 24.1 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 7.3 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 10.4 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 9.3 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 9.9 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 37.5 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 15.5 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 81.2 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 24.8 | 2023 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 98.9 | 2023 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 93 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 84 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 7.4 | 2025 | | |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | NA | NA | | |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | NA | NA | | |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | 6.2 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 99.7 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 95.5 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) * | 89.5 | 2022 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 80.6 | 2018 | | |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | 32.5 | 2020 | | |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | 403.6 | 2022 | | |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | 14.2 | 2018 | | |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | 71.8 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 83.9 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 102.2 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 66.0 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 49.1 | 2026 | | |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | 7.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 99.8 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 98.8 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 5.9 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 7.1 | 2021 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 1,857.7 | 2024 | | |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | 80.5 | 2024 | | |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 26.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 96.6 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 34.1 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 72.7 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 3.2 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 71.4 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 6.5 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.64 | 2024 | | |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 20.4 | 2022 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 98.1 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 87.2 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 103.6 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.7 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 18.8 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.3 | 2023 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 21.2 | 2024 | | |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | 1.0 | 2024 | | |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | 34.7 | 2023 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 45.8 | 2024 | | |
| Palma ratio | 2.6 | 2024 | | |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | 25.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 17.1 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | 24.7 | 2022 | | |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | 96.5 | 2025 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 53.4 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 11.6 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 2.8 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 44.9 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 17.2 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 1.3 | 2024 | | |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.6 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 1.7 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 2.5 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2023 | | |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | 67.4 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 50.9 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 83.9 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 36.6 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 25.5 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 67.0 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.25 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 39.5 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 42.7 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.84 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 9.5 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 17.1 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 21.5 | 2023 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 96.4 | 2021 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 56.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 0.0 | 2018 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) * | 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 72.4 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.71 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.47 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.77 | 2024 | | |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | 312.7 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 9.9 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 71 | 2025 | | |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | 64 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 91.0 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 82.1 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**



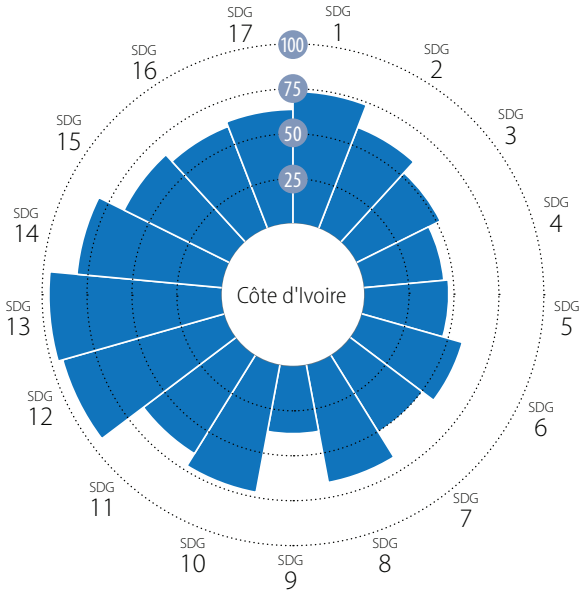

**Country Rank**

**119** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** **+10.2**

**Missing data** **2%**

## Average Performance by SDG



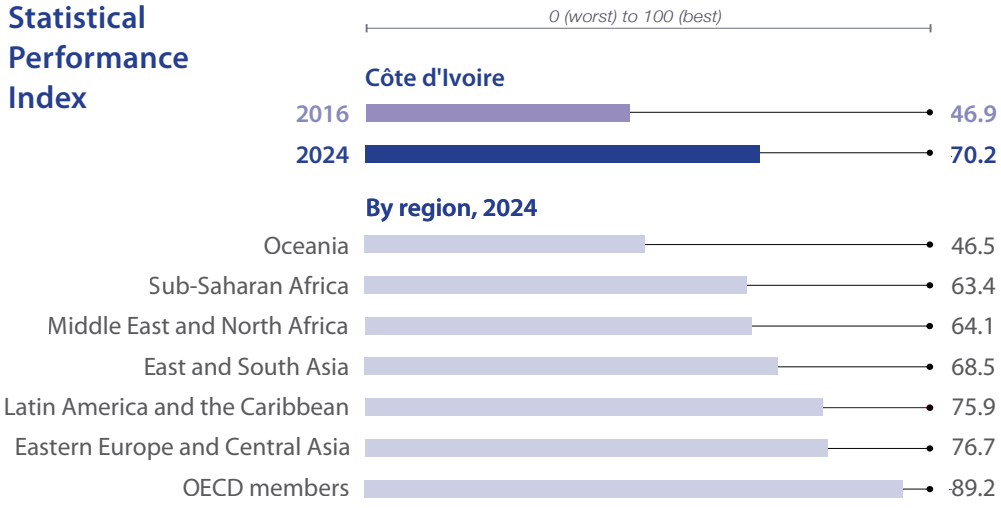

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# CÔTE D'IVOIRE

## Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 11.0 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 19.5 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 11.1 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 23.4 | 2021 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 8.1 | 2021 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 28.4 | 2021 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 11.6 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.1 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.0 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 1.5 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 359.0 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 27.4 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 64.5 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 99.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 22.7 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 74.3 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 20.6 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 62.3 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 96.0 | 2020 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 84.1 | 2021 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 75 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 46 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.1 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 20.6 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 87.4 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 70.8 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 66.8 | 2021 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 53.7 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 71.8 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 79.9 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 13.4 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 77.2 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 40.4 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 5.1 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 743.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 72.4 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 44.1 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.4 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 7.8 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 61.2 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 7.3 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 57.6 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 2.4 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.61 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 89.6 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 41.4 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 108.0 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.9 | 2018 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.1 | 2016 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 13.4 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 35.3 | 2021 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.4 | 2021 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 48.3 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 24.0 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 69.9 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.5 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 1.5 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 2.4 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 8.0 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 18.6 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 1.9 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 99.9 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 43.5 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 10.7 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 11.9 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 2.8 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.00 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 74.2 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 81.2 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.90 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 1.6 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 4.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 33.7 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 95.5 | 2021 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 43.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 13.0 | 2022 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 66.3 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.50 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.45 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.55 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 5.0 | 2024 | | |
| 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) | 13.4 | 2023 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 70.2 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 72.4 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# CROATIA

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 72.0

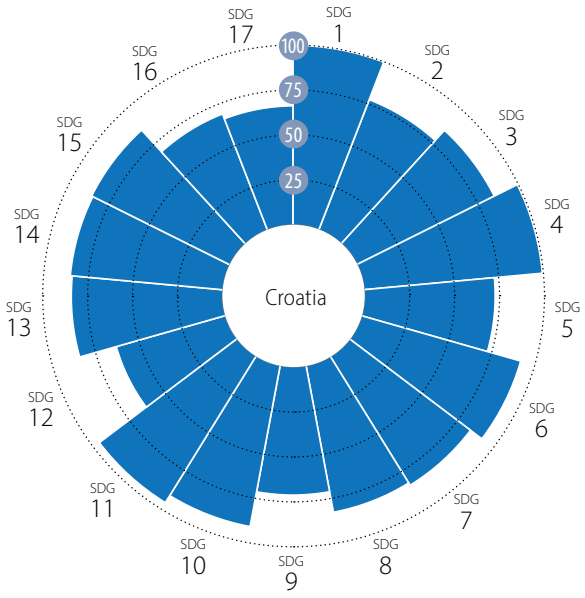
**Country Rank**

13 /169

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 2.1

Missing data 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



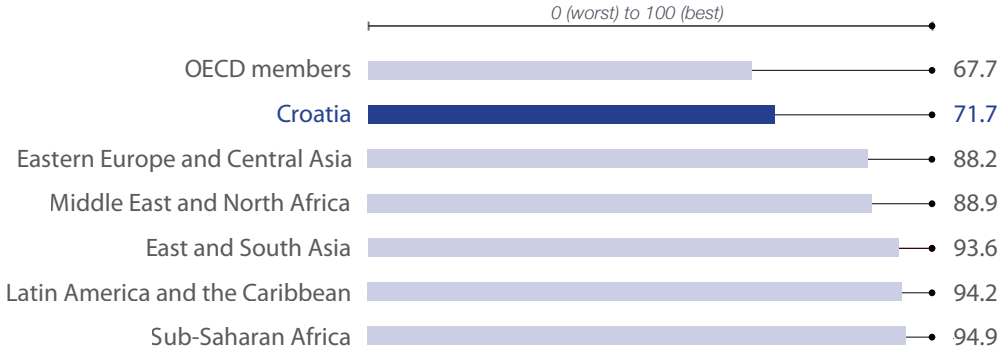

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# CROATIA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.3 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.5 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 2.6 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 0.7 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 30.6 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.3 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 5.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 4.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 0.8 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 3.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 2.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 5.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 6.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 15.9 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 107.0 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 8.1 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 78.9 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 6.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 99.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 90 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 76 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 99.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 98.2 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | | 100.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 99.7 | 2001 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 65.7 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 96.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 82.6 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 32.7 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 99.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 95.8 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 1.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 80.9 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 1,461.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 1.3 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 30.6 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 84.6 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| 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 (%) | | 92.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 4.7 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.70 | 2024 | ● | → |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 99.7 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 83.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 137.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 26.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 2.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 1.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 67.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 30.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Palma ratio | | 1.1 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | 0.0 | 2009 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 11.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 97.4 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 89.6 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 1.3 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 4.6 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 8.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 6.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 50.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 24.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 10.3 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 4.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 4.2 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.7 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 84.6 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 68.8 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 5.9 | 2018 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 13.6 | 2019 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 2.8 | 2019 | ● | → |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.05 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 82.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 100.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.82 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 6.3 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 1.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 41.4 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 47.0 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 0.80 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 66.3 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.66 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.45 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.58 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 10.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.24 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 55 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 85.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 64.9 | 2026 | ● | → |

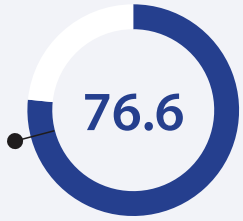
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# CUBA



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

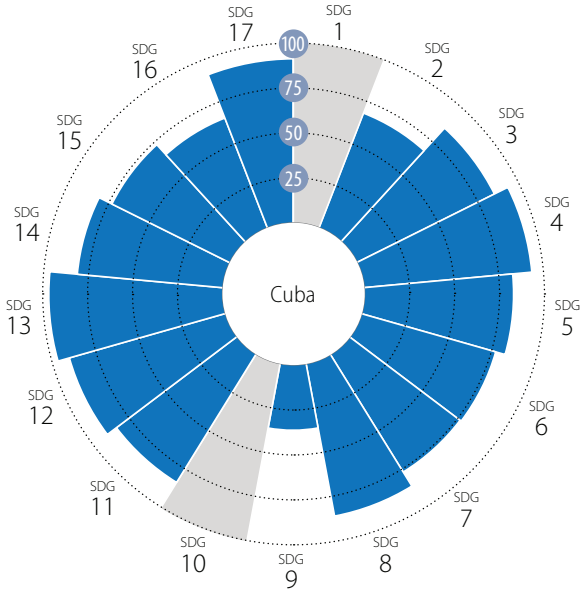
**Country Rank**

**40** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 16%

## Average Performance by SDG




## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index

*0 (worst) to 100 (best)*

**Cuba**

*INSUFFICIENT DATA*

### By region, 2024

| | |
|---|---|
| Oceania | 46.5 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 63.4 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 64.1 |
| East and South Asia | 68.5 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 75.9 |
| Eastern Europe and Central Asia | 76.7 |
| OECD members | 89.2 |

## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

**1**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 2.5 | 2006 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 7.1 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 2.0 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 57.9 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 21.8 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 2.1 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.0 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| 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) | 34.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 4.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 8.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 11.0 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 17.6 | 2021 | ● | ↓ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 43.8 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 5.4 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 78.4 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 48.6 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 99 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 86 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.4 | 2011 | ● | ● |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 97.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 95.3 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 89.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.6 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 84.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 101.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 61.4 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 57.2 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 95.1 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 94.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 22.2 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 24.3 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 284.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 94.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.3 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 18.2 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 5.4 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 1.7 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 92.6 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Population using the internet (%) | 70.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 52.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.2 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 18.8 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 12.7 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 11.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 10.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 86.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 67.2 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.1 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 2.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 23.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 5.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.0 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 2.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.1 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 70.1 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 81.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 54.3 | 2018 | ● | → |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 2.7 | 2019 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 0.0 | 2019 | ● | ↑ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.02 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 55.8 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 98.2 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.69 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.1 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 3.4 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 4.5 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 99.8 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 40.0 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) * | 0.00 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 29.2 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 16.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * | 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 67.9 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |

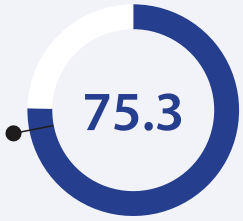
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# CYPRUS

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 72.0

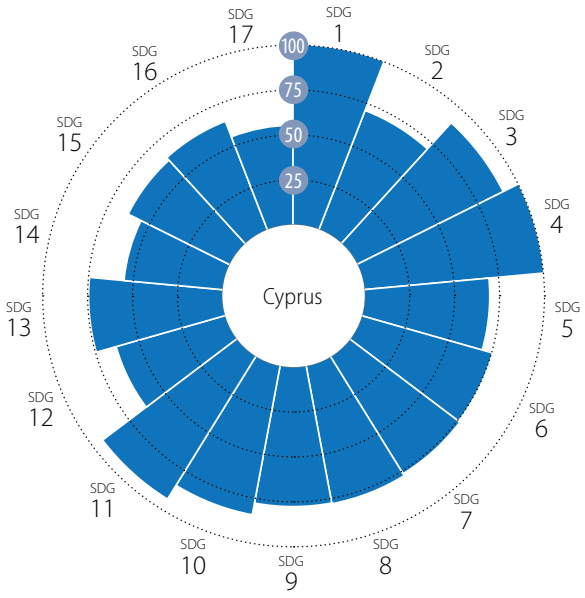
**Country Rank**

**46** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 2.5

**Missing data** 4%

## Average Performance by SDG



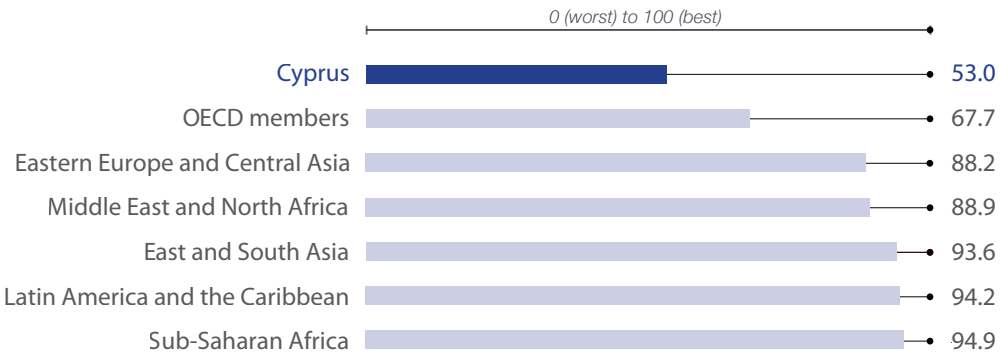

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.0 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.0 | 2026 | ● | → |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 2.6 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 0.7 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 22.9 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.4 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 2.2 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 0.0 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 13.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 2.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 5.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 5.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 8.5 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 52.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 3.9 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 82.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 7.9 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 99.9 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 94 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 76 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.1 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 99.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 99.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | | 101.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 99.8 | 2011 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 99.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 84.2 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 14.3 | 2026 | ● | → |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 99.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 99.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 30.8 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 62.5 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 4,812.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 1.3 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 15.8 | 2022 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 84.4 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 8.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 96.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 5.1 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.63 | 2024 | ● | ● |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 100.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | 89.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 91.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.8 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 45.9 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 3.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.7 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 393.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 31.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Palma ratio | 1.2 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 0.0 | 2004 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 16.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 99.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 84.6 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.3 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 10.2 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 5.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 10.2 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 22.7 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 52.5 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 7.3 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 7.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 6.6 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 49.8 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 79.6 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 52.1 | 2018 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 22.3 | 2019 | ● | ↗ |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 21.4 | 2019 | ● | ↗ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.29 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 74.5 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 37.7 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.84 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 11.6 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 1.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 31.4 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 100.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 55.0 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 4.35 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 56.9 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.68 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.53 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.75 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 11.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.04 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 79 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | 12.3 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 85.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 60.5 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |

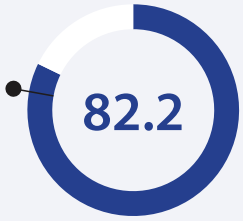
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# CZECHIA



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

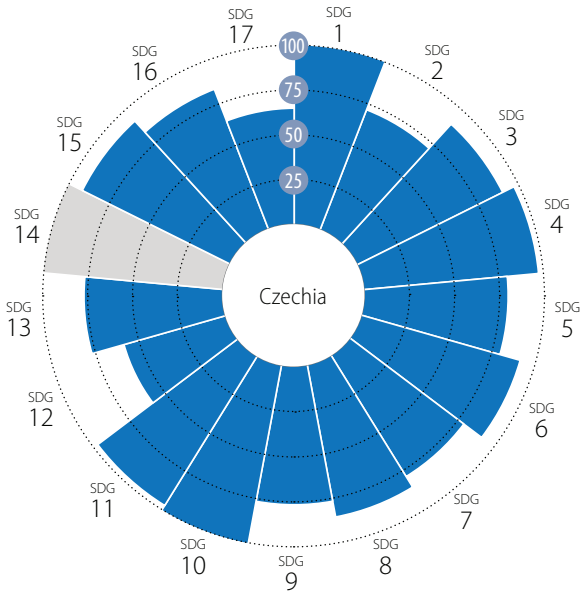
**Country Rank**

**10** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 5.1

**Missing data** 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



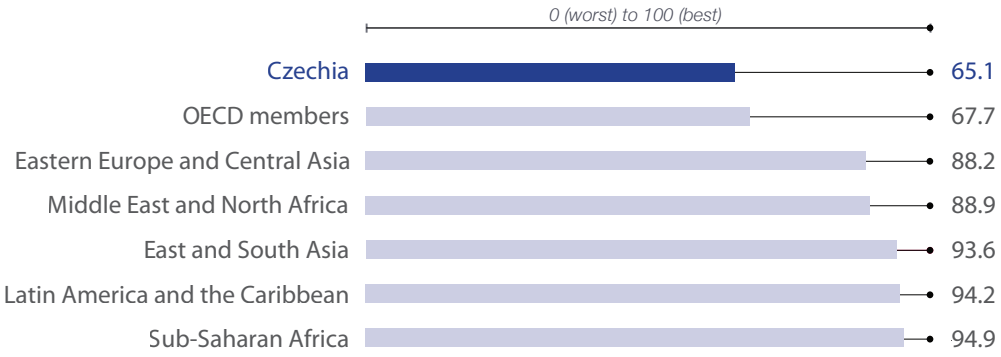

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**3**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.1 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.2 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | | 5.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 2.8 | 2001 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 4.5 | 2001 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 26.0 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.4 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 6.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 4.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | | 68.6 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 87.2 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 2.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 1.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 2.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 4.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 14.2 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 58.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 5.2 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 80.1 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 7.2 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 99.8 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 86 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 83 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.8 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 3.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | | 28.0 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | | 15.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 93.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 99.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | * | 95.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | * | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 33.7 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 491.1 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | | 22.0 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | | 25.5 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 84.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 98.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 79.2 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 33.5 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | | 13.6 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 98.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 99.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 20.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 84.8 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 1,667.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 98.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 91.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 1.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 17.2 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 74.5 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| 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 (%) | | 92.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 2.8 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.77 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 8.7 | 2022 | ● | → |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 100.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 87.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 107.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.0 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 43.5 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 2.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 1.8 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 170.9 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | | 8.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | | 36.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 25.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Palma ratio | | 0.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | | 3.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | 0.0 | 2004 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 10.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 99.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | | 3.3 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | | 96.2 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 93.2 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 5.2 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 13.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 8.4 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 44.8 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 32.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 9.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 7.0 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 5.5 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.4 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | | 68.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.05 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 94.8 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 92.3 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.95 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 9.6 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 0.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 8.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 59.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 1.17 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 83.0 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.63 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.62 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.71 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | | 181.0 | 2023 | ● | → |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 11.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.12 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 55 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 47 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 87.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 59.4 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# DENMARK



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

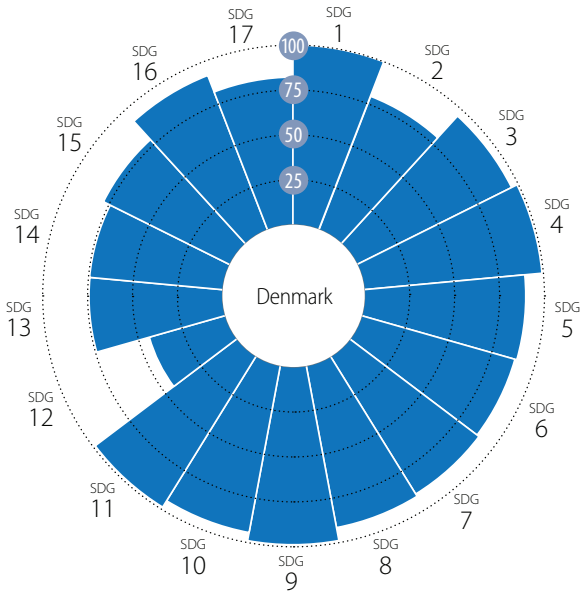
**Country Rank**

**3** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 1.3

**Missing data** 0%

## Average Performance by SDG




## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.3 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.3 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | | 6.3 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 2.6 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 0.7 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 13.3 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 5.7 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 4.1 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | | 80.9 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 10.4 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 3.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 2.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 4.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 3.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 10.7 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 21.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 2.3 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 82.2 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 1.2 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 96.9 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 94 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 85 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 7.5 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 1.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | | 23.2 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | | 11.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 97.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 99.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | * | 99.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | * | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 49.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 490.6 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | | 12.2 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | | 20.4 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 87.5 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 103.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 87.9 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 44.1 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | | 3.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 99.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 26.6 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 92.0 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 2,932.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 99.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 98.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 38.8 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 77.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 0.6 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 98.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 5.4 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.92 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 7.9 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 99.4 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 99.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 146.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 4.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 65.9 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 5.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 3.0 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 2,369.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | | 16.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | | 35.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 1.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 29.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Palma ratio | | 1.0 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | | 5.0 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | 0.0 | 2004 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 7.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | | 23.0 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | | 97.9 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 93.2 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 8.8 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 4.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 15.2 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 89.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 50.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 13.6 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 1.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 4.8 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 8.8 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 1.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | | 108.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 88.9 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 56.1 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 35.7 | 2018 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 29.8 | 2019 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 2.2 | 2019 | ● | → |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.08 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 88.3 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 96.7 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.98 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 45.7 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 1.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 29.2 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 89.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 1.72 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 88.5 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.80 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.88 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.85 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | | 69.8 | 2023 | ● | → |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 14.3 | 2023 | ● | → |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.72 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 49 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 39 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 92.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 60.6 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# DJIBOUTI

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

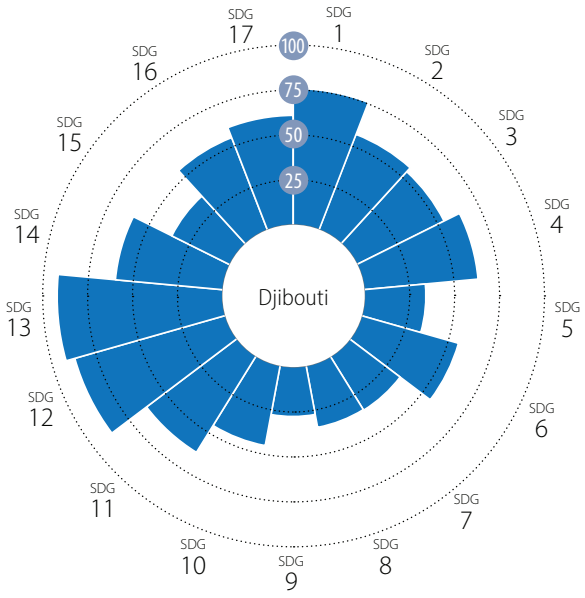
**Country Rank**

148 /169

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 6.8

Missing data 16%

## Average Performance by SDG



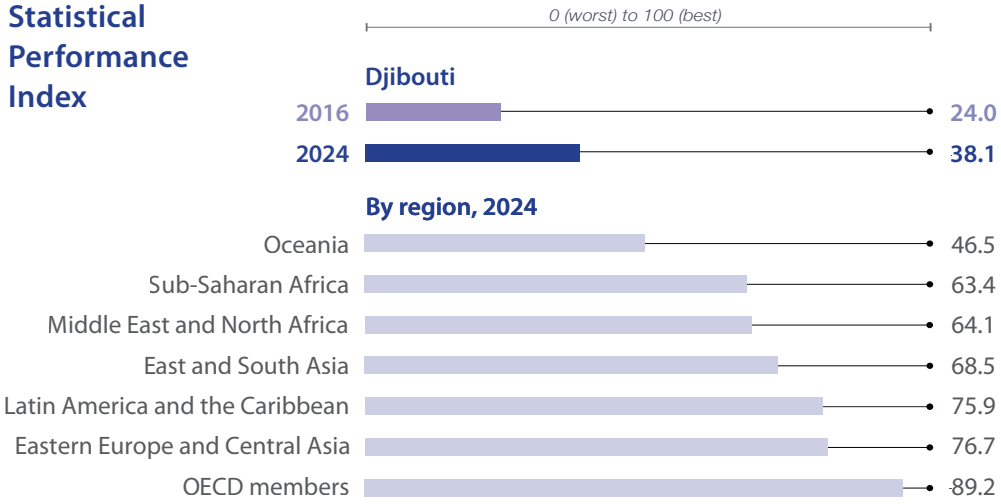

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

1

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# DJIBOUTI



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 10.5 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 17.0 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 12.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 25.5 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 12.1 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 11.4 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 2.0 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.9 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 161.9 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 27.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 48.9 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 495.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.4 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 20.6 | 2021 | ● | → |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 53.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 23.3 | 2021 | ● | → |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 66.4 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 21.0 | 2011 | ● | ● |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 87.4 | 2012 | ● | ● |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 75 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 47 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.4 | 2014 | ● | ● |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 79.6 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 54.3 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 53.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 43.5 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 26.2 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 79.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 67.0 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 6.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 3.2 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 4,320.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 65.2 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 10.0 | 2023 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 2.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 9.9 | 2022 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 64.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 7.1 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 12.3 | 2011 | ● | ● |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 26.1 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 78.4 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Population using the internet (%) | 65.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 34.8 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.3 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 0.9 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 41.6 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | 2.0 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 48.7 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 23.1 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 98.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 31.5 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.5 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 1.7 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 6.8 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 11.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 37.5 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 1.4 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 4.1 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 57.7 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 0.0 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 0.9 | 2000 | ● | ● |
| 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 (%) | 0.8 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.82 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 8.3 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 35.8 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 91.7 | 2006 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 31.0 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 25.0 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 4.8 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 38.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 61.6 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# DOMINICA

Latin America and the Caribbean

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**

NA

Regional Average = 70.5

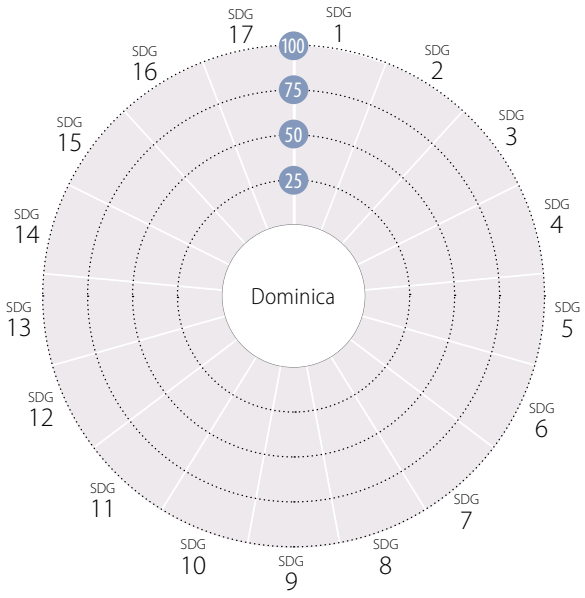
**Country Rank**

NA /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 35%

## Average Performance by SDG



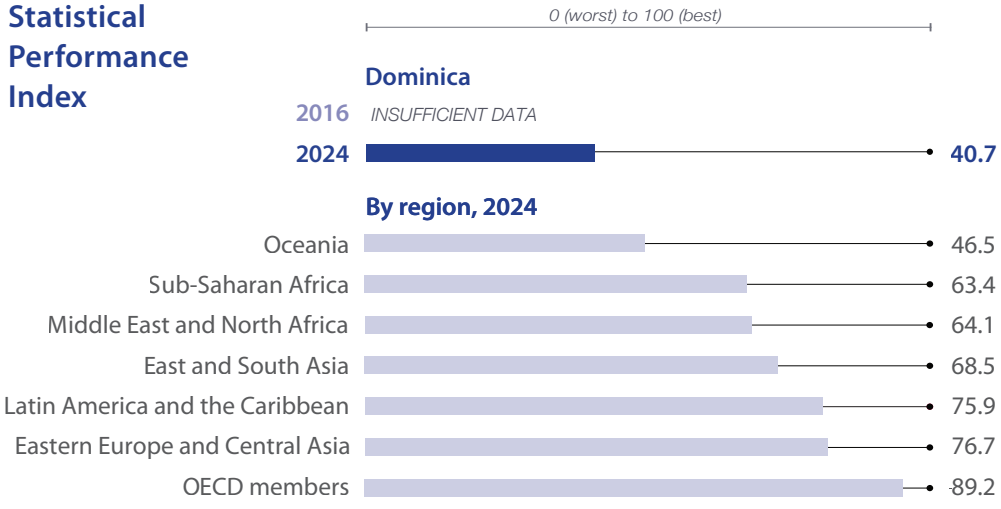

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



1

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# DOMINICA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | * | NA | NA | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | * | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 3.6 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 31.3 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.2 | 2022 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 1.7 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 4.4 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 35.5 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 31.1 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 35.7 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 4.5 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | NA | NA | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 49.8 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 11.0 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 71.5 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 49.2 | 2006 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 80 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 75 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | | 98.0 | 2022 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 96.0 | 2023 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | | 90.4 | 2023 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 77.8 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 97.8 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 40.6 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 97.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 80.4 | 2017 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 10.0 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 39.1 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 86.2 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 1.1 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 5.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 69.5 | 2024 | | |
| 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 (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | NA | NA | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.60 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 99.1 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 82.0 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 88.7 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * | 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | NA | NA | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 13.7 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | NA | NA | | |
| Palma ratio | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | | 8.9 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 94.8 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 76.2 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 0.5 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 8.9 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | NA | NA | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | NA | NA | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 2.6 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 73.7 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 47.3 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 16.0 | 2019 | | |
| 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 (%) | | 40.0 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.65 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 18.1 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 55.9 | 2023 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | NA | NA | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 60.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * | 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.72 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.43 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.56 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 8.7 | 2024 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | NA | NA | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * | 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 40.7 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 60.8 | 2026 | | |

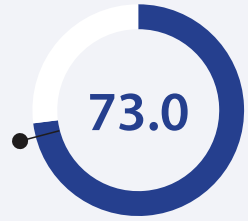
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Latin America and the Caribbean

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

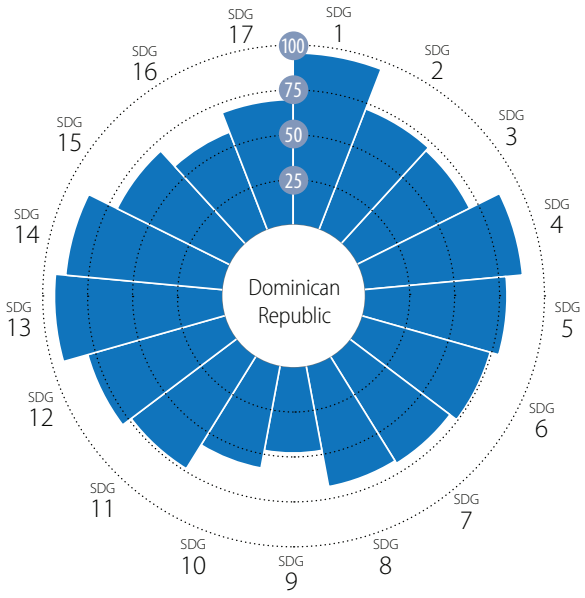
**Country Rank**

**64** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 6.9

**Missing data** 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



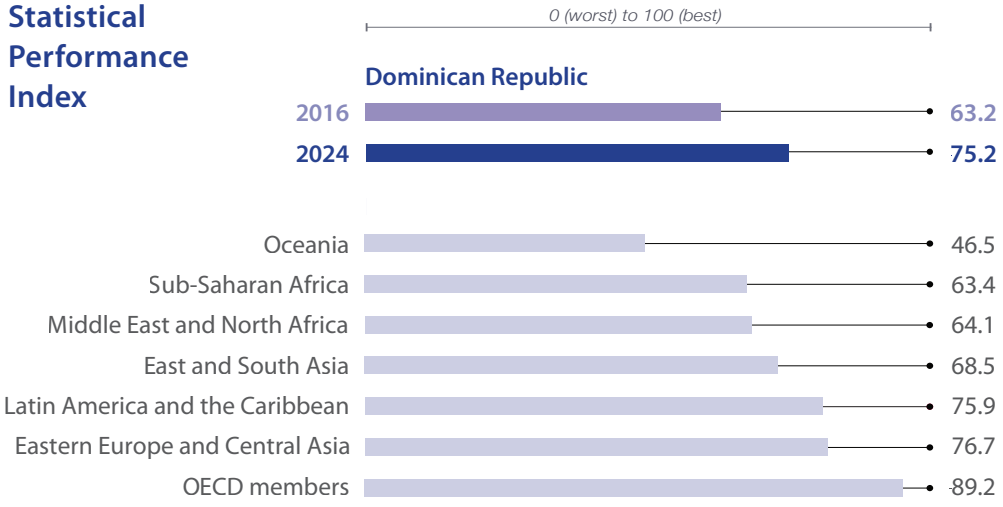

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**3**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 2.1 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 3.3 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 3.6 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 6.7 | 2019 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 2.2 | 2019 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 65.8 | 2019 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 29.3 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 4.5 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.7 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.0 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 124.5 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 21.2 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 30.6 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 51.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 17.4 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 45.9 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 27.4 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 74.0 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 77.1 | 2018 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.9 | 2023 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 87 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 73 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.1 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 93.5 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 95.1 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 79.7 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 98.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 84.1 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 110.0 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 70.3 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 37.4 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 97.5 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 90.1 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 39.6 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 32.8 | 2020 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 633.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 99.6 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 93.5 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.4 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 5.8 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 74.2 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 6.6 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 64.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 5.0 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.57 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 97.1 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 91.0 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 76.1 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.7 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 2.1 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 39.0 | 2024 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 11.2 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 13.8 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 83.5 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 36.3 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.1 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 8.8 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.4 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.9 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 44.1 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 13.7 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 2.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 2.9 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 1.4 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 83.1 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 59.8 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 2.6 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 0.0 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 0.0 | 2007 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.08 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 78.5 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 94.7 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.71 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 9.7 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 9.1 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 56.3 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 92.2 | 2019 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 37.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 3.8 | 2019 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 69.7 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.49 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.41 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.50 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 6.7 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 17.5 | 2024 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 75.2 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 77.1 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# ECUADOR

Latin America and the Caribbean

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

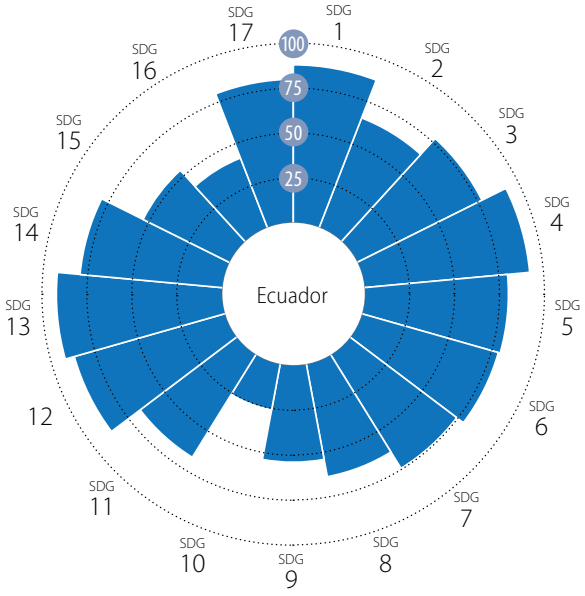
**Country Rank**

79 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 2.4

**Missing data** 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



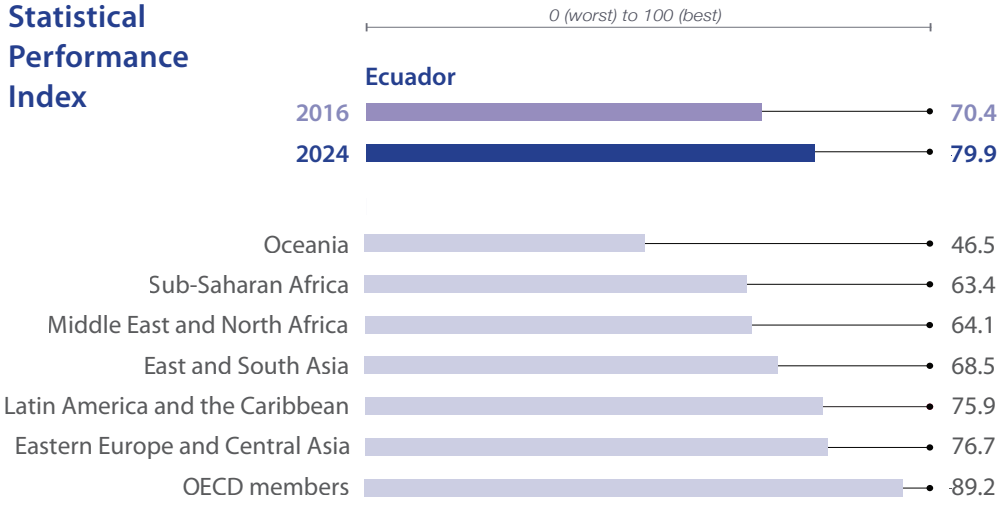

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



3

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# ECUADOR



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 5.4 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 8.8 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 12.1 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 17.4 | 2024 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 79.7 | 2024 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 27.4 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 4.0 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.4 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.0 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 55.4 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 7.0 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 12.9 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 66.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 13.2 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 39.4 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 23.4 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 77.8 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 49.9 | 2022 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 97.2 | 2024 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 70 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 78 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.1 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 93.7 | 2022 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 95.3 | 2023 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 90.5 | 2023 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 81.3 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 98.8 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 68.2 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 43.1 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 92.1 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 91.2 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 1.1 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 29.8 | 2020 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 358.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 98.7 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 94.7 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.4 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 15.4 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 57.5 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 7.6 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 64.5 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 3.2 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.53 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 93.8 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 77.2 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 64.7 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.7 | 2018 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 29.9 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.4 | 2014 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 3.7 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 45.2 | 2024 | | |
| Palma ratio | 2.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 57.8 | 2006 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 17.7 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 98.9 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 50.4 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.8 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 5.8 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.0 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.3 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 39.7 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 5.2 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 2.5 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 1.1 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 3.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 50.7 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 78.1 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 29.0 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 3.8 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 2.3 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.03 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 25.9 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 26.9 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.74 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 3.6 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 39.0 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 36.9 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 88.2 | 2024 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 33.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) * | 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 44.4 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.53 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.38 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.56 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 8.4 | 2024 | | |
| 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) | 31.0 | 2022 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 39 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 79.9 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 76.2 | 2026 | | |

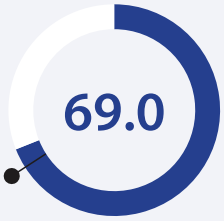
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC OF

Middle East and North Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 65.6

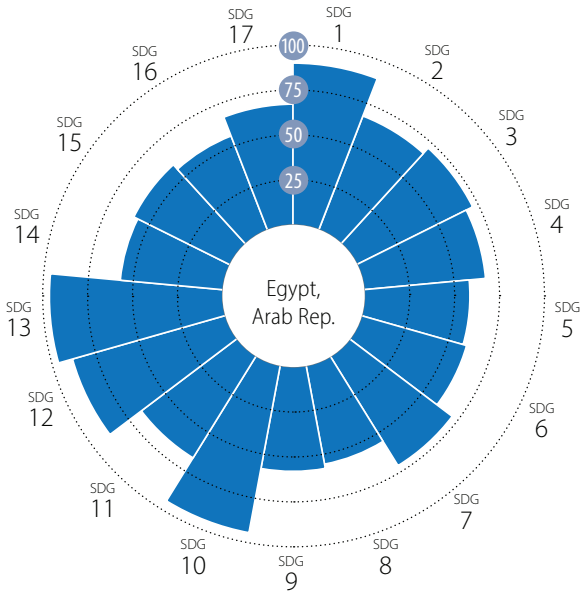
**Country Rank**

**86** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 6.1

**Missing data** 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



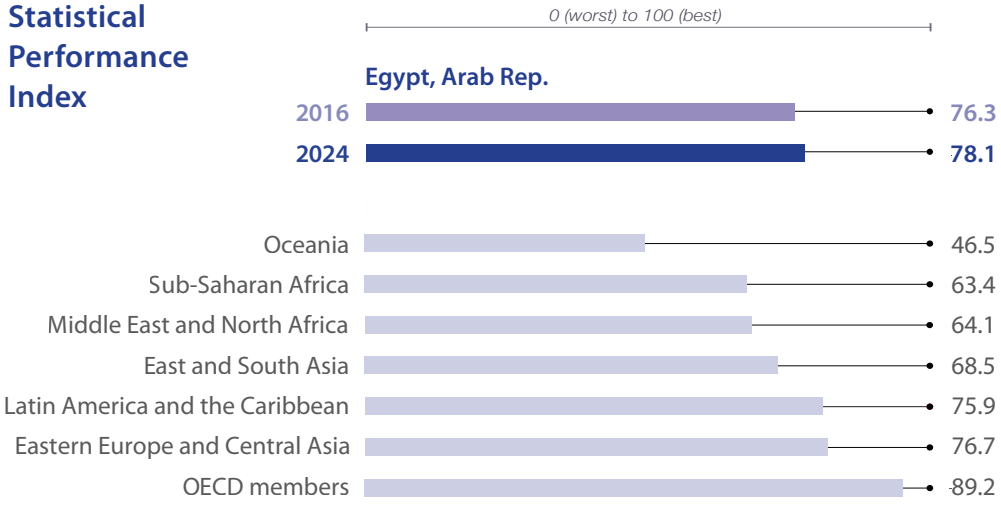

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**4**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC OF



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 4.6 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 7.2 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 9.4 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 12.8 | 2021 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 3.3 | 2021 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 41.6 | 2021 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 44.3 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 7.4 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.6 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.1 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 17.0 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 13.9 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 22.4 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 10.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 26.0 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 102.2 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 9.4 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 72.0 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 37.1 | 2022 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 97.1 | 2021 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 97 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 71 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 3.9 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 37.8 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 96.5 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 83.9 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 95.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 80.7 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 109.7 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 26.2 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 26.9 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 97.3 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 97.1 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 112.9 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 32.1 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 1,126.9 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 99.9 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.2 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 3.4 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 68.4 | 2024 | | |
| 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 (%) | 43.1 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 6.8 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.37 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 96.2 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 74.6 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 75.0 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 3.0 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 41.3 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 1.0 | 2024 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 6.8 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 28.5 | 2021 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.1 | 2021 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 3.8 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | 45.5 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 97.7 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 25.1 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.7 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 6.3 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 5.3 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.1 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 19.0 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 7.0 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 2.2 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 44.4 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 73.3 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 36.8 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 49.5 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 14.9 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.01 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 38.8 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 26.1 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.92 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 5.4 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 1.3 | 2017 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 9.9 | 2016 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 99.1 | 2021 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 30.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 11.4 | 2023 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 0.02 | 2024 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 24.9 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.47 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.19 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.39 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 5.3 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 21.0 | 2015 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 78.1 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 64.0 | 2026 | | |

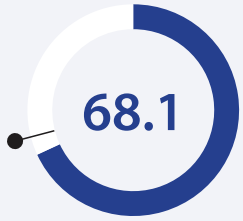
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# EL SALVADOR

Latin America and the Caribbean

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

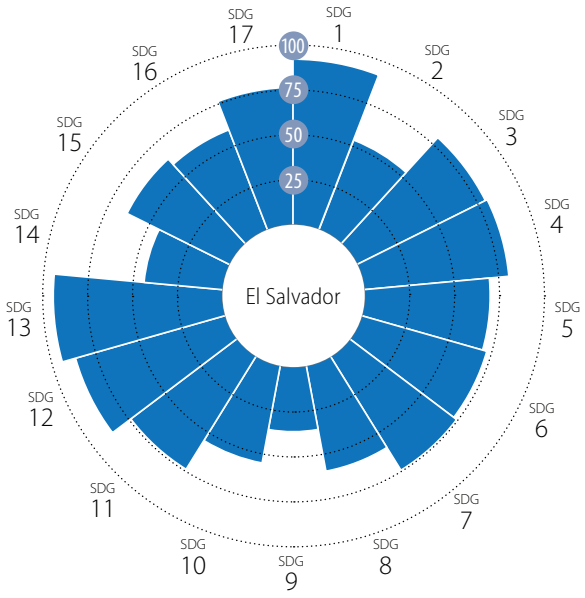
**Country Rank**

**96** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 3.1

**Missing data** 0%

## Average Performance by SDG



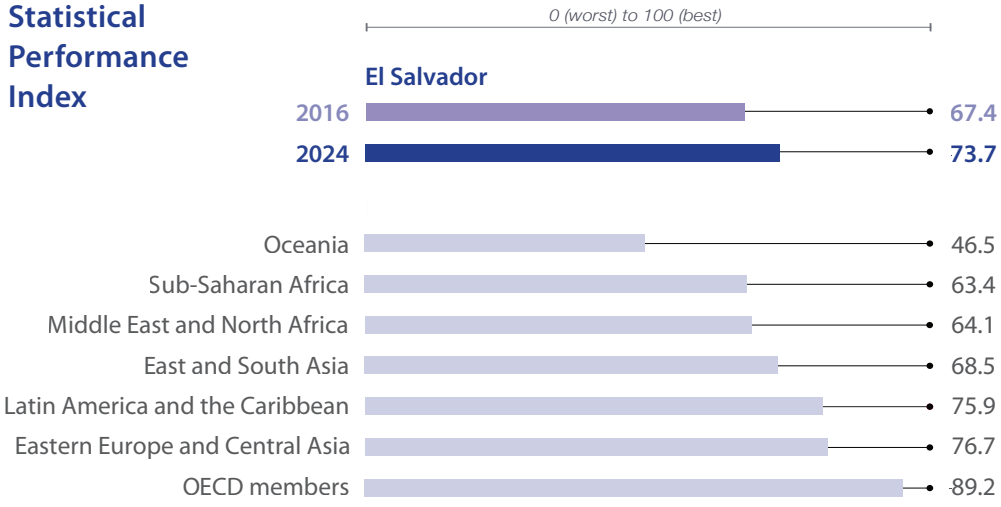

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**3**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# EL SALVADOR



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 3.4 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 6.0 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 6.7 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 10.0 | 2021 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 2.9 | 2021 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 54.8 | 2021 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 30.9 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 2.8 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.4 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 138.8 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 39.1 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 4.3 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 10.0 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 116.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 12.6 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 78.4 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 21.5 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 72.5 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 50.2 | 2018 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 98.1 | 2021 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 95 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 79 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.6 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 84.6 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 91.3 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 72.7 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 98.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 81.7 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 92.0 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 63.5 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 31.7 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 91.6 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 88.0 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 12.7 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 2.5 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 1,264.9 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 98.3 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 94.4 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.3 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 14.9 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 63.2 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 8.1 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 43.4 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 3.3 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.52 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 99.1 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 66.5 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 73.9 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.1 | 2023 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 1.1 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 39.8 | 2023 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.8 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 16.5 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 24.2 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 95.9 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 42.6 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.7 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 6.3 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 2.3 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 18.8 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 20.1 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 1.4 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 1.4 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 2.3 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 46.6 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 49.7 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 38.5 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 58.6 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 26.3 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.19 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 28.0 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 97.7 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.83 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 28.1 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 3.3 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 26.0 | 2019 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 99.0 | 2021 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 32.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 6.9 | 2019 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 38.9 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.59 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.46 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.47 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 8.9 | 2024 | | |
| 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) | 26.9 | 2024 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 73.7 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 75.0 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**

NA

Regional Average = 53.7

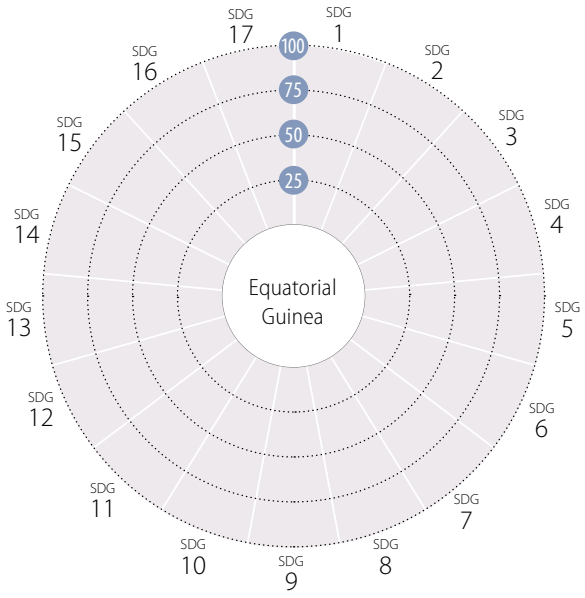
**Country Rank**

NA /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 24%

## Average Performance by SDG



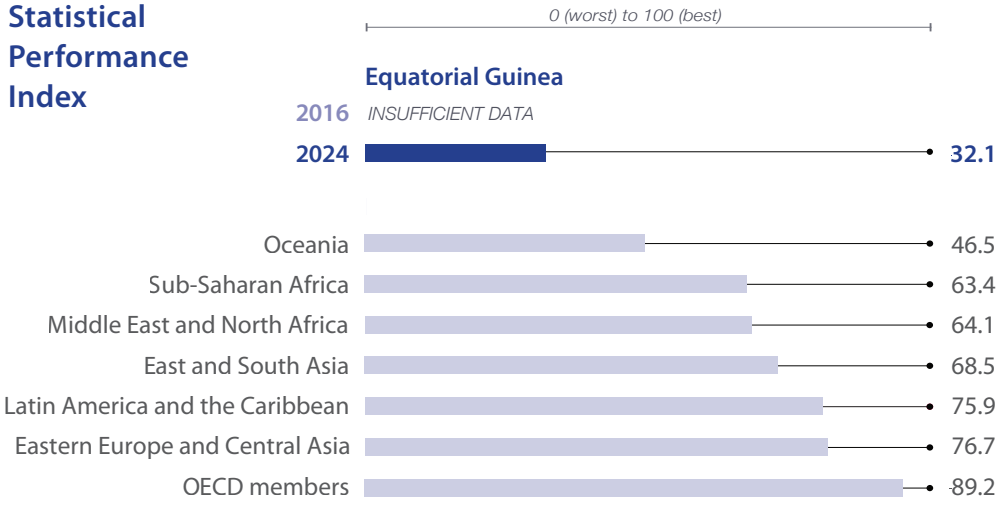

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# EQUATORIAL GUINEA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 9.2 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 15.6 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 26.2 | 2011 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 3.1 | 2011 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 17.7 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | NA | NA | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | NA | NA | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.7 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 173.7 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 26.3 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 68.0 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 199.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | NA | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 20.3 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 44.8 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 11.7 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 64.1 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 176.0 | 2010 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 68.3 | 2011 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 53 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 49 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 33.6 | 2015 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 34.4 | 2015 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 18.9 | 2015 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 97.1 | 2000 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 39.6 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 78.2 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 31.0 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 64.7 | 2017 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 66.3 | 2017 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 0.2 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 31.1 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 1,033.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 66.9 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 22.1 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 4.7 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 1.6 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 34.9 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 7.8 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 8.4 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 84.3 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 63.3 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 1.2 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 1.9 | 2018 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | NA | NA | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 38.5 | 2022 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.7 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 64.7 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | 20.9 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 48.1 | 2017 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 3.8 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.3 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 10.6 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.5 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 4.7 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 6.8 | 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) | 3.8 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 1.2 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 100.0 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 72.0 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 18.9 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 26.8 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 0.2 | 2019 | | |
| 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 (%) | 100.0 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.78 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 7.7 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | NA | NA | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 53.5 | 2011 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 15.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 52.8 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 26.5 | 2022 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 32.1 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 49.3 | 2026 | | |

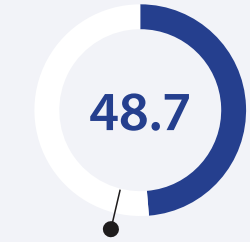
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# ERITREA

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

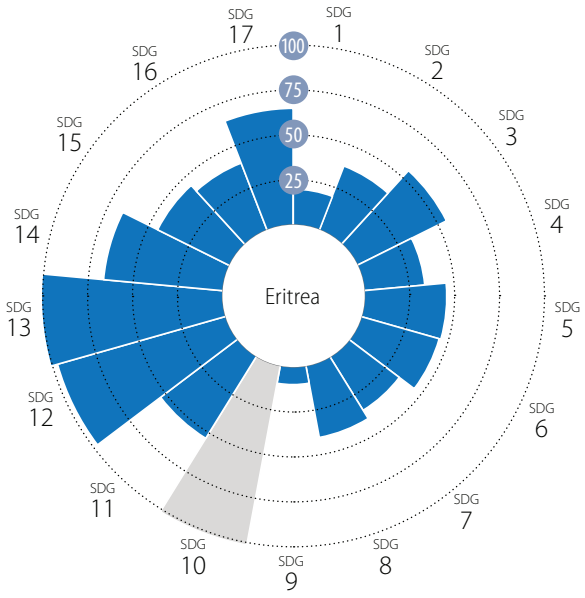
**Country Rank**

**162** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 21%

## Average Performance by SDG




## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index

*0 (worst) to 100 (best)*

**Eritrea**

*INSUFFICIENT DATA*




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# ERITREA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 41.8 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 60.2 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 52.5 | 2010 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 14.6 | 2010 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 4.8 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.1 | 2007 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 0.6 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.3 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 291.4 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 15.6 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 34.3 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 115.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 27.3 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 83.2 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 17.7 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 69.2 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 76.0 | 2008 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 34.1 | 2010 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 93 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 40 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 37.8 | 2022 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 59.6 | 2022 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 53.4 | 2022 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 87.0 | 2008 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 34.8 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 69.6 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 86.6 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 22.0 | 2019 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 51.9 | 2016 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 11.9 | 2016 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 11.2 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 179.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 54.4 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 12.0 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.6 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 3.8 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 90.3 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 6.0 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 46.5 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 14.3 | 2020 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 34.0 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 1.9 | 2018 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * | 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | * | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | * | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | NA | NA | | |
| Palma ratio | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | 48.7 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | | 21.7 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 69.0 | 2016 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 22.5 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 0.2 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 0.7 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 20.5 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 0.9 | 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) | | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | * | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 58.3 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 12.6 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 0.0 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 0.0 | 2019 | | |
| 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 (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.90 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 0.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 15.6 | 2012 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | NA | NA | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | NA | NA | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 13.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * | 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 10.2 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 3.0 | 2023 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | NA | NA | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * | 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 54s | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# ESTONIA



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

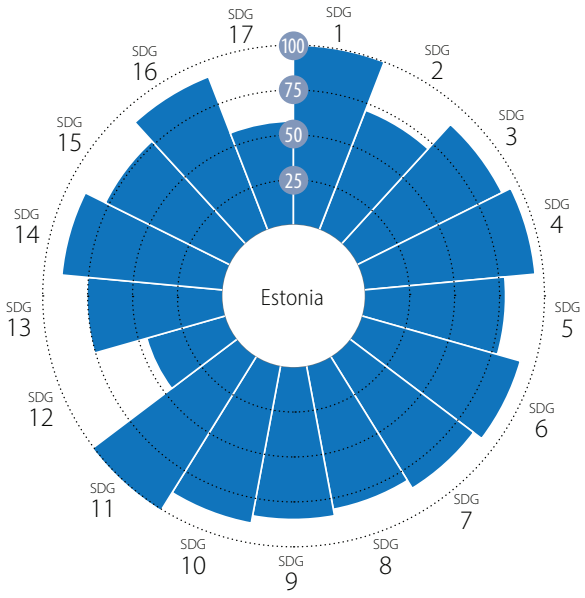
**Country Rank**

12 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 5.1

**Missing data** 0%

## Average Performance by SDG



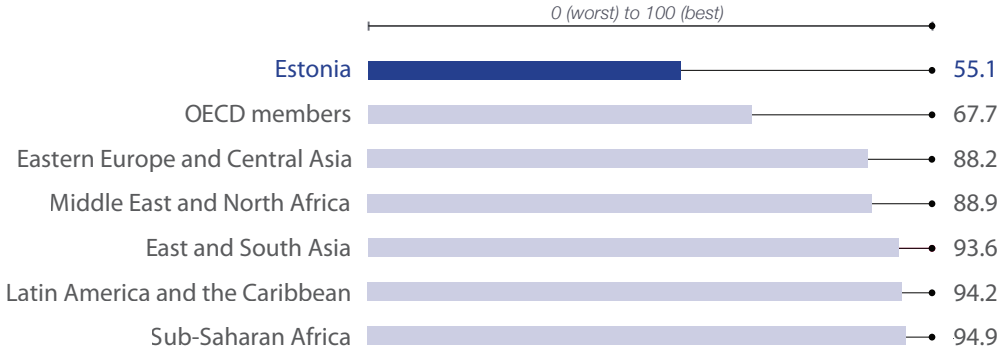

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



3

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.3 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.4 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | | 14.4 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 1.2 | 2014 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 1.5 | 2014 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 22.2 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 3.4 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.6 | 2024 | | |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | | 51.5 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 3.1 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 5.0 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 2.0 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 8.2 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 15.5 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 15.8 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 4.4 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 79.5 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 5.1 | 2022 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 99.9 | 2024 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 81 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 79 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.4 | 2025 | | |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 3.9 | 2023 | | |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | | 38.1 | 2024 | | |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | | 13.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 92.5 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 96.6 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | * | 97.0 | 2023 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 100.0 | 2011 | | |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 43.5 | 2023 | | |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 515.6 | 2022 | | |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | | 13.4 | 2022 | | |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | | 15.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 76.9 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 103.1 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 87.3 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 29.7 | 2026 | | |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | | 19.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 99.0 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 8.6 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 82.0 | 2021 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 2,038.4 | 2024 | | |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 98.9 | 2024 | | |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 90.6 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 1.6 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 37.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 73.5 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 4.1 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 98.9 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 8.5 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.73 | 2024 | | |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 11.7 | 2022 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 100.0 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 92.2 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 195.3 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.5 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 42.6 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 3.1 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 1.8 | 2023 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 249.1 | 2024 | | |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | | 10.9 | 2024 | | |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | | 41.7 | 2023 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 1.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 30.7 | 2023 | | |
| Palma ratio | | 1.1 | 2023 | | |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | | 29.8 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | 0.0 | 2004 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 6.1 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | | 11.0 | 2022 | | |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | | 97.1 | 2025 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 99.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 4.9 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 24.5 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 10.4 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 68.9 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 40.8 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 13.3 | 2025 | | |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 6.1 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 7.4 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | | 80.4 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 97.7 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 78.1 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 1.6 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 6.9 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 4.4 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.07 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 94.9 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 92.9 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.98 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 63.1 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 1.8 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 18.1 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 76.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 0.61 | 2024 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 88.5 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.68 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.80 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.77 | 2024 | | |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | | 134.7 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 10.9 | 2023 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.19 | 2025 | | |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 70 | 2025 | | |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 46 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 88.8 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 45.7 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# ESWATINI

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

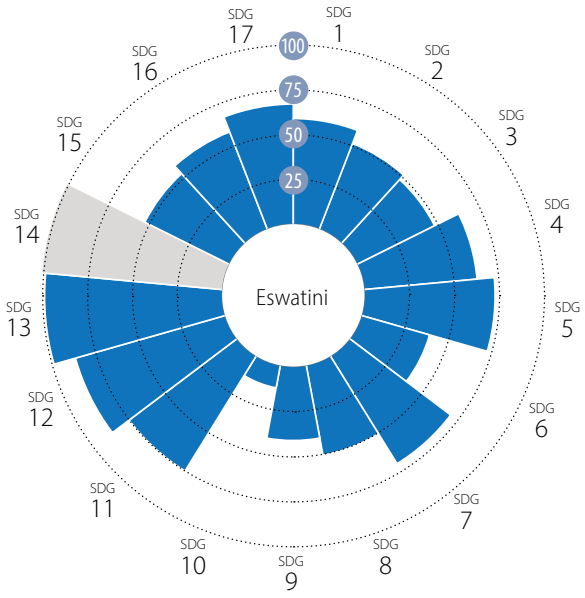
**Country Rank**

133 /169

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* +11.9

Missing data 14%

## Average Performance by SDG



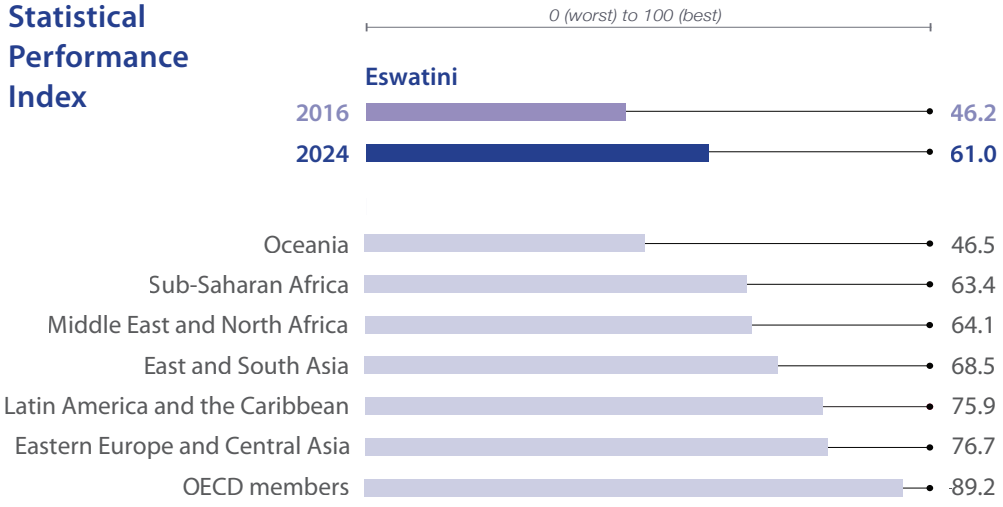

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



3

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# ESWATINI



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 19.1 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 27.7 | 2026 | ● | → |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 14.7 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 20.0 | 2021 | ● | ↗ |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 1.8 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 29.6 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 30.1 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.2 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 1.9 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 4.5 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 117.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 25.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 45.1 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 319.0 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 4.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 32.3 | 2021 | ● | → |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 62.9 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 24.7 | 2021 | ● | ↗ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 64.4 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 87.1 | 2013 | ● | ● |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 93.4 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 84 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 72 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 3.9 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 18.7 | 2011 | ● | ● |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 96.2 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 67.6 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 98.7 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 78.6 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 94.7 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 89.8 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 20.3 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 80.4 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 64.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 77.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 6.4 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 86.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 50.3 | 2023 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.7 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 39.8 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 53.6 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 3.6 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 65.1 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 33.8 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 99.4 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | 63.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 116.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.3 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 12.4 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 54.6 | 2016 | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | 4.1 | 2016 | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 17.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | 13.0 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 95.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 34.8 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.6 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 6.2 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.6 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.3 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.47 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 22.7 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.96 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.1 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 13.7 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 24.5 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 65.7 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 23.0 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 13.6 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 51.9 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 9.2 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| 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) | 25.1 | 2021 | ● | ↓ |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 61.0 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 54.3 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# ETHIOPIA

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

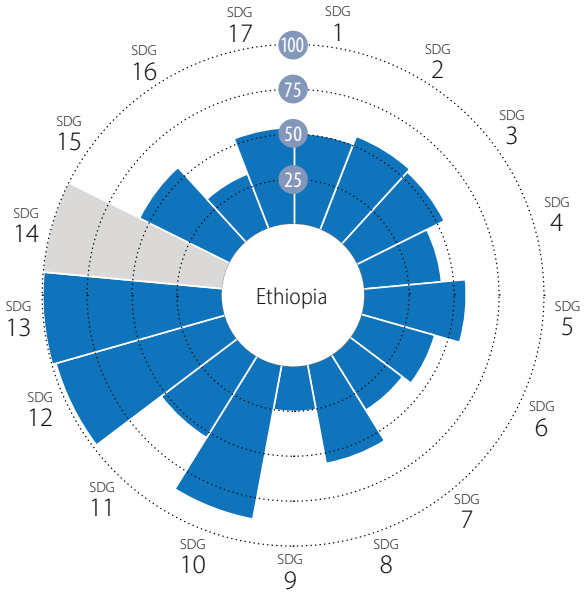
**Country Rank**

141 /169

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 9.7

Missing data 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



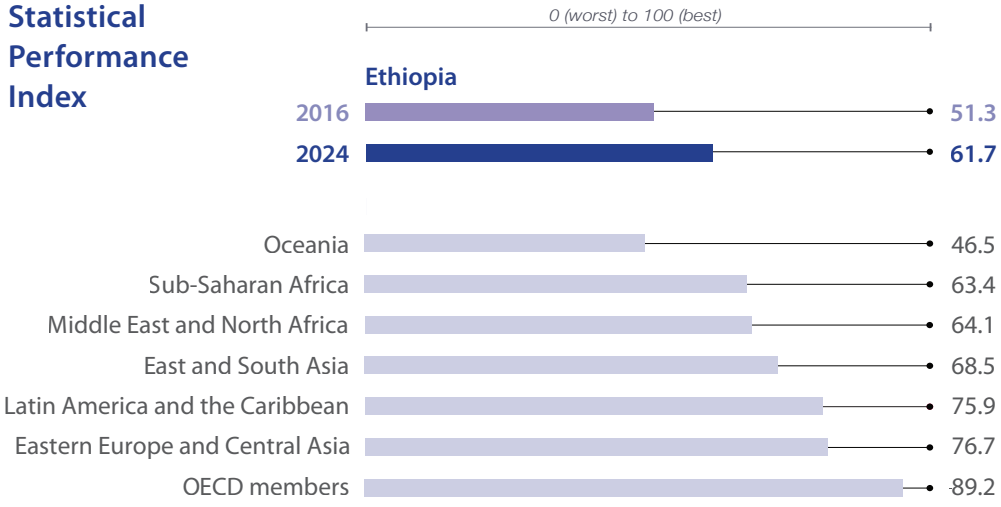

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



3

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# ETHIOPIA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 19.6 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 35.9 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 19.7 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 36.8 | 2019 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 6.8 | 2019 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 16.2 | 2024 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 2.8 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.1 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 2.9 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.9 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.0 | 2013 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 194.9 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 25.2 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 44.5 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 141.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 16.8 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 77.5 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 17.7 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 67.9 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 72.4 | 2017 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 49.8 | 2019 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 72 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 33 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.0 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 62.6 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 77.5 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 21.4 | 2023 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 84.7 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 63.8 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 54.1 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 74.3 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 41.9 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 55.6 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 10.4 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 32.3 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 88.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 55.4 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 7.1 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.1 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 3.4 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 62.4 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 6.3 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 48.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 3.3 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.34 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 61.2 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 21.9 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 38.6 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.1 | 2016 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 27.9 | 2025 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.3 | 2017 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 31.1 | 2021 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.2 | 2021 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 64.3 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | 22.5 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 84.1 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 27.4 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.1 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 0.7 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 14.8 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.0 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.00 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 16.9 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 16.3 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.84 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 0.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 8.5 | 2012 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | NA | NA | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 2.7 | 2016 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 38.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 45.0 | 2015 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) * | 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 34.7 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.45 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.38 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.36 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 2.9 | 2024 | | |
| 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) | 4.1 | 2024 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * | 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 61.7 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 61.2 | 2026 | | |

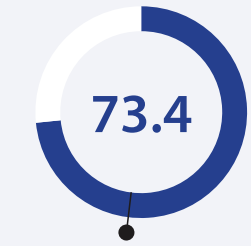
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# FIJI



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**



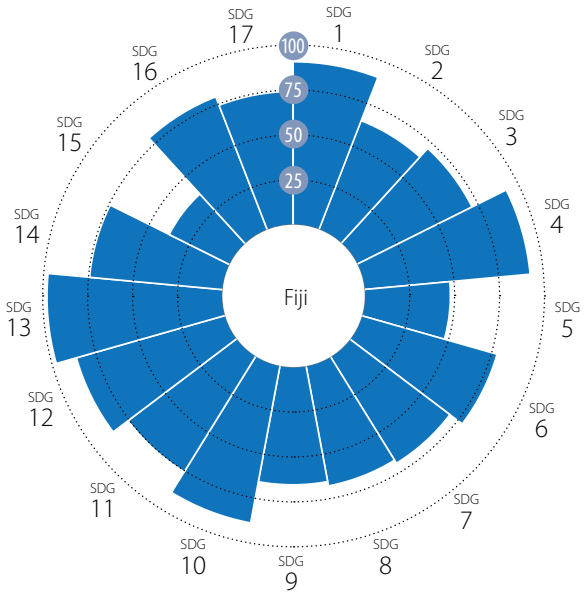

**Country Rank**

**62** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 3.3

**Missing data** 18%

## Average Performance by SDG



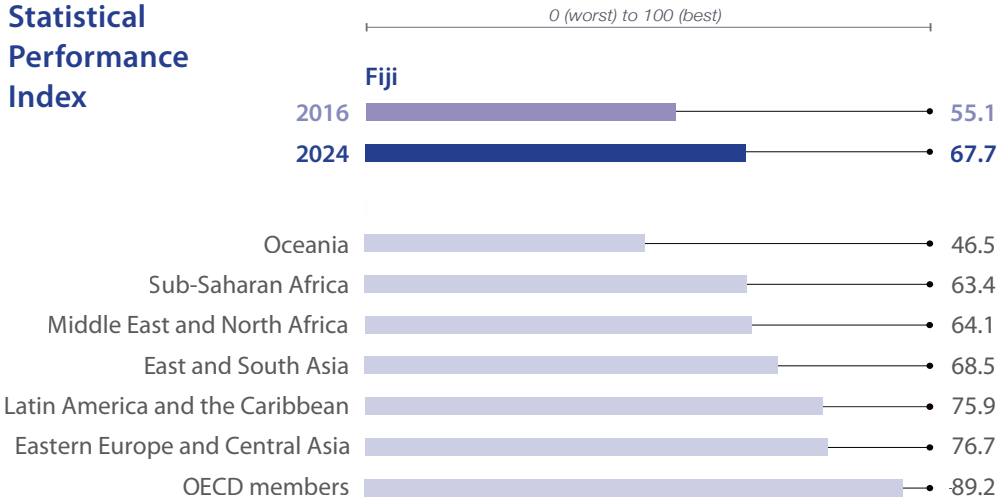

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 4.0 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 6.9 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 6.8 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 7.2 | 2021 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 4.6 | 2021 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 59.2 | 2021 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 33.8 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 4.1 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.6 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.0 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 30.2 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 15.0 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 29.1 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 104.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 1.5 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 37.9 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 53.0 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 5.3 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 67.6 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 31.0 | 2019 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.8 | 2021 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 91 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 69 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 89.5 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 97.6 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 97.3 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 54.8 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 101.2 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 50.2 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 9.1 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 95.6 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 92.8 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 0.6 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 36.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 99.3 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 54.1 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.3 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 25.6 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 53.2 | 2024 | | |
| 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 (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 5.3 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 96.6 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 74.7 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 143.9 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 33.8 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | NA | NA | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 30.7 | 2019 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.1 | 2019 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 9.4 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | 6.0 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 98.4 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 19.2 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.5 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 7.2 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 1.6 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 16.5 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 87.8 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 9.0 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 0.0 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 7.3 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.29 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 11.2 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 0.1 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.74 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 2.4 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 19.9 | 2021 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 86.6 | 2021 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 55.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 16.7 | 2021 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 76.8 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 6.9 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 26.6 | 2024 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 67.7 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 80.1 | 2026 | | |

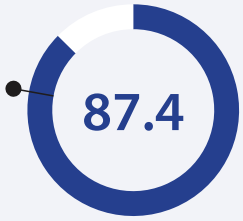
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# FINLAND



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

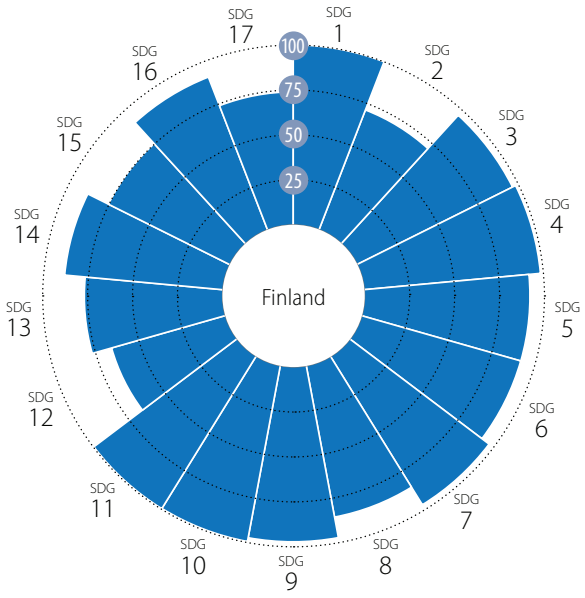
**Country Rank**

1 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 1.5

**Missing data** 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



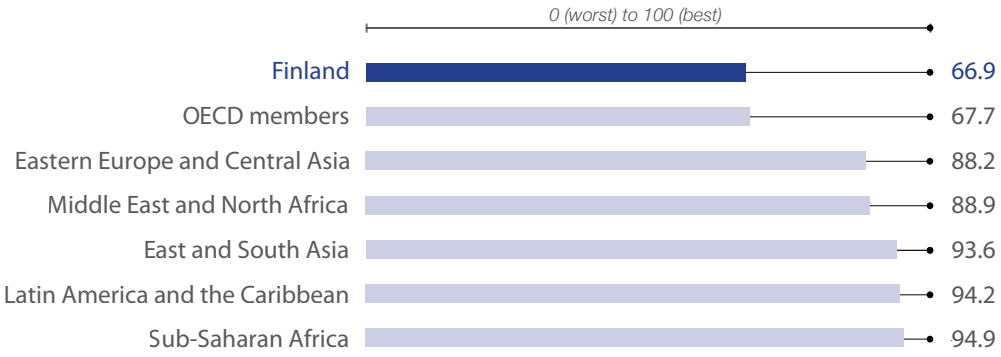

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



3

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.1 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.2 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | | 6.8 | 2023 | ● | → |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 2.8 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 1.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 21.5 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 3.3 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.7 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | | 50.3 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 0.2 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 7.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 1.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 2.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 3.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 9.6 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 7.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 4.2 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 82.2 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 3.3 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 99.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 91 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 86 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 7.8 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 5.2 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | | 25.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | | 11.3 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 96.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 98.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | * | 99.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | * | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 39.2 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 495.1 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | | 12.4 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | | 24.9 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 90.5 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 103.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 89.7 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 45.5 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | | 13.1 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 99.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 7.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 85.0 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 2,193.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 99.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 90.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 0.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 49.6 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 71.2 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 1.4 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 99.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 9.6 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.82 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 9.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 99.8 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 93.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 157.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 4.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 60.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 4.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 3.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 2,899.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | | 17.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | | 33.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 27.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Palma ratio | | 0.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | | 4.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | 0.0 | 2003 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | | 4.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | | 24.1 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | | 96.3 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 95.4 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 5.1 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 7.0 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 10.9 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 50.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 38.2 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 4.5 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 0.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 5.3 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 7.4 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | | 101.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 60.8 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 78.9 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 3.1 | 2018 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 0.0 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 0.2 | 2019 | ● | ↑ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.07 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 71.7 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 75.5 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.98 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 34.9 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 0.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 26.3 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 88.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 0.89 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 86.2 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.68 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.79 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.78 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | | 52.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 14.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.44 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 60 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 50 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 90.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 59.7 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |

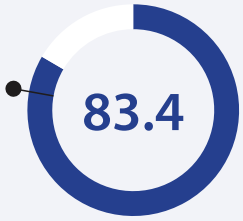
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# FRANCE



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

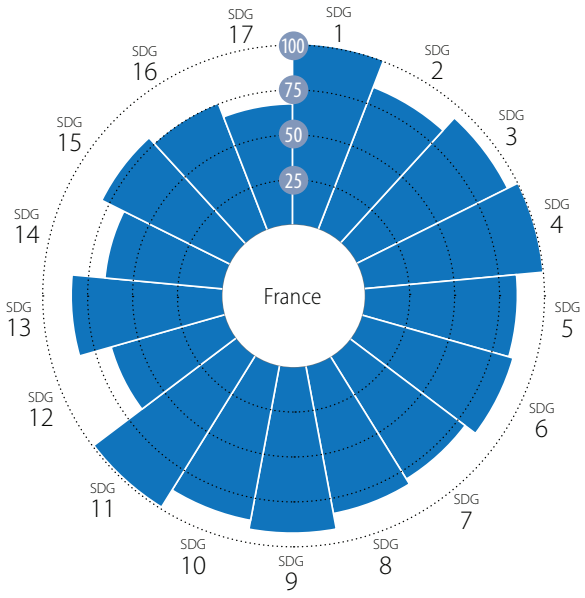
**Country Rank**

7 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 2.4

**Missing data** 0%

## Average Performance by SDG



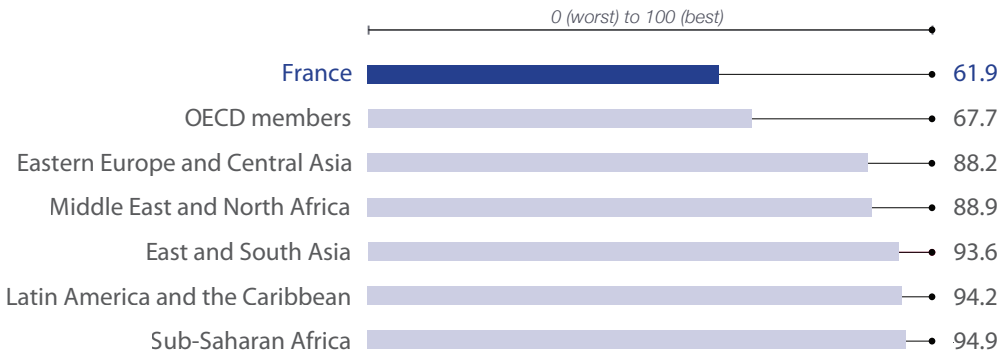

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# FRANCE

## Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.1 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.1 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | | 8.7 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 2.6 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 0.7 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 9.7 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 7.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 4.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | | 78.4 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 3.5 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 7.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 2.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 4.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 7.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 10.2 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 24.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 4.7 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 83.6 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 3.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 97.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 95 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 82 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.6 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 11.4 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | | 22.3 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | | 23.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 99.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 99.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | * | 98.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | * | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 51.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 478.3 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | | 21.5 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | | 28.8 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 91.3 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 97.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 86.4 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 36.2 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | | 6.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 98.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 20.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 82.0 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 2,707.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 99.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 90.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 17.0 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 70.3 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 2.1 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 99.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 7.7 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.76 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 11.3 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 98.3 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 88.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 112.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 73.2 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 1.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 2.2 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 987.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | | 11.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | | 34.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 31.8 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Palma ratio | | 1.1 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | | 6.2 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | 0.0 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | | 8.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | | 11.3 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | | 97.9 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 96.0 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 9.1 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 4.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 8.4 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 51.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 31.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 5.2 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 4.0 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 5.2 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | | 47.1 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 80.9 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 61.0 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 21.0 | 2018 | ● | → |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 26.6 | 2019 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 12.9 | 2019 | ● | ↑ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.44 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 81.1 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 78.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.84 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 14.4 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 1.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 25.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 66.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 4.64 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 76.7 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.64 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.69 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.75 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | | 114.3 | 2023 | ● | → |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 13.1 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.42 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 65 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 52 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 88.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 48.5 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# GABON

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

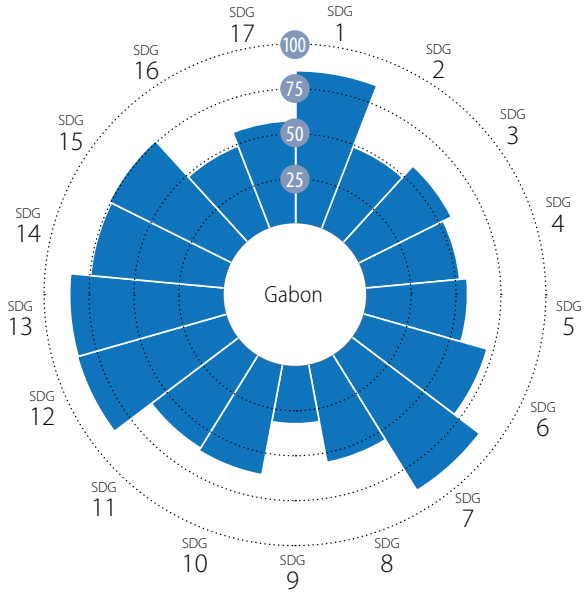
**Country Rank**

116 /169

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 8.8

Missing data 3%

## Average Performance by SDG



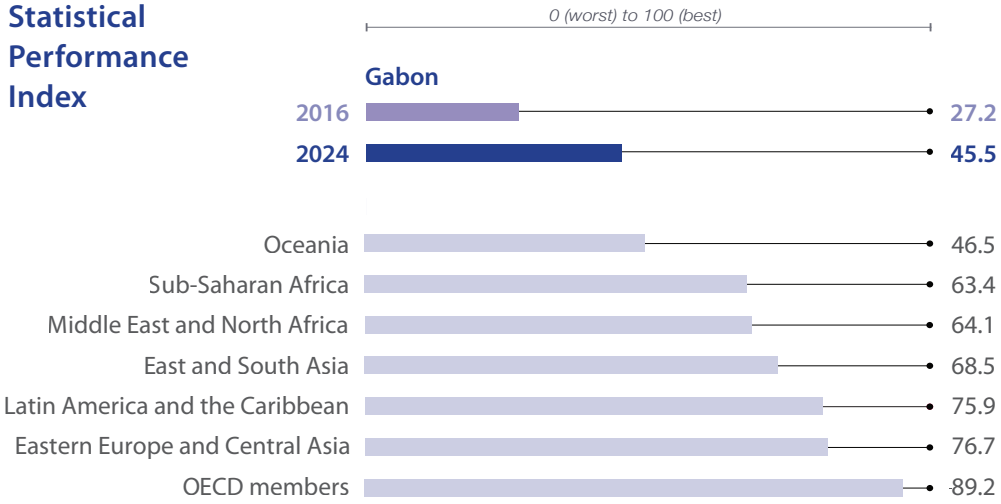

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# GABON



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 6.1 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 11.2 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 25.3 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 14.4 | 2020 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 3.4 | 2020 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 26.3 | 2020 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 21.0 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.6 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.2 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 232.7 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 16.3 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 32.6 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 371.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 18.1 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 57.9 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 12.5 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 68.7 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 100.1 | 2019 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 95.2 | 2021 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 57 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 48 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.2 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 53.5 | 2019 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 71.2 | 2019 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 94.0 | 2021 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 42.7 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 118.8 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 69.2 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 21.6 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 88.6 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 57.4 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 0.5 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 35.9 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 617.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 94.1 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 91.4 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 2.1 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 66.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 61.5 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 7.6 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 68.2 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 20.2 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.62 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 66.9 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 68.7 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 85.7 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.6 | 2009 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 29.7 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 38.0 | 2017 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.6 | 2017 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 38.8 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 21.9 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 93.2 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 18.9 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.5 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 8.7 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 3.3 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.6 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 28.3 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 7.4 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.1 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 2.1 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 1.2 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 11.8 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 99.9 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 75.8 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 69.6 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 35.2 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 0.7 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.06 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 53.7 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 54.2 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.95 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 8.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 70.0 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 95.6 | 2021 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 29.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 11.8 | 2021 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 70.6 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.47 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.38 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.47 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 4.4 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 15.1 | 2021 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 45.5 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 69.8 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# THE GAMBIA

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

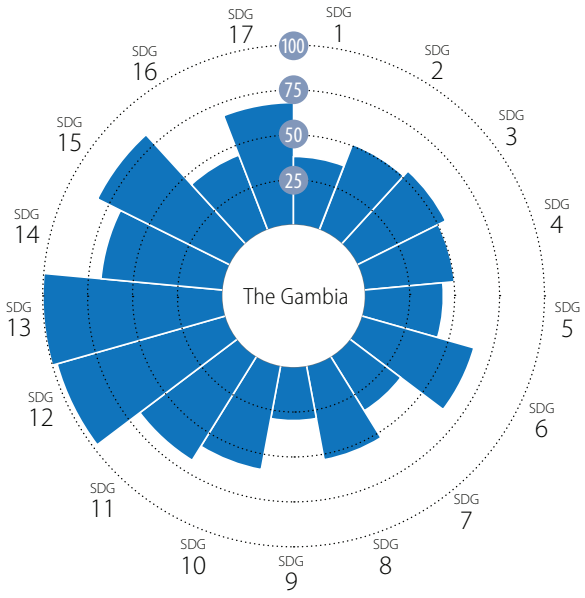
**Country Rank**

134 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 5.4

**Missing data** 6%

## Average Performance by SDG



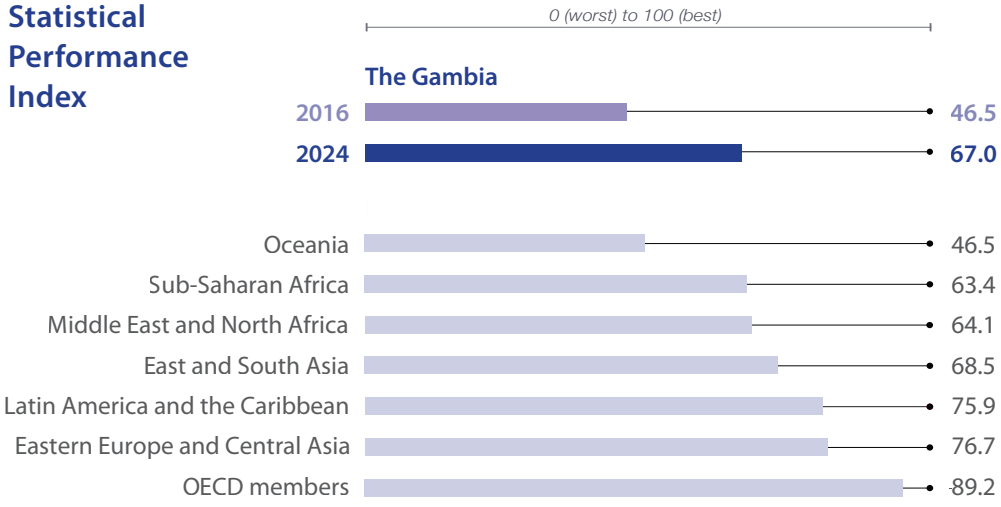

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



3

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# THE GAMBIA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 25.9 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 43.7 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 16.8 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 17.5 | 2020 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 5.1 | 2020 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 22.8 | 2020 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 14.9 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 0.8 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.0 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.7 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 354.4 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 23.0 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 42.4 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 138.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 21.8 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 104.4 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 22.0 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 66.3 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 64.8 | 2018 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 83.8 | 2020 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 80 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 53 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.3 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 62.7 | 2025 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 83.1 | 2025 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 61.3 | 2025 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 67.5 | 2021 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 46.4 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 67.1 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 91.8 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 8.6 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 87.1 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 48.2 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 202.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 66.9 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 1.6 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.6 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 0.1 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 55.4 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 6.5 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 38.2 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 6.6 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.45 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 84.4 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 49.5 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 90.6 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.1 | 2018 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 0.4 | 2022 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 38.8 | 2020 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.7 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 37.1 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 39.4 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 84.1 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.4 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 1.4 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 6.7 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 1.6 | 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) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 41.3 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 49.2 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 1.4 | 2014 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | | |
| 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 (%) | 42.5 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 99.0 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.97 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 1.6 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 55.6 | 2021 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 59.0 | 2020 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 37.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 16.9 | 2018 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 69.4 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.48 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.28 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.43 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 4.1 | 2023 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 45 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 67.0 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 68.1 | 2026 | | |

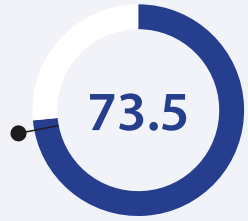
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# GEORGIA

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 72.0

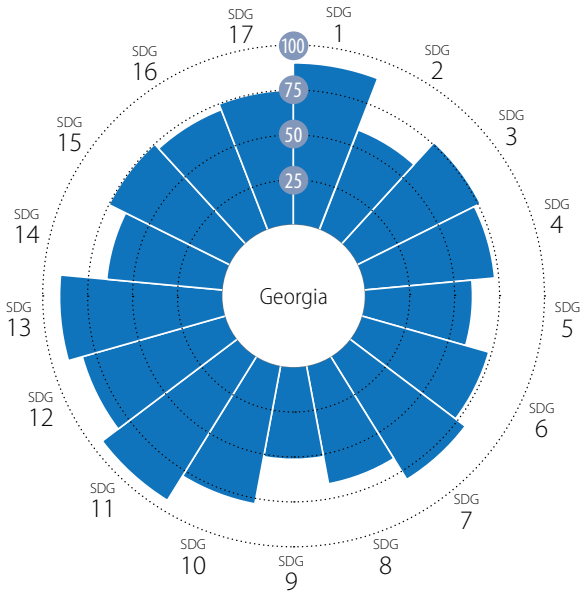
**Country Rank**

**61** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 6.2

**Missing data** 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



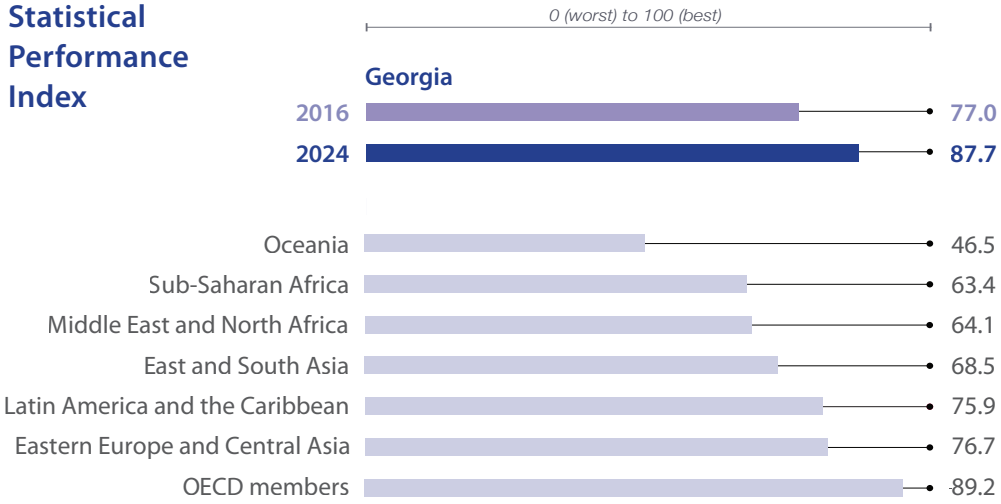

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**3**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 4.6 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 7.1 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 5.8 | 2018 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 0.6 | 2018 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 52.6 | 2018 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 34.7 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 2.6 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.4 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.1 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 19.7 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 5.0 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 8.6 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 45.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 22.1 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 130.9 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 12.7 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 74.8 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 21.8 | 2022 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.8 | 2023 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 86 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 71 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.5 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 47.6 | 2007 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 93.8 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 85.9 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 53.4 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 101.0 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 77.1 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 16.8 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 97.3 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 90.7 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 4.2 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 37.0 | 2021 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 3,944.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 93.2 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 22.5 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 85.7 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 7.8 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 78.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 12.5 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.57 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 87.1 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 83.8 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 120.8 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 22.4 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 29.3 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 33.9 | 2024 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 7.1 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 15.3 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 98.4 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 93.9 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.9 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 8.9 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 4.1 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 3.5 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 23.9 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 17.3 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 3.1 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 2.5 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 36.3 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 68.0 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 7.5 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 12.7 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.01 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 54.5 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 41.6 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.94 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 4.5 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 2.0 | 2019 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 19.3 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 98.5 | 2017 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 50.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 1.6 | 2015 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 40.8 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.63 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.51 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.58 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 6.3 | 2024 | | |
| 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) | 28.7 | 2024 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 87.7 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 65.7 | 2026 | | |

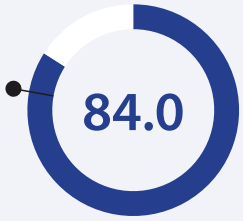
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# GERMANY



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

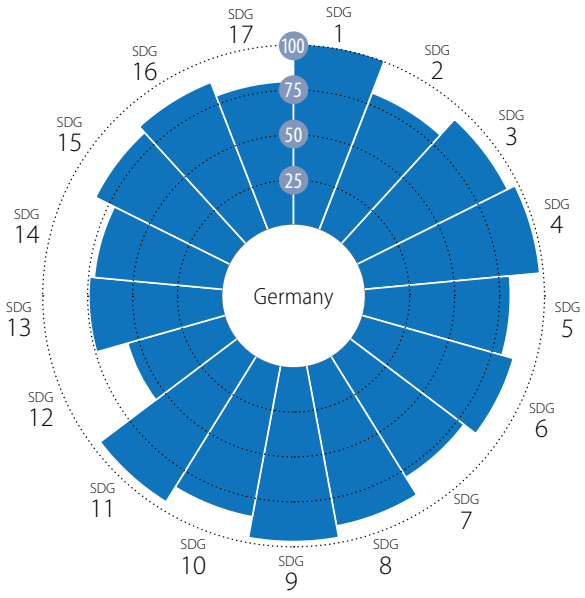
**Country Rank**

**5** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 1.8

**Missing data** 0%

## Average Performance by SDG



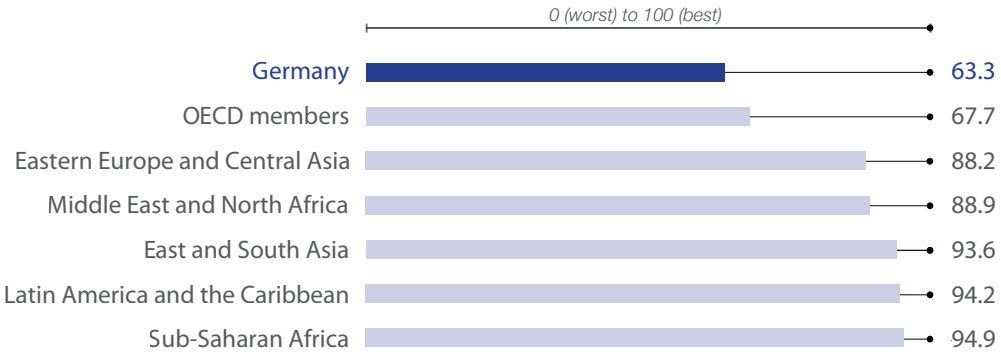

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**3**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.1 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.1 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | | 11.6 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 1.3 | 2016 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 0.5 | 2016 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 20.4 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 7.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 4.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | | 81.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 0.9 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 3.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 2.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 3.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 5.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 11.6 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 38.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 3.3 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 81.7 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 5.9 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 96.4 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 89 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 87 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.9 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 5.9 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | | 29.5 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | | 14.6 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 98.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 99.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | * | 92.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | * | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 38.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 482.3 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | | 18.7 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | | 29.5 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 87.7 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 96.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 83.7 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 32.5 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | | 13.5 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 99.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 31.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 97.3 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 3,393.6 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 99.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 96.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 1.2 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 19.6 | 2022 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 71.1 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 0.6 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 98.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 3.8 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.83 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 6.9 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 100.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 93.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 97.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 4.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 79.8 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 2.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 3.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 1,921.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | | 11.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | | 28.1 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 32.4 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | | 1.2 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | | 13.1 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | 0.0 | 2009 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 7.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | | 9.2 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | | 97.7 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 81.8 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 9.7 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 7.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 12.4 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 35.0 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 48.3 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 9.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 0.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 6.8 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 7.4 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | | 93.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 79.6 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 58.1 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 25.6 | 2018 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 12.4 | 2019 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 8.0 | 2019 | ● | ↑ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.28 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 80.0 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 79.9 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.97 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 19.6 | 2022 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 27.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 77.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 2.09 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 82.2 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.75 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.76 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.92 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | | 70.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 14.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.56 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 55 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 59 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 90.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 68.1 | 2026 | ● | → |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# GHANA

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

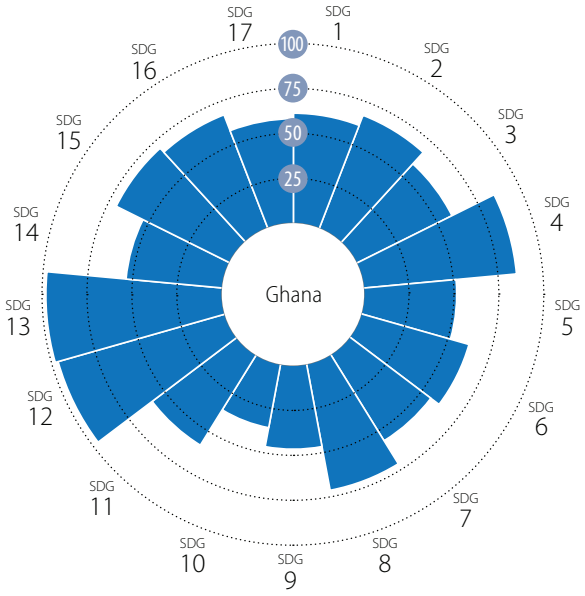
**Country Rank**

117 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 10.3

**Missing data** 0%

## Average Performance by SDG



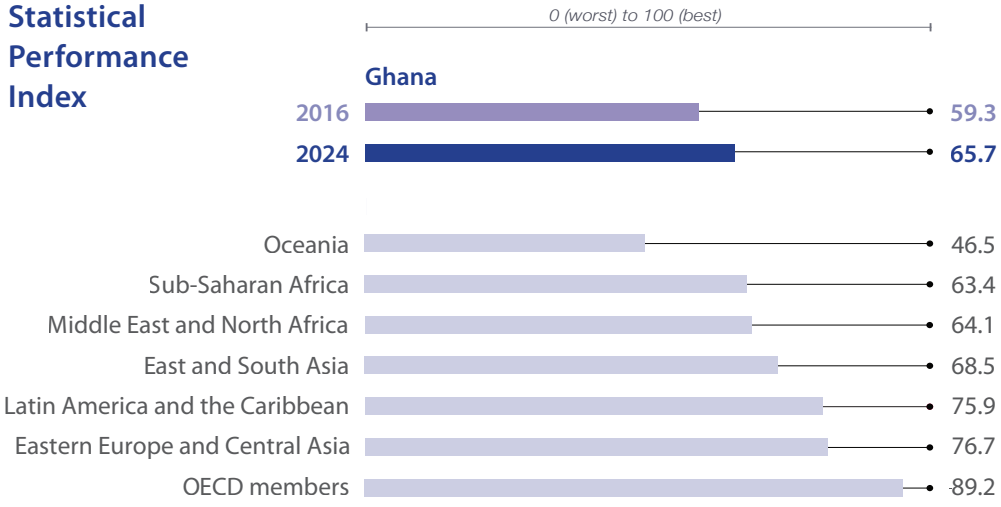

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



3

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 17.6 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 26.6 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 6.3 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 17.4 | 2022 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 5.8 | 2022 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 41.4 | 2022 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 12.9 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.1 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 2.7 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.0 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.5 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 234.3 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 18.1 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 35.9 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 126.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 22.2 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 97.4 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 25.9 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 65.9 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 63.0 | 2021 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 87.6 | 2023 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 90 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 56 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.6 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 87.1 | 2021 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 95.2 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 85.1 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 91.5 | 2021 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 52.8 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 73.7 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 89.4 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 14.5 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 89.9 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 31.6 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 0.5 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 6.3 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 265.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 89.5 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 32.8 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 10.8 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 55.4 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 2.9 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 81.2 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 3.1 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.53 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 92.5 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 72.2 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 65.4 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 33.5 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.4 | 2010 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 0.9 | 2023 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 43.5 | 2016 | | |
| Palma ratio | 2.3 | 2016 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 33.5 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | 28.9 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 70.5 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 36.4 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.3 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 2.2 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.0 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 9.1 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 3.5 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.1 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.6 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 72.7 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 31.4 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 44.1 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 7.4 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 28.8 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.00 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 86.0 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 94.9 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.88 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 1.9 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 1.9 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 1.8 | 2022 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 10.5 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 74.5 | 2022 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 43.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 20.1 | 2018 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) * | 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 72.2 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.54 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.44 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.63 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 4.8 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 15.0 | 2023 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 54 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 65.7 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 69.8 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# GREECE



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

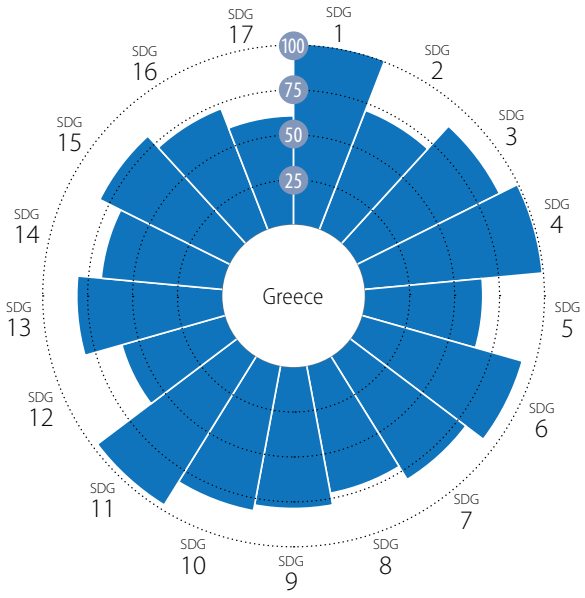
**Country Rank**

**32** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 2.8

**Missing data** 0%

## Average Performance by SDG



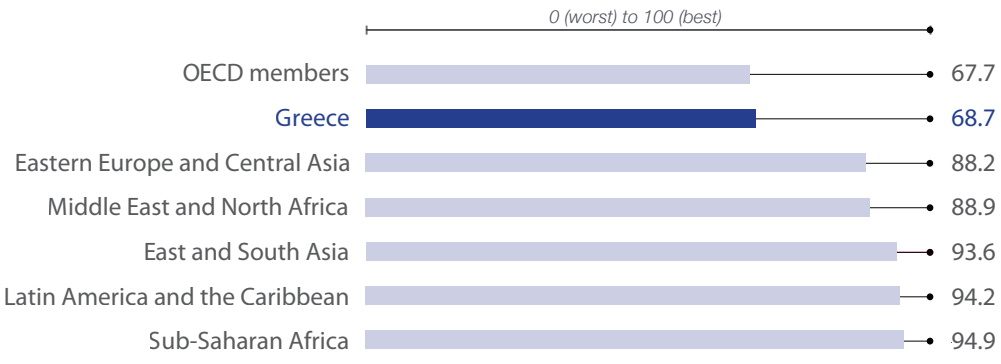

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.1 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | | 12.0 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 1.5 | 2003 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 1.5 | 2003 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 28.0 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 4.1 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 4.0 | 2024 | | |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | | 46.9 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 28.9 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 4.8 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 2.2 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 3.8 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 3.6 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 12.0 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 83.8 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 7.3 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 82.2 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 7.4 | 2022 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 99.7 | 2023 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 91 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 77 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 5.7 | 2025 | | |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 3.1 | 2023 | | |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | | 11.0 | 2024 | | |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | | 24.9 | 2019 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 99.5 | 2023 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 99.9 | 2023 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | * | 96.1 | 2023 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 99.5 | 2009 | | |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 44.5 | 2023 | | |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 436.5 | 2022 | | |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | | 11.8 | 2022 | | |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | | 47.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 68.2 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 94.3 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 74.6 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 23.9 | 2026 | | |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | | 7.6 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 99.0 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 17.7 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 94.7 | 2021 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 2,300.3 | 2024 | | |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 96.7 | 2024 | | |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 92.9 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 1.0 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 21.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 72.1 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 6.4 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 88.6 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 7.6 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.60 | 2024 | | |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 11.0 | 2022 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 99.6 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 86.3 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 97.3 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.7 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 43.5 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 2.4 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 1.5 | 2023 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 97.8 | 2024 | | |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | | 9.8 | 2024 | | |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | | 41.1 | 2023 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 33.4 | 2023 | | |
| Palma ratio | | 1.2 | 2023 | | |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | | 11.5 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 14.5 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | | 25.3 | 2022 | | |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | | 96.2 | 2025 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 96.6 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 13.0 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 8.1 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 10.1 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 41.4 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 39.6 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 6.0 | 2024 | | |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 1.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 5.3 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 5.3 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | | 76.6 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 88.3 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 72.1 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 64.1 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 21.1 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 8.7 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.19 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 87.3 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 90.4 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.79 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 12.5 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 27.0 | 2023 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 50.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 0.09 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 55.1 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.61 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.42 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.66 | 2024 | | |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 7.6 | 2023 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.13 | 2025 | | |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 50 | 2025 | | |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 49 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 86.6 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 54.1 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# GRENADA

Latin America and the Caribbean

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**

NA

Regional Average = 70.5

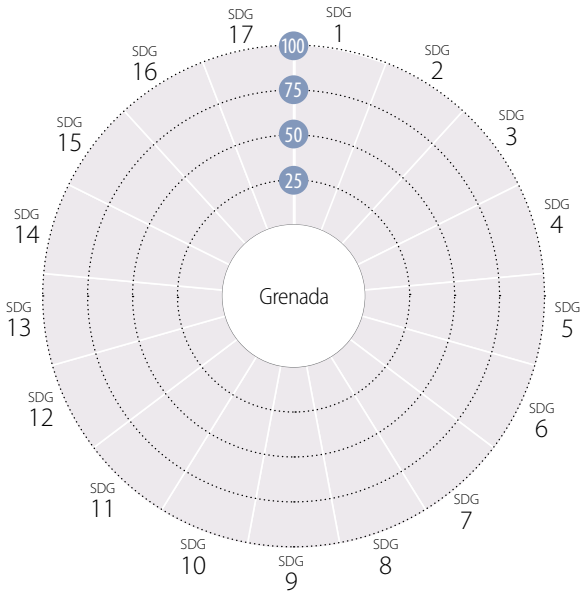
**Country Rank**

NA /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 31%

## Average Performance by SDG



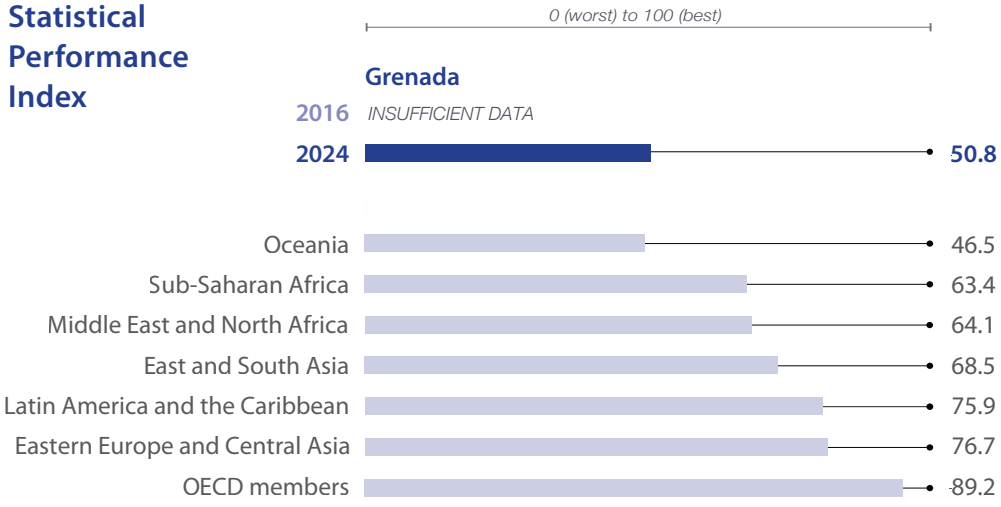

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

1

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# GRENADA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 3.8 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 6.5 | 2026 | ● | → |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 30.3 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.4 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.0 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 4.3 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.1 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 48.2 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 12.3 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 18.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 1.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 17.1 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 40.7 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 6.4 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 75.5 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 31.4 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 83 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 78 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| 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) | 75.0 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 95.1 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 89.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 75.5 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 97.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 31.3 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 95.6 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 92.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 7.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 44.5 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 94.4 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 84.2 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 1.1 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 61.8 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| 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 (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.72 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 100.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | 70.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 76.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 2.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 40.0 | 2022 | ● | → |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 43.8 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | 2.2 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 11.2 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.8 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 10.4 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.2 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 3.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | * 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 30.2 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 74.5 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 7.0 | 2019 | ● | ↑ |
| 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 (%) | 34.5 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.56 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 13.7 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 60.3 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 56.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.61 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.51 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.49 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 7.2 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | 0.2 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 50.8 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 65.5 | 2026 | ● | → |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# GUATEMALA

Latin America and the Caribbean

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

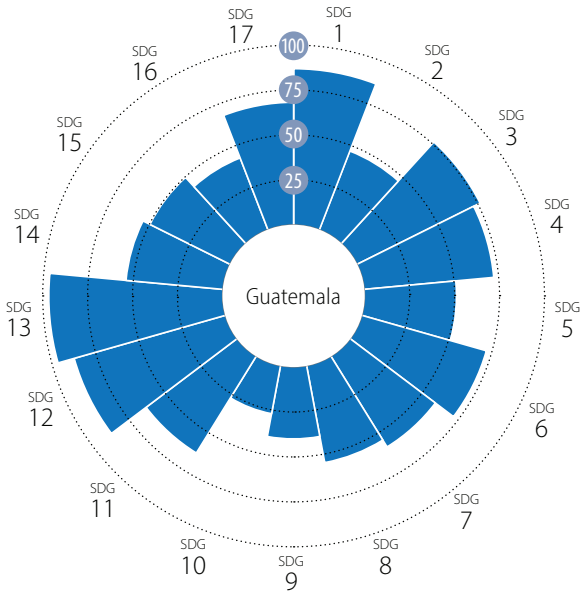
**Country Rank**

127 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 3.2

**Missing data** 0%

## Average Performance by SDG



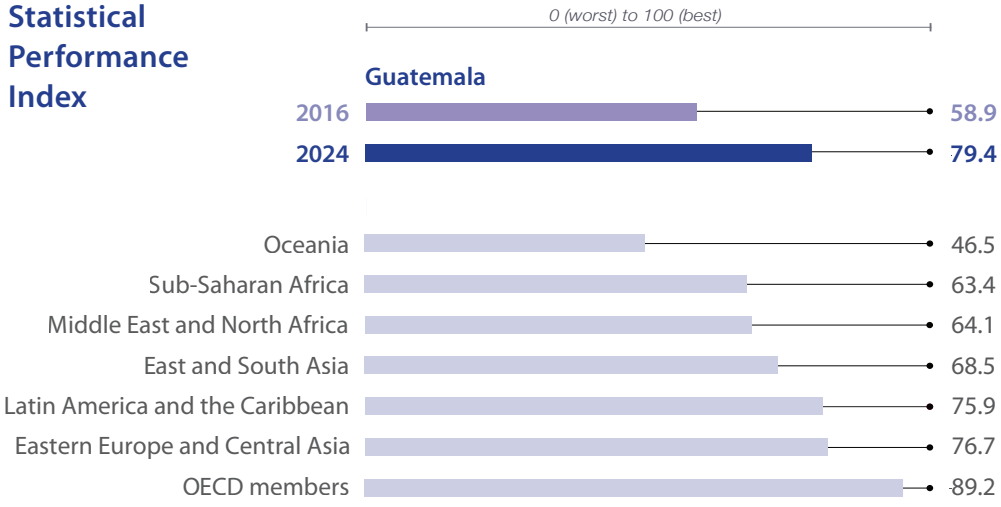

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

4

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# GUATEMALA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 6.2 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 9.6 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 11.8 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 46.0 | 2021 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 0.8 | 2021 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 59.3 | 2015 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 26.8 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.8 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 4.0 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 363.5 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 93.7 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 9.5 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 20.5 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 28.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 14.6 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 63.9 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 12.6 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 72.9 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 57.6 | 2023 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 96.0 | 2022 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 81 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 58 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.5 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 84.2 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 91.6 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 49.3 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 95.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 71.7 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 82.6 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 46.9 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 20.0 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 93.2 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 71.2 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 5.7 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 23.9 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 1,031.6 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 46.5 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.3 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 7.6 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 61.9 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 7.8 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 38.3 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 2.6 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.41 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 96.1 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 60.2 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 108.8 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.0 | 2023 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 45.2 | 2023 | | |
| Palma ratio | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 37.6 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 24.1 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 87.6 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 34.0 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.0 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 5.1 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.5 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 29.5 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 8.8 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 1.1 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 1.3 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 50.2 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 30.3 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 8.6 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 38.6 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 15.3 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.07 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 33.9 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 49.9 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.73 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 1.0 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 3.8 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 22.8 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 36.7 | 2023 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 96.4 | 2015 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 26.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 17.4 | 2022 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 43.2 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.33 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.31 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.45 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 5.5 | 2024 | | |
| 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) | 12.8 | 2024 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 79.4 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 82.0 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# GUINEA

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

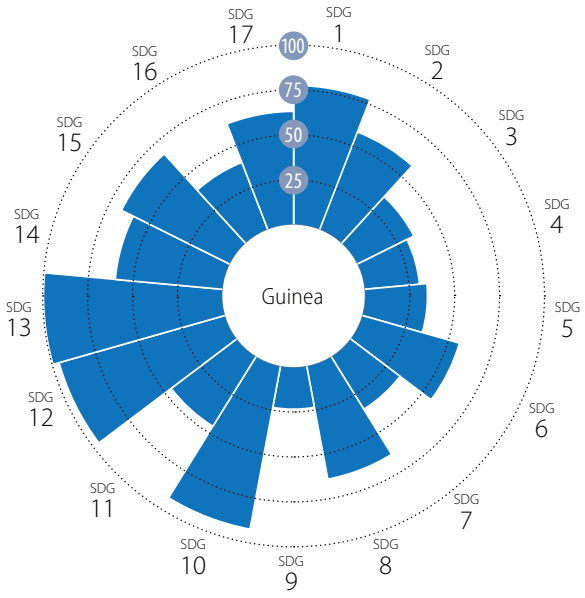
**Country Rank**

139 /169

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 7.8

Missing data 4%

## Average Performance by SDG



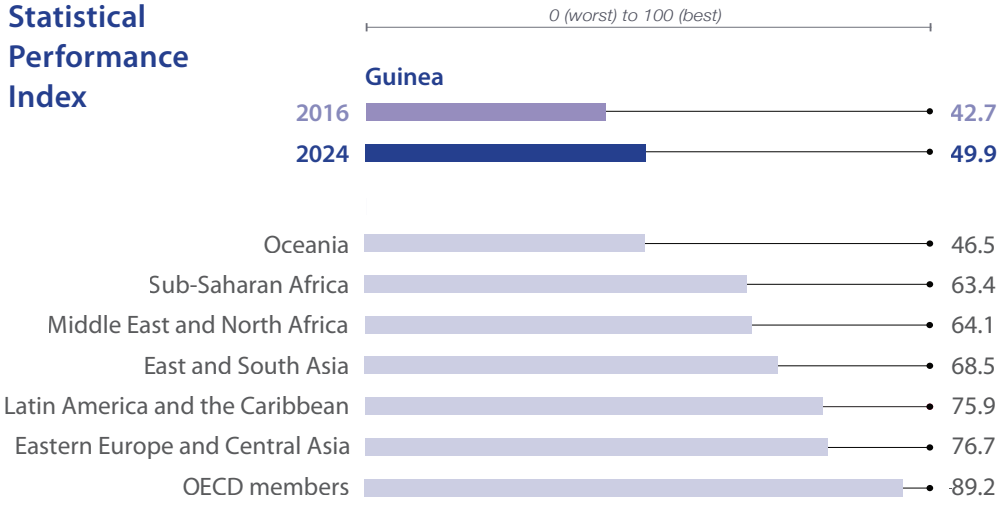

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



3

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# GUINEA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 7.5 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 17.8 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 11.4 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 26.1 | 2022 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 6.4 | 2022 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 11.1 | 2022 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 9.5 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.1 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.4 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.3 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.4 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 494.1 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 29.8 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 92.1 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 178.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 23.6 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 118.8 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 37.4 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 61.1 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 127.6 | 2020 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 55.3 | 2018 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 60 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 43 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.6 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 46.9 | 2020 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 85.3 | 2020 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 34.5 | 2020 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 53.9 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 43.5 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 41.8 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 67.6 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 29.6 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 74.2 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 32.7 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 1.4 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 461.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 51.1 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 1.0 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.0 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 5.8 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 73.5 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 4.0 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 36.0 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 5.1 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.57 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 67.1 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 33.3 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 23.1 | 2023 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 2.4 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 29.6 | 2018 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.1 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 44.0 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 28.7 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 44.6 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 23.6 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.3 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 1.0 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.1 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 14.4 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 3.2 | 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) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | * 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 68.0 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 48.1 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 11.8 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 27.0 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 19.4 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.00 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 71.3 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 90.4 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.88 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 1.4 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 2.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 55.5 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 62.0 | 2018 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 26.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 24.2 | 2016 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 48.5 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.39 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.34 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.35 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 49.9 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 67.6 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# GUINEA-BISSAU

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

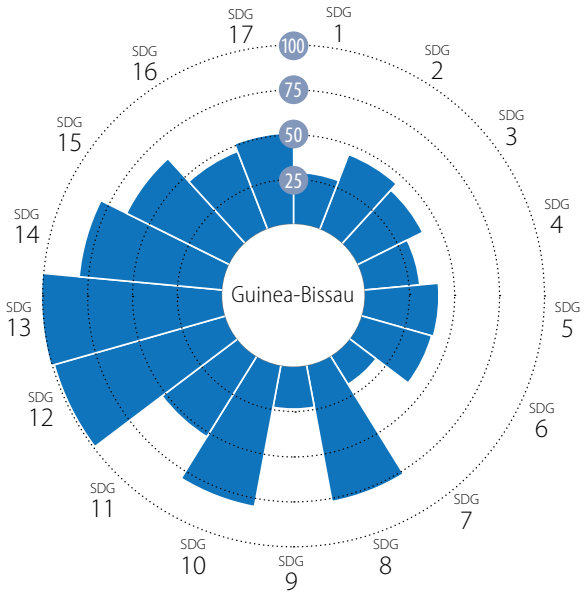
**Country Rank**

152 /169

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + NA

Missing data 18%

## Average Performance by SDG



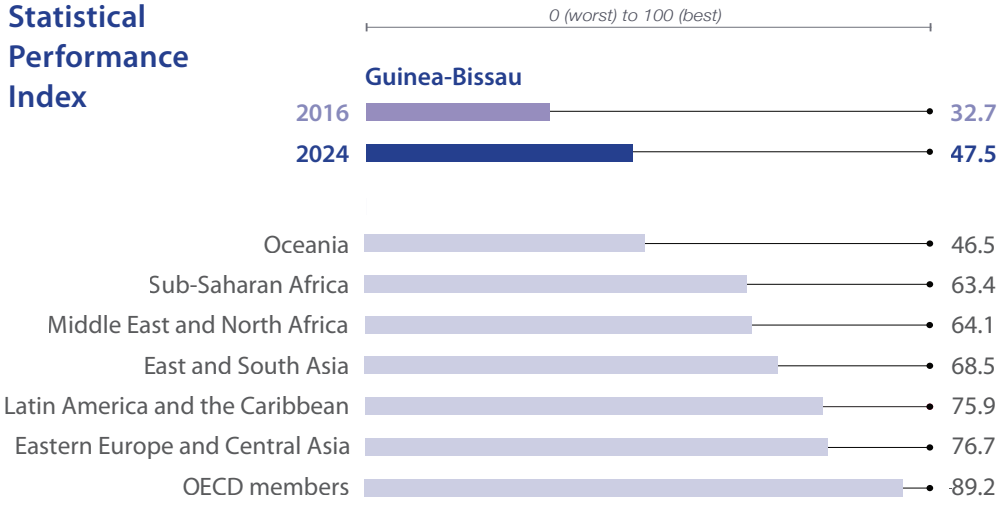

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# GUINEA-BISSAU



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 29.3 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 50.4 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 22.1 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 28.1 | 2019 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 7.8 | 2019 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 8.1 | 2019 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 11.5 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.1 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.6 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.6 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 505.4 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 32.0 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 67.3 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 176.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 25.3 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 112.7 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 30.5 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 64.4 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 84.5 | 2017 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 53.8 | 2019 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 65 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 43 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 27.4 | 2010 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 69.5 | 2010 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 36.3 | 2010 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 82.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 64.3 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 48.8 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 86.6 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 9.8 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 61.8 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 28.9 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 1.5 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 40.5 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 0.8 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 4.0 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 0.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 56.3 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 4.5 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 2.7 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 68.6 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 29.8 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 80.3 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | * 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 33.4 | 2021 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.3 | 2021 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 59.0 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 29.1 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 68.5 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 39.8 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.2 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 0.6 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| 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 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | * 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 50.7 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 65.4 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 3.3 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 1.2 | 2003 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 0.3 | 2003 | | |
| 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 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.94 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 1.1 | 2017 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 55.5 | 2017 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 46.0 | 2019 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 21.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 30.5 | 2022 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 52.0 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 3.0 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 10.2 | 2024 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 47.5 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 63.6 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# GUYANA

Latin America and the Caribbean

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**

64.2

Regional Average = 70.5

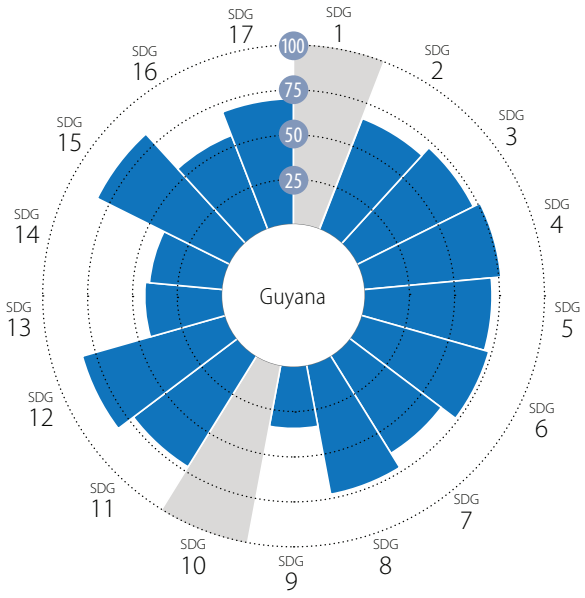
**Country Rank**

115 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 15%

## Average Performance by SDG



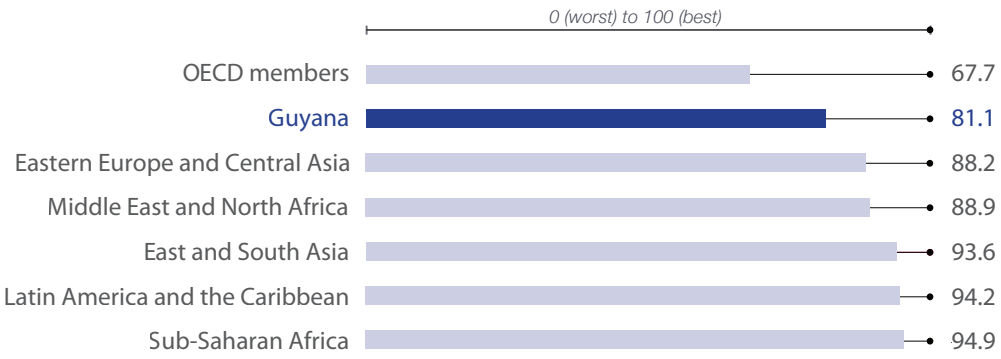

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# GUYANA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | * | NA | NA | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | * | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 9.5 | 2019 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 6.5 | 2019 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | | 40.3 | 2019 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 28.5 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 6.0 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.4 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 0.1 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 74.7 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 15.3 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 25.2 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 67.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 25.4 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 51.0 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 15.2 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 70.4 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 64.9 | 2018 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 98.0 | 2023 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 98 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 73 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.0 | 2011 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 78.0 | 2023 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 82.0 | 2023 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | | 81.3 | 2010 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 99.1 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 57.9 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 101.6 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 74.8 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 36.1 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 95.6 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 91.3 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 0.3 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 20.3 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 98.9 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 3.3 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 5.6 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| 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 (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 12.2 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.59 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 81.1 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 83.0 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 32.7 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * | 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | NA | NA | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 3.7 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | NA | NA | | |
| Palma ratio | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 13.2 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 84.2 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 19.3 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 0.9 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 8.1 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | NA | NA | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | NA | NA | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 5.4 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 38.7 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 88.1 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 34.5 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 46.2 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 18.6 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 5.38 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 100.0 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 100.0 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.73 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 14.1 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 52.3 | 2023 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 98.1 | 2020 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 40.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 6.4 | 2020 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * | 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 59.6 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.56 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.40 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.47 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 6.2 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * | 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 54.1 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 70.9 | 2026 | | |

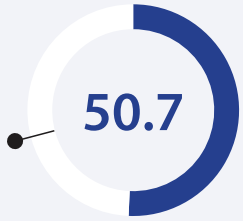
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# HAITI

Latin America and the Caribbean

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

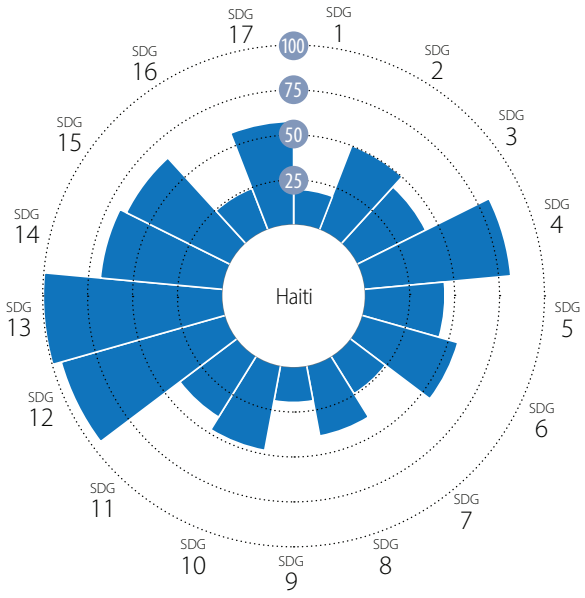
**Country Rank**

159 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 4.0

**Missing data** 4%

## Average Performance by SDG



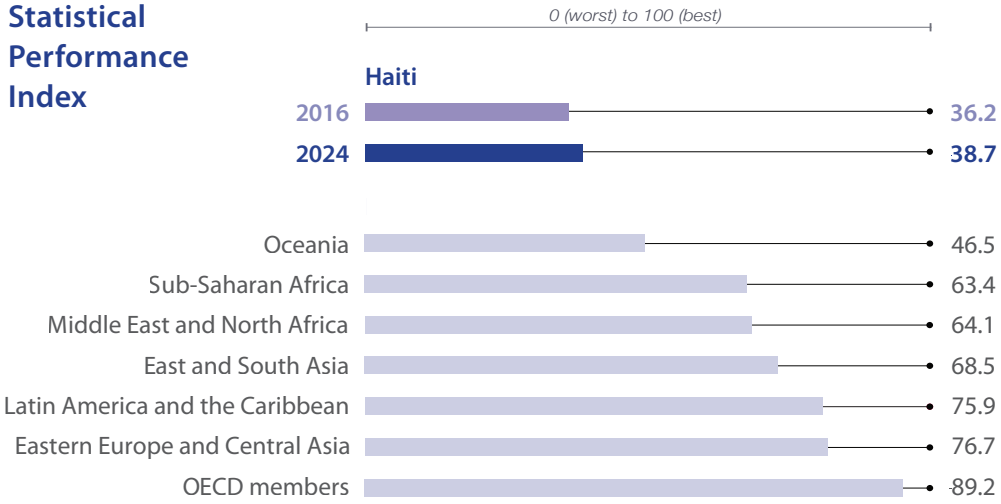

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

0

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 43.1 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 56.7 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 54.2 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 22.0 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 5.0 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 19.2 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 10.7 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.1 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.1 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.0 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.0 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 327.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 22.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 52.8 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 175.0 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 31.6 | 2021 | ● | → |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 143.4 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 31.3 | 2021 | ● | ↓ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 65.3 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 54.8 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 75.6 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 60 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 44 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 3.6 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 76.0 | 2016 | ● | ● |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 99.7 | 2016 | ● | ● |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 88.9 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 52.1 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 77.7 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 83.6 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 2.5 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 73.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 29.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 13.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 280.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 51.3 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 4.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 3.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 4.5 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 29.6 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 8.2 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 32.6 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 15.0 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.48 | 2024 | ● | ● |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 76.2 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Population using the internet (%) | 47.9 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 29.7 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 1.8 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 0.2 | 2014 | ● | ● |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.1 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 41.1 | 2012 | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | 2.0 | 2012 | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 51.1 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 12.2 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 20.5 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 13.7 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.7 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 1.1 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 16.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 3.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.3 | 2016 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | * 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 24.6 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 44.6 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 7.7 | 2018 | ● | → |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 0.0 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.00 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 34.4 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 83.9 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.67 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 2.6 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 64.3 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 84.0 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 84.8 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 16.0 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 35.5 | 2012 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 50.3 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.35 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.20 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.32 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 1.3 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 38.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 64.8 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |

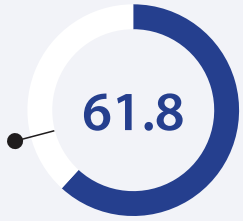
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# HONDURAS

Latin America and the Caribbean

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

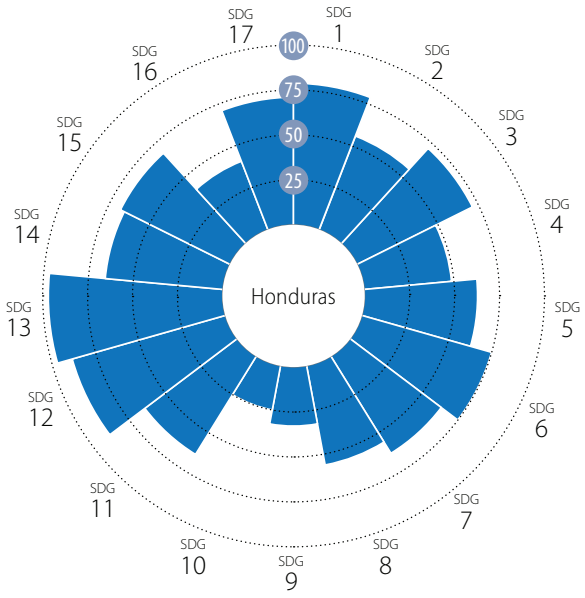
**Country Rank**

125 /169

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 3.2

Missing data 0%

## Average Performance by SDG



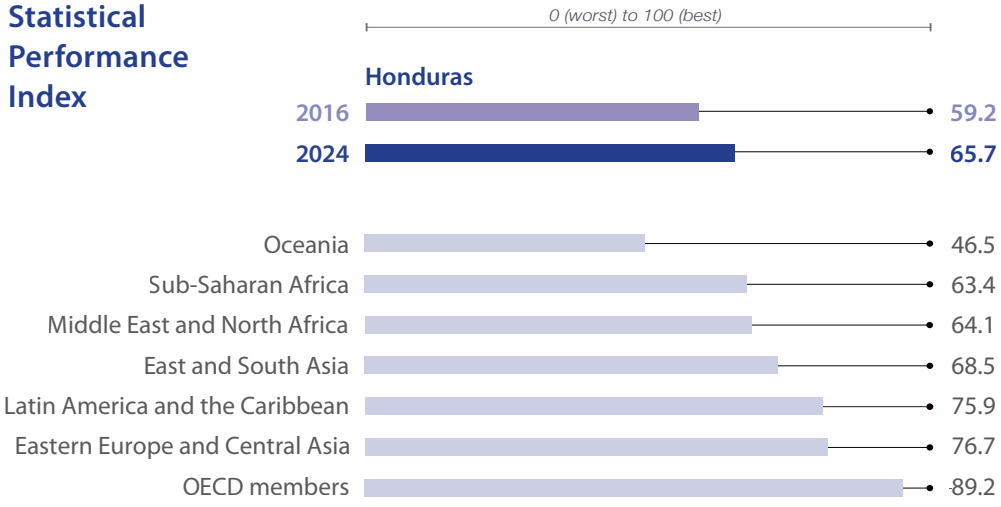

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



3

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# HONDURAS



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 9.1 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 15.4 | 2026 | ● | → |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 14.8 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 18.7 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 1.9 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 57.3 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 29.5 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.9 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 8.1 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 46.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 8.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 15.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 38.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 17.8 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 70.2 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 18.5 | 2021 | ● | ↓ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 73.2 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 97.1 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 94.1 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 75 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 64 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.1 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 59.1 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 73.4 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 36.6 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 95.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 79.7 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 86.3 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 53.8 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 29.7 | 2026 | ● | → |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 95.7 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 87.7 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 4.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 19.5 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 1,246.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 95.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 50.3 | 2023 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 14.5 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 54.9 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 7.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 42.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 5.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.49 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 91.9 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Population using the internet (%) | 58.6 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 49.4 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.1 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 45.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Palma ratio | 2.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 31.5 | 2014 | ● | ● |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 23.1 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 96.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 21.1 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.9 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 3.5 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 26.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 10.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 1.2 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 1.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 1.1 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 41.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 67.5 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 13.6 | 2018 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 18.4 | 2019 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 13.1 | 2019 | ● | ↓ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.14 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 77.1 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 100.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.73 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 1.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 4.8 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 23.9 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 49.2 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 97.0 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 22.0 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 28.8 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 41.0 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.47 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.37 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.47 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 7.0 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| 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) | 22.2 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 65.7 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 78.4 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# HUNGARY



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

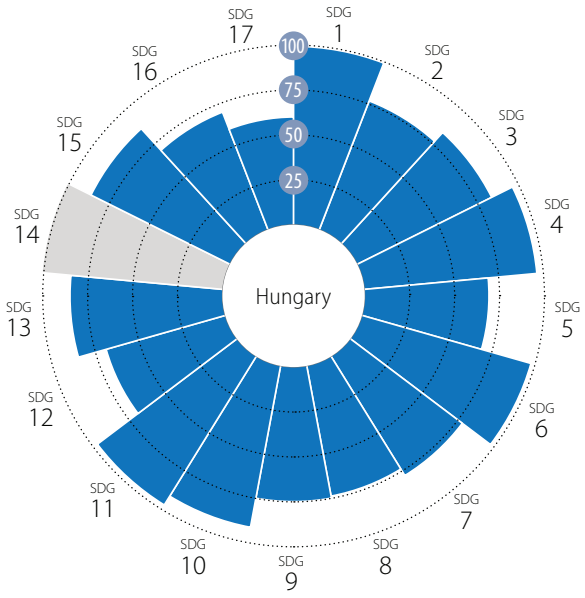
**Country Rank**

**24** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 2.8

**Missing data** 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



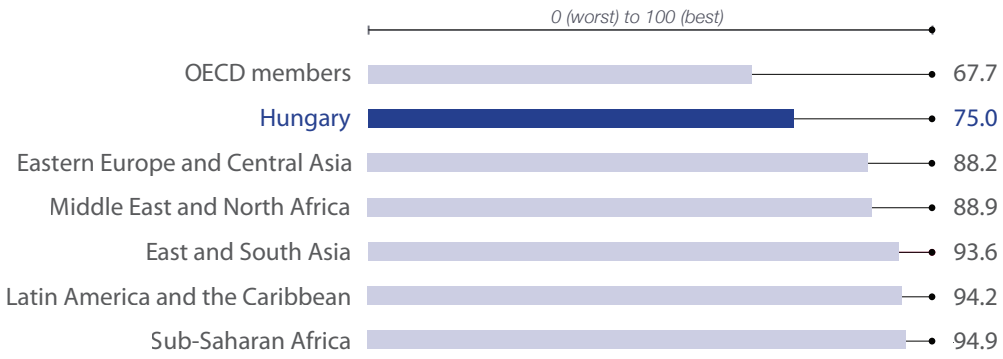

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**1**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# HUNGARY



| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.6 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.9 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | | 9.9 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 2.6 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 0.7 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 31.7 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 6.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 4.3 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | | 75.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 1.0 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 11.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 2.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 3.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 5.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 21.7 | 2021 | ● | → |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 94.0 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 7.4 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 77.3 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 16.7 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 98.7 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 99 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 80 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 5.9 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 3.3 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | | 30.1 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | | 24.9 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 95.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 97.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | * | 95.8 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | * | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 29.4 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 477.2 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | | 25.1 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | | 29.5 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 80.2 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 97.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 80.5 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 15.6 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | | 14.2 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 98.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 7.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 97.9 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 1,045.9 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 91.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 1.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 16.4 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 76.8 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 6.6 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 87.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 4.6 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.57 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 10.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 100.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 93.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 88.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.1 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 44.6 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 1.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 1.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 140.6 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | | 9.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | | 27.8 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.7 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 30.6 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | | 1.1 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | | 10.1 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 11.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 98.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | | 35.5 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | | 96.1 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 95.0 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 5.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 11.4 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 6.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 50.7 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 21.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 4.5 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 0.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 4.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 4.3 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.4 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | | 55.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.03 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 84.1 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 86.5 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.90 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 9.0 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 0.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 21.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 40.0 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 0.07 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 59.9 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.58 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.47 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.38 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | | 185.2 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 8.5 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.14 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 69 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 54 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 87.9 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 65.9 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# ICELAND

OECD Countries

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

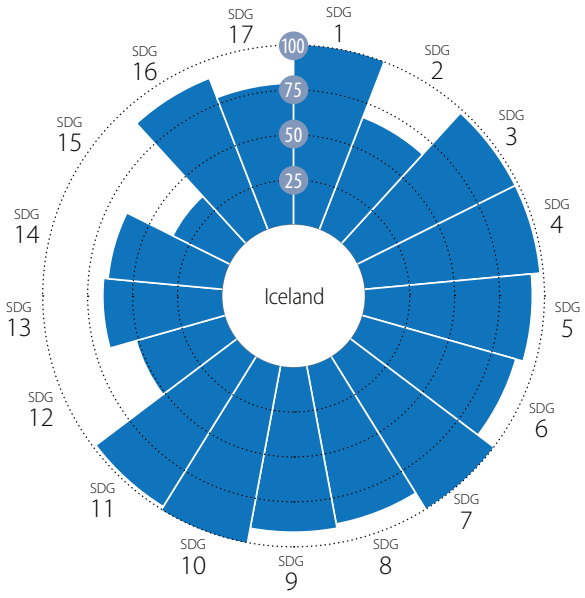
**Country Rank**

**9** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 2.3

**Missing data** 9%

## Average Performance by SDG



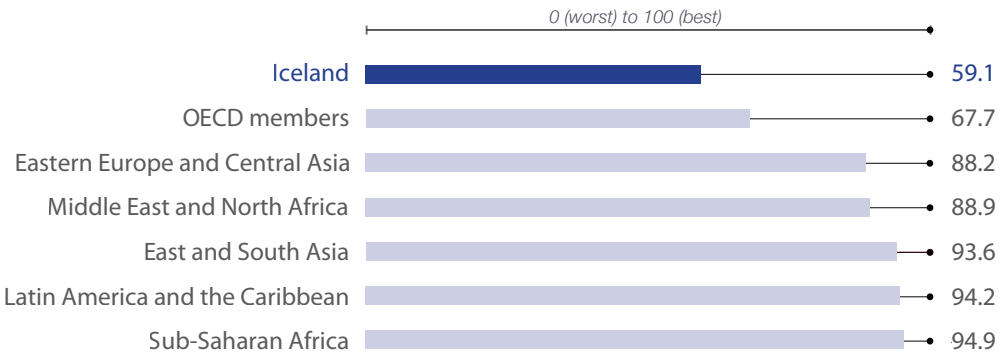

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.1 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.1 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | | 5.6 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 2.6 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 0.7 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 21.2 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 2.4 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 2.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 35.2 | 2009 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 3.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 1.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 2.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 3.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 8.5 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 5.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 2.4 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 83.2 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 3.1 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 97.6 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 94 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 90 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 7.5 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | | 15.0 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | | 5.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 96.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 98.2 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | * | 97.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | * | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 43.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 447.3 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | | 9.3 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | | 34.1 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 101.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 87.9 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 46.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | | 10.8 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 98.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 0.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 79.7 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 2,835.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 82.2 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 78.3 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| 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 (%) | | 99.9 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 3.5 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 5.2 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 92.1 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 98.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 126.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 41.0 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 5.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 2.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 964.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | | 10.8 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | | 43.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 26.8 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | | 0.8 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | | 4.2 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 5.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | | 22.7 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | | 99.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 91.4 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 9.4 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 2.9 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 12.4 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 49.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 61.2 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 13.4 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 1.1 | 2023 | ● | → |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 9.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 8.7 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | | 96.7 | 2023 | ● | → |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 16.1 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 87.8 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 27.1 | 2018 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 38.3 | 2019 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 2.2 | 2019 | ● | ↑ |
| 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 (%) | | 19.6 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 35.9 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.85 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 39.8 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 2.0 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 35.5 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 77.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * | 0.00 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 82.8 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | | 35.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 14.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.34 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * | 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 44 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 81.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 71.6 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |

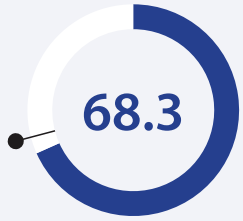
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# INDIA



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

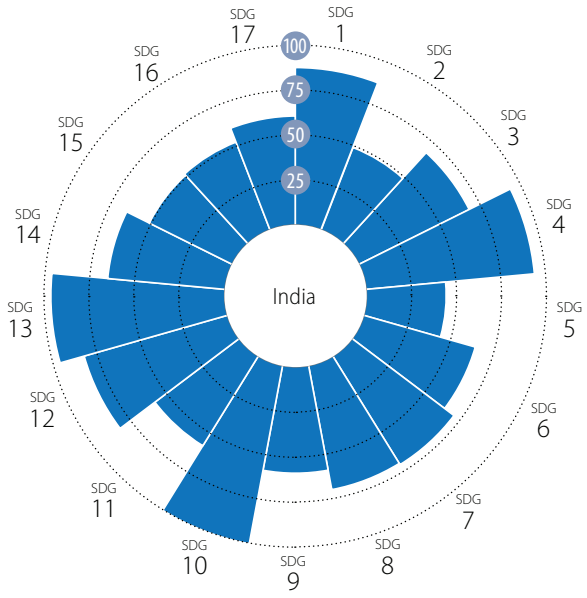
**Country Rank**

**94** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 9.6

**Missing data** 2%

## Average Performance by SDG



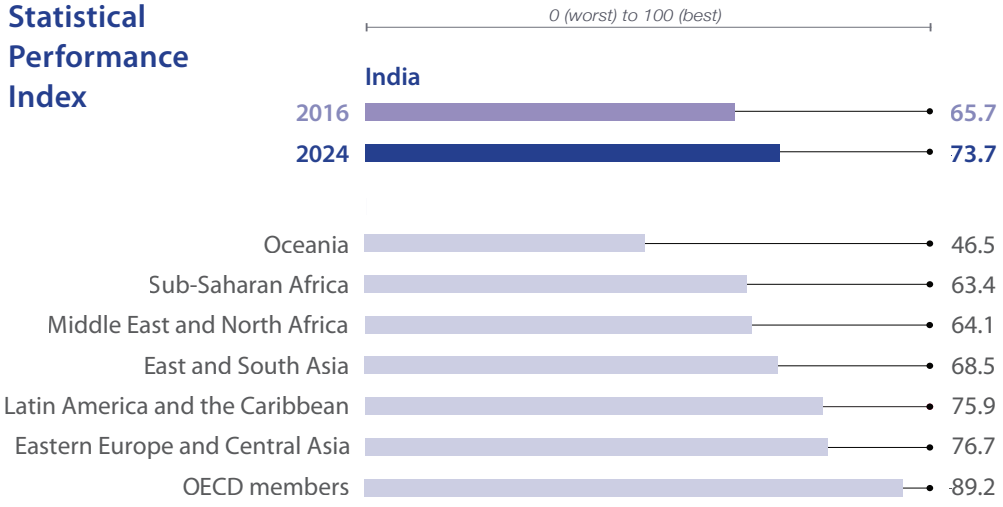

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**3**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 5.1 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 9.6 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 12.0 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 35.5 | 2020 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 18.7 | 2020 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 23.6 | 2020 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 7.3 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 3.6 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.8 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 80.5 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 16.7 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 26.6 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 187.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 23.6 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 132.1 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 14.6 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 72.5 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 11.3 | 2020 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 89.4 | 2021 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 94 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 69 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.5 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 94.4 | 2022 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 99.9 | 2025 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 88.0 | 2025 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 97.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 77.6 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 73.2 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 41.8 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 13.8 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 95.7 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 83.4 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 65.9 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 19.2 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 127.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 99.5 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 76.7 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.6 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 18.5 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 72.7 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 8.0 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 89.0 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 4.2 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.51 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 98.9 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 70.0 | 2025 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 61.9 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 3.2 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 52.1 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.6 | 2020 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 53.6 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 25.5 | 2022 | | |
| Palma ratio | 0.9 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 41.4 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | 47.1 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 77.8 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 56.1 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.4 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 2.9 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 20.2 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 21.9 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 1.8 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 2.2 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 8.5 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 39.8 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 7.4 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 4.4 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 4.7 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.01 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 9.7 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 16.3 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.79 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 0.9 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 2.7 | 2023 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 75.8 | 2022 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 89.1 | 2021 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 39.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 32.0 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.43 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.40 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.63 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 5.4 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 9.1 | 2022 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 73.7 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 65.1 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# INDONESIA



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

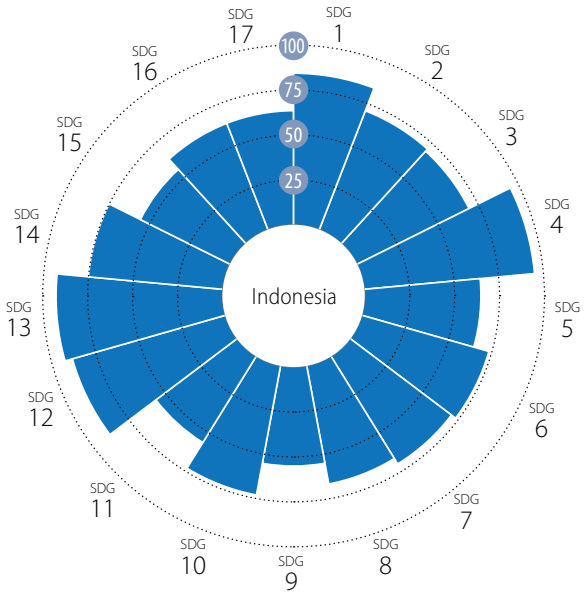
**Country Rank**

**74** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 6.1

**Missing data** 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



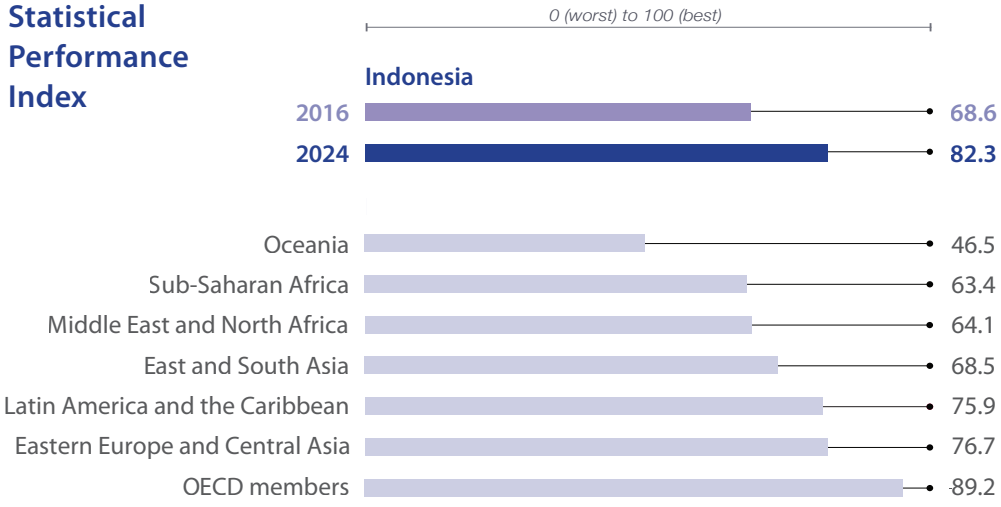

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**4**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# INDONESIA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 6.6 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 11.5 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 6.3 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 22.0 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 8.4 | 2023 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 71.5 | 2025 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 11.2 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 5.8 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.3 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 12.1 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 140.5 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 9.2 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 17.7 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 382.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 21.9 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 65.7 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 11.3 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 71.4 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 36.1 | 2016 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 96.8 | 2024 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 78 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 67 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.6 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 92.9 | 2025 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 99.1 | 2025 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 99.7 | 2025 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 93.8 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 77.5 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 92.8 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 65.3 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 22.2 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 89.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 88.2 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 29.7 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 29.8 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 424.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 99.4 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 90.6 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 2.0 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 14.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 63.9 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 6.7 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 56.3 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 3.0 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.60 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 91.0 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 72.8 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 117.6 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.9 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 33.5 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.3 | 2020 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 7.8 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 34.9 | 2024 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 19.4 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 20.4 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 27.8 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 44.5 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.5 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 6.9 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.8 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.3 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 32.6 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 5.0 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.1 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 2.9 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 3.1 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 25.9 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 75.9 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 16.7 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 3.9 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 4.9 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.02 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 26.3 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 38.0 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.83 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 1.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 21.3 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 86.8 | 2025 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 34.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 0.01 | 2021 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 43.0 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.48 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.54 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.56 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 2.7 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 15.1 | 2009 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 82.3 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 69.2 | 2026 | | |

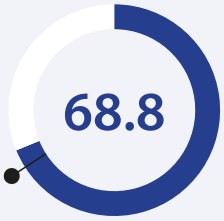
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

Middle East and North Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 65.6

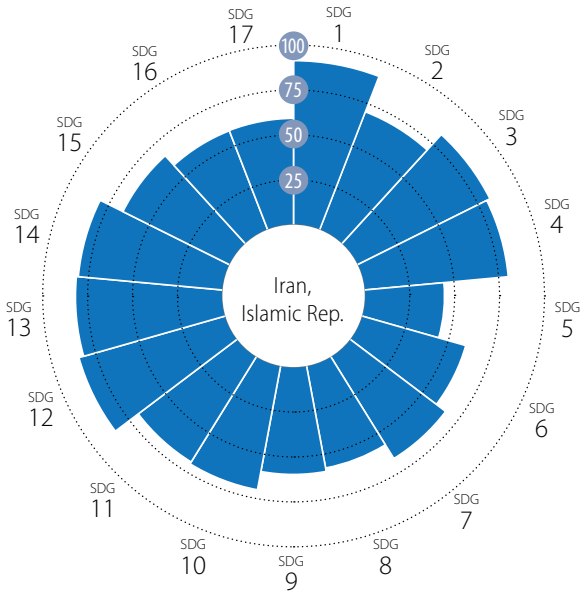
**Country Rank**

**89** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 0.4

**Missing data** 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



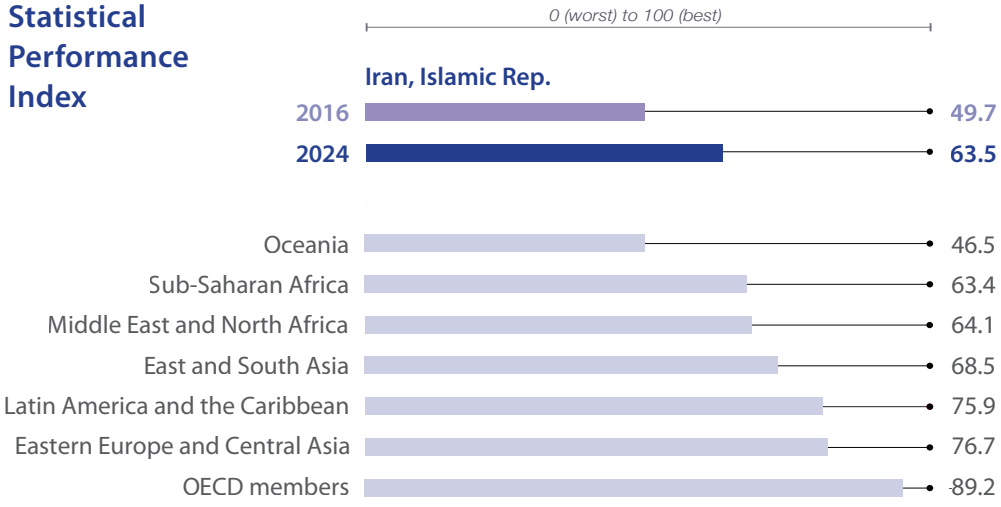

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**1**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

## Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 3.3 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 6.4 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 6.8 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 4.8 | 2017 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 4.3 | 2017 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 84.0 | 2017 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 24.3 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.8 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.1 | 2019 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 15.8 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 7.2 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 11.3 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 10.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 13.9 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 59.1 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 20.6 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 78.1 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 23.4 | 2021 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.0 | 2023 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 98 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 81 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.2 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 59.8 | 2020 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 99.9 | 2023 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 85.2 | 2023 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 98.7 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 76.4 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 100.3 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 20.8 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 4.9 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 97.9 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 90.5 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 80.4 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 21.8 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 1,711.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 95.7 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 2.0 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 0.6 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 57.0 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 7.1 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 91.1 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 8.4 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.23 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 83.5 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 85.3 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 126.9 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 50.7 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.7 | 2021 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 94.4 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 35.9 | 2023 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.5 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 44.7 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | 33.4 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 99.7 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 59.7 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.6 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 9.3 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 3.3 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 2.4 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 30.7 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 11.3 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 8.7 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 1.2 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 3.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 67.2 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 70.4 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 14.4 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 11.1 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 3.9 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.02 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 41.2 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 38.2 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.90 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 13.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 2.4 | 2014 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 25.1 | 2014 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 98.6 | 2010 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 23.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 0.09 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 17.5 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.62 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.49 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.49 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 5.6 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 25.4 | 2009 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 63.5 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 38.2 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# IRAQ



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 65.6

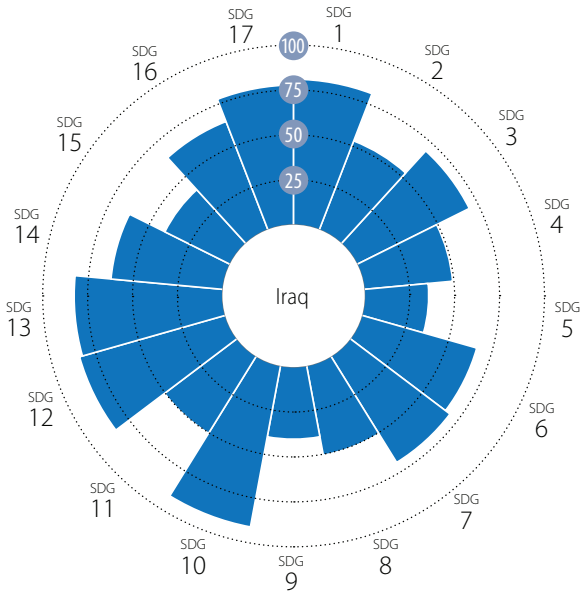
**Country Rank**

**124** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 6.4

**Missing data** 10%

## Average Performance by SDG



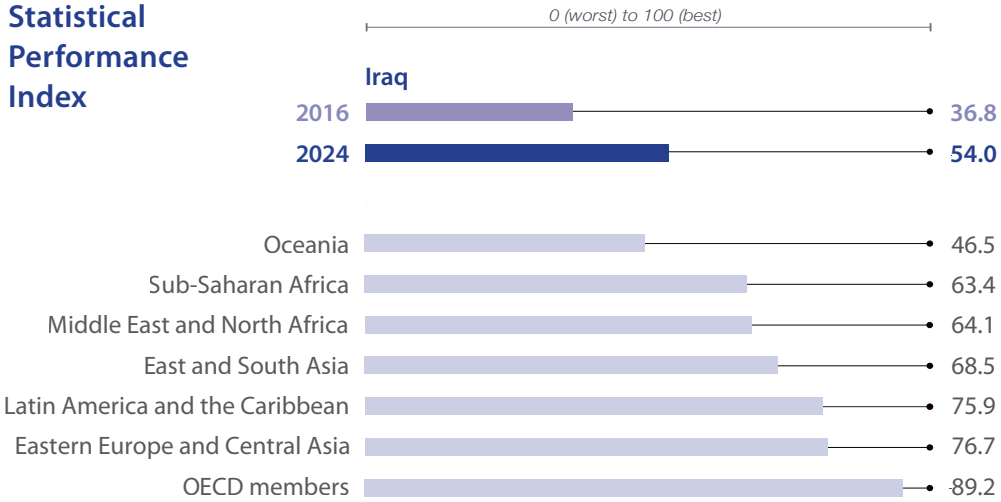

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**3**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 10.0 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 12.5 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 14.9 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 12.6 | 2018 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 3.0 | 2018 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 44.6 | 2018 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 40.5 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 2.7 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.7 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 66.0 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 12.5 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 21.8 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 21.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 22.7 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 80.4 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 21.5 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 72.5 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 70.0 | 2016 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 96.0 | 2021 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 90 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 64 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.2 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 17.4 | 2007 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 89.3 | 2007 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 44.9 | 2007 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 92.4 | 2021 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 59.7 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 69.1 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 15.1 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 25.5 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 98.4 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 98.5 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 67.8 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 60.5 | 2020 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 4,762.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 99.5 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.6 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 0.4 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 60.0 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 5.5 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 30.2 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 15.6 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 83.5 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 81.5 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 41.9 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 33.8 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.0 | 2021 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 12.5 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 29.8 | 2023 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.1 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 49.3 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 38.6 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 88.2 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 14.8 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.1 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 6.1 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 7.5 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 2.0 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 16.5 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 11.2 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.0 | 2016 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 5.1 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 1.4 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 9.4 | 2016 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 49.8 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 7.1 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 2.8 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.01 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 5.6 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 8.1 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.81 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 3.9 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 9.5 | 2013 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | NA | NA | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 98.8 | 2018 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 28.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 4.5 | 2018 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 28.9 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 38.6 | 2019 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 54.0 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 61.2 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# IRELAND



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

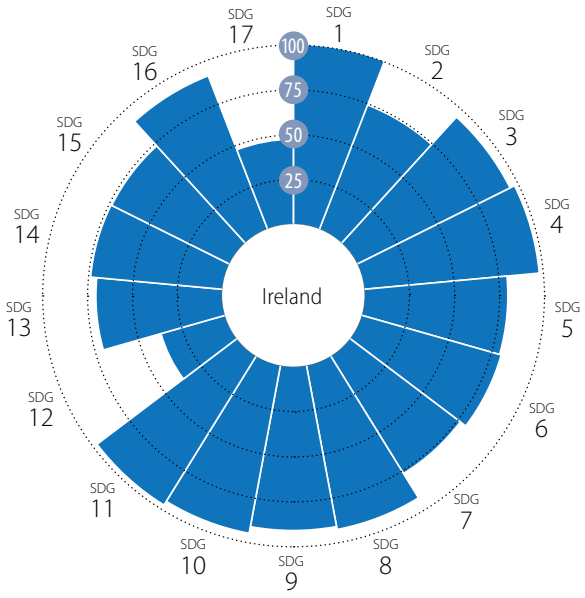
**Country Rank**

**25** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 4.5

**Missing data** 0%

## Average Performance by SDG



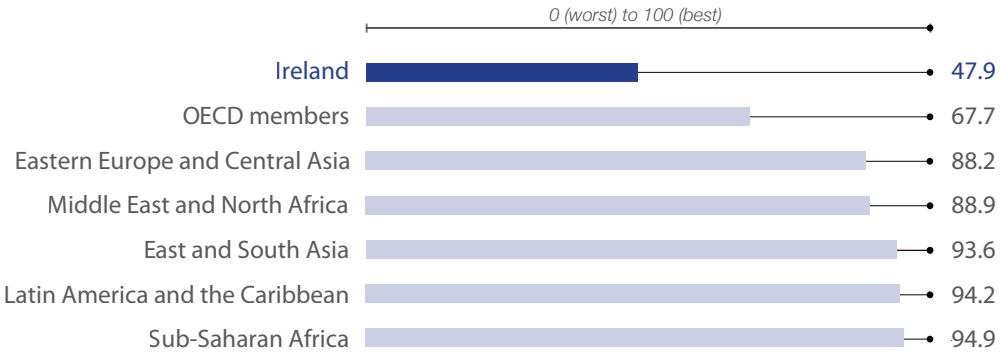

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# IRELAND



| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | | 7.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 2.2 | 2011 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 0.4 | 2011 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 28.4 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 7.0 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.1 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | | 74.5 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 6.1 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 3.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 2.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 3.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 6.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 9.6 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 16.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 2.8 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 82.7 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 3.3 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 99.5 | 2021 | ● | → |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 90 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 82 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.9 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 1.0 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | | 23.5 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | | 14.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 95.0 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 98.2 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | * | 98.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | * | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 62.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 503.8 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | | 13.0 | 2022 | ● | ↗ |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | | 19.0 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 89.2 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 103.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 85.2 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 25.0 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | | 14.1 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 97.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 89.7 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 9.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 63.6 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 3,486.8 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 96.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 81.3 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 1.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 13.9 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 86.2 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 1.1 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 98.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 4.9 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.84 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 7.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 99.9 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 97.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 120.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 57.8 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 3.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 1.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 1,455.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | | 11.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | | 36.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 29.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Palma ratio | | 1.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | | 14.8 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 7.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 96.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | | 9.3 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | | 98.6 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 92.0 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 7.1 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 18.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 15.5 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 149.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 48.7 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 11.6 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 1.0 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 6.4 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 9.6 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | | 59.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 83.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 67.5 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 25.2 | 2018 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 17.0 | 2019 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 9.9 | 2019 | ● | ↗ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.09 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 83.3 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 98.2 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.92 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 56.6 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 0.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 19.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 76.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 0.50 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 85.9 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.66 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.70 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.94 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | | 91.0 | 2023 | ● | → |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 7.9 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.42 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 78 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 57 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | | 170.1 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 88.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 72.3 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |

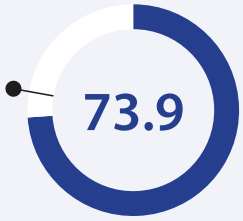
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# ISRAEL



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

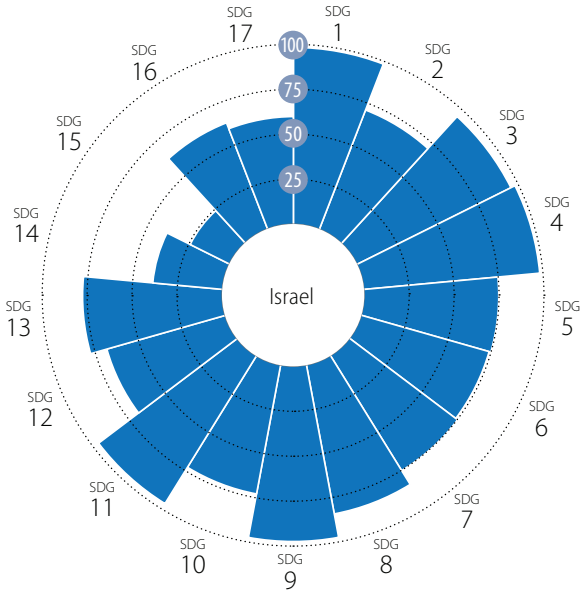
**Country Rank**

**55** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 2.4

**Missing data** 8%

## Average Performance by SDG



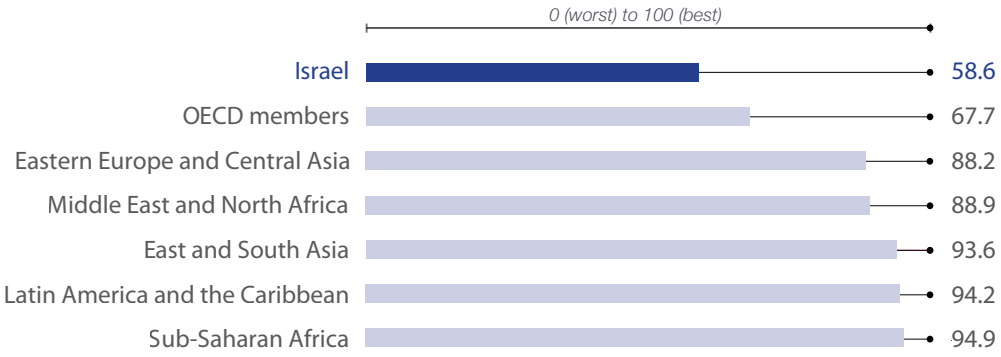

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

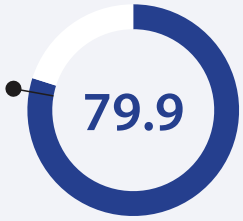
| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.9 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 1.5 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | | 16.8 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 2.6 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 0.7 | 2023 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 22.5 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 2.6 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.5 | 2024 | | |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | | NA | NA | | |
| 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) | | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 1.7 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 3.3 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 2.4 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | NA | NA | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 7.6 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 43.2 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 4.2 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 82.8 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 6.2 | 2022 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 99.5 | 2023 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 98 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 85 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 7.2 | 2025 | | |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 2.7 | 2022 | | |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | | 10.5 | 2023 | | |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | | 17.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 96.8 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 97.3 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | * | 98.9 | 2018 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | * | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 48.0 | 2017 | | |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 465.5 | 2022 | | |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | | 19.6 | 2022 | | |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | | 37.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 69.3 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 100.8 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 90.5 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 25.8 | 2026 | | |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | | 20.8 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 99.9 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 119.6 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 97.0 | 2021 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 2,703.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 99.5 | 2024 | | |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 97.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 6.4 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 71.8 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 3.8 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 89.3 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 3.2 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 13.0 | 2022 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 100.0 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 88.2 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 177.4 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.7 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 55.2 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 2.6 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 6.3 | 2023 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 1,652.9 | 2024 | | |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | | NA | NA | | |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | | 34.8 | 2023 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 37.9 | 2021 | | |
| Palma ratio | | 1.3 | 2022 | | |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | | 15.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | | 20.4 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | | 83.7 | 2025 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 100.0 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 8.4 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 3.9 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 11.9 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 30.1 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 37.1 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 2.8 | 2024 | | |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 1.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 5.6 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 6.6 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.1 | 2022 | | |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | | 71.3 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 15.1 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 50.1 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 46.4 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 22.4 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.03 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 19.6 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 26.0 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.65 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 31.5 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 3.7 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 25.7 | 2016 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 62.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 14.45 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 46.5 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | | 213.4 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 10.6 | 2023 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.05 | 2025 | | |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * | 0 | 2025 | | |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 63 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 90.3 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 26.5 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

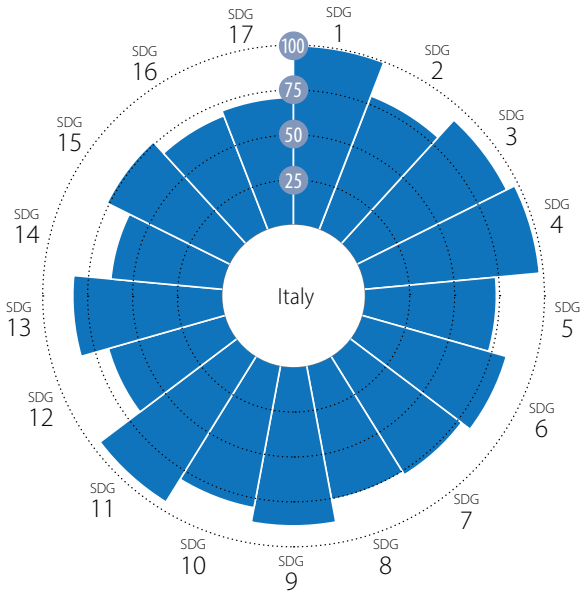
**Country Rank**

**26** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 3.4

**Missing data** 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



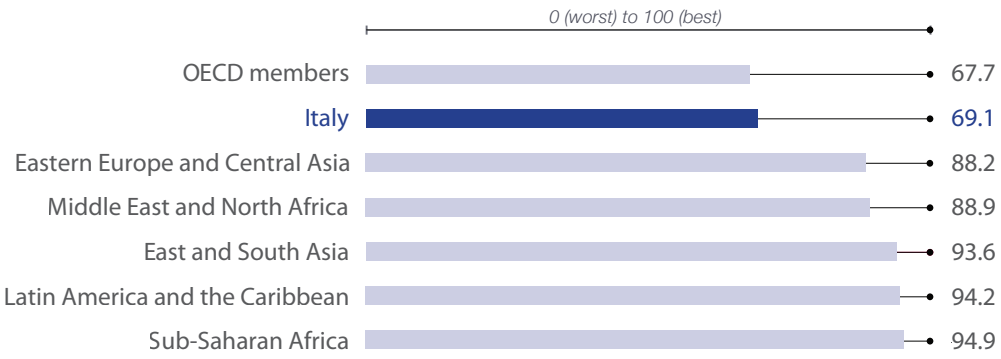

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**3**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.5 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.8 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | | 12.6 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 2.6 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 0.7 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 17.3 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.4 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 5.1 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 4.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | | 67.2 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 2.8 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 6.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 1.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 2.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 5.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 9.1 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 80.7 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 5.0 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 84.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 2.8 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 99.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 94 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 82 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.6 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 3.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | | 11.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | | 19.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 95.2 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 97.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | * | 99.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 99.9 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 30.6 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 476.8 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | | 13.5 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | | 29.6 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 76.6 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 97.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 70.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 32.8 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | | 5.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 99.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 99.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 29.8 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 70.0 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 2,610.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 96.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 78.2 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 1.2 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 16.3 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 74.4 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 3.3 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 86.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 6.2 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.60 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 20.2 | 2022 | ● | → |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 99.8 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 89.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 99.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 62.2 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 2.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 1.4 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 538.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | | 6.8 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | | 39.3 | 2023 | ● | → |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 34.3 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Palma ratio | | 1.2 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | | 12.3 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | 0.0 | 2003 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 13.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | | 14.3 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | | 96.3 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 93.2 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 11.2 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 8.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 7.3 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 32.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 32.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 3.7 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 5.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 4.4 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.1 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | | 110.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 78.6 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 63.7 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 52.3 | 2018 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 41.2 | 2019 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 7.8 | 2019 | ● | → |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.30 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 76.6 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 84.7 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.77 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 12.2 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 0.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 16.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 53.0 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 2.68 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 65.2 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.60 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.43 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.62 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | | 103.5 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 10.2 | 2023 | ● | → |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.30 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 48 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 54 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 90.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 63.7 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |

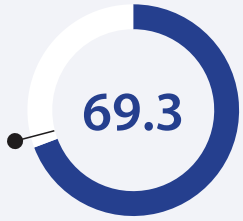
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# JAMAICA



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

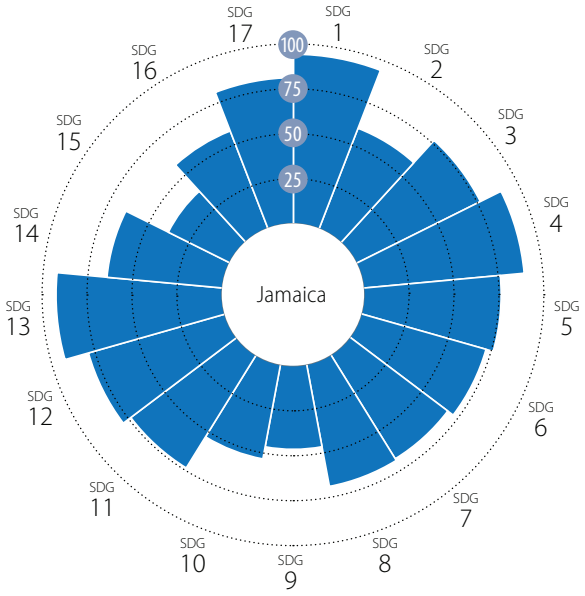
**Country Rank**

**84** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 5.5

**Missing data** 3%

## Average Performance by SDG



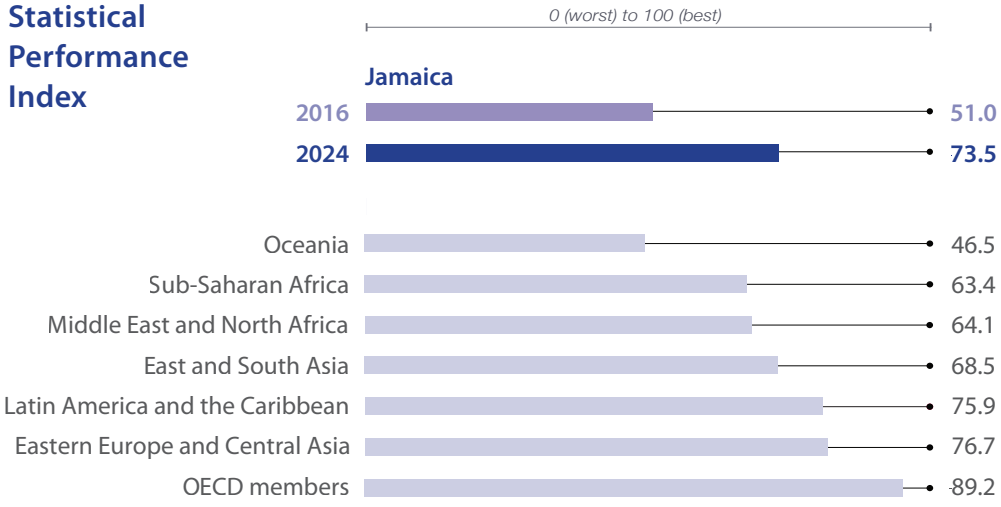

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**3**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 2.5 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 4.8 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 7.7 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 4.6 | 2018 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 3.2 | 2018 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 51.4 | 2022 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 33.8 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.1 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.7 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.0 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 130.1 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 13.7 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 17.8 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 2.3 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 20.2 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 58.8 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 17.8 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 71.7 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 34.8 | 2018 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 98.8 | 2023 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 94 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 74 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.3 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 94.7 | 2023 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 95.7 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 85.6 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 93.6 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 73.4 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 106.2 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 82.6 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 30.2 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 87.6 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 91.6 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 12.4 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 33.7 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 3,116.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 97.7 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 93.0 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.7 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 5.9 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 52.6 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 7.3 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 73.3 | 2021 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 3.5 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.65 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 99.8 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 90.1 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 63.2 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 29.7 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.1 | 2002 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 2.5 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 39.9 | 2021 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.9 | 2021 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 14.4 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 87.5 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 48.2 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.2 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 7.4 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.6 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.7 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 22.9 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 10.7 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 5.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 3.0 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 1.8 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 31.6 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 57.1 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 33.1 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 0.6 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.25 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 20.1 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 61.7 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.59 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 16.1 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 40.4 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 39.2 | 2023 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 99.1 | 2022 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 44.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 3.6 | 2022 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) * | 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 75.9 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.52 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.36 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.61 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 10.4 | 2024 | | |
| 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) | 26.9 | 2020 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * | 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 73.5 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 85.5 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# JAPAN

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

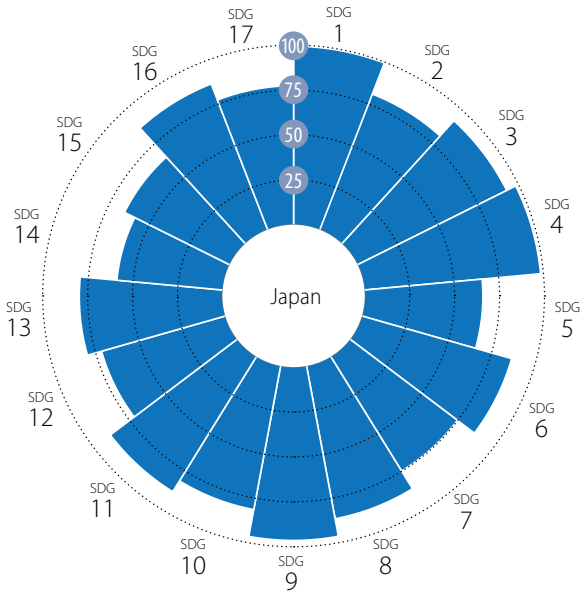
**Country Rank**

**20** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 1.5

**Missing data** 3%

## Average Performance by SDG



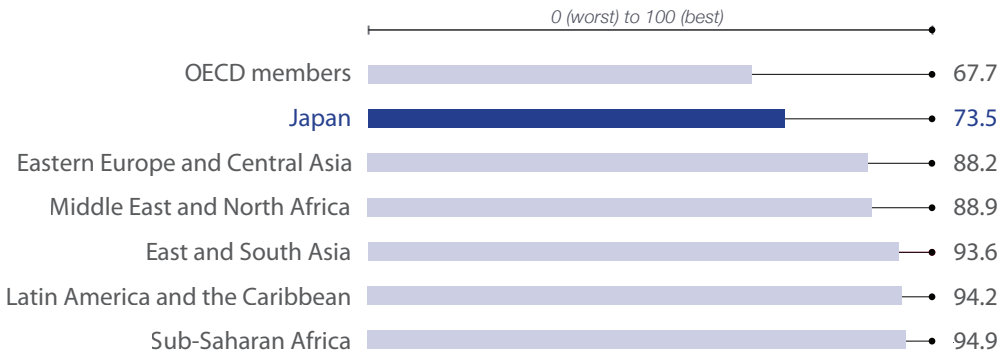

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**3**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.4 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.5 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | | 15.4 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | * | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 7.1 | 2010 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 2.4 | 2010 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 5.5 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.4 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 6.2 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 4.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 20.4 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 3.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 2.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 9.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 8.0 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 75.7 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 2.7 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 85.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 1.7 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 99.8 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 95 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 86 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.1 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 2.5 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | | 16.5 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | | 15.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 94.8 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 99.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | * | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 532.7 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | | 11.9 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | | 12.0 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 76.4 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 94.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 78.2 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 15.5 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | | 20.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 99.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 99.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 35.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 80.6 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 1,809.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 98.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 99.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 1.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 9.3 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 59.7 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 1.1 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 98.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 2.4 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.75 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 6.2 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 100.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 85.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 255.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 4.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 74.4 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 1.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 3.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 3,429.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | | 10.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | | 18.1 | 2023 | ● | → |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 32.3 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | | 1.3 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | | 20.0 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 13.4 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | | 19.0 | 2021 | ● | ↓ |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | | 86.7 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 73.8 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 16.3 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 3.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 6.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 15.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 26.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 4.9 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 0.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 7.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 4.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | | 5.7 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 66.2 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 77.7 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 60.9 | 2018 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 19.6 | 2019 | ● | → |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 9.2 | 2019 | ● | ↑ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 1.01 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 64.8 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 63.8 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.74 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 19.9 | 2022 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 14.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 71.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 0.02 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 62.9 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.65 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.76 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.75 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | | 32.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 12.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.35 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * | 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 63 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 91.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 67.8 | 2026 | ● | → |

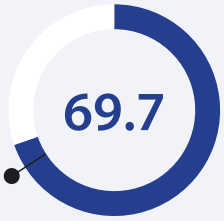
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# JORDAN



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 65.6

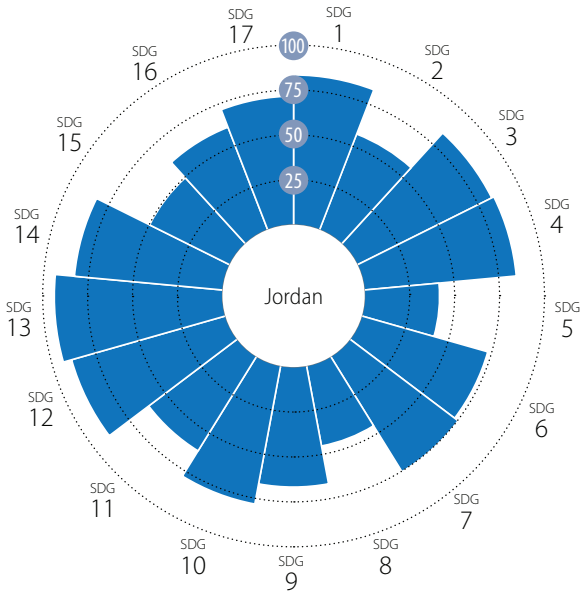
**Country Rank**

**82** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 4.9

**Missing data** 3%

## Average Performance by SDG



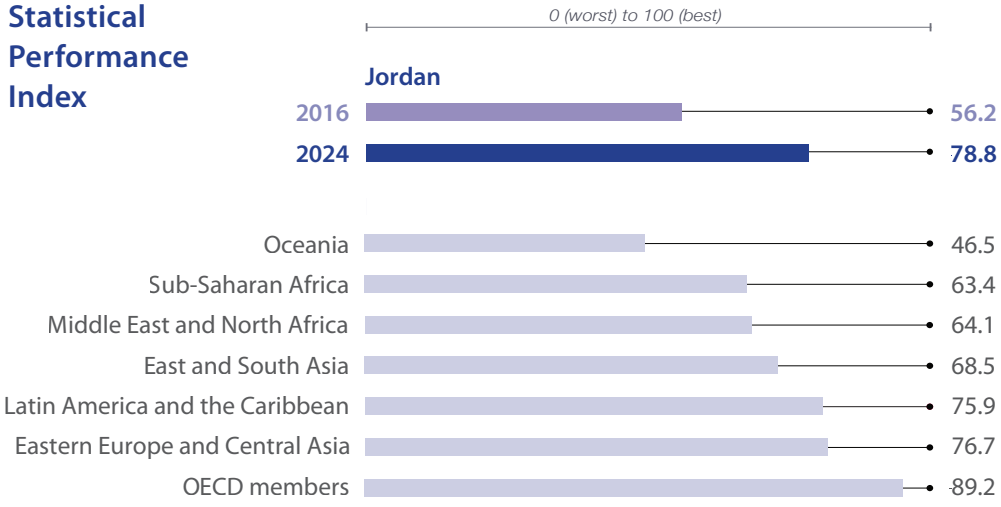

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**3**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 6.9 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 12.2 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 14.3 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 8.2 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 42.4 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 38.5 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.6 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.3 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.6 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 30.8 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 7.4 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 12.9 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 3.5 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 11.6 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 38.5 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 13.6 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 78.1 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 17.0 | 2021 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.9 | 2023 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 96 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 74 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.5 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 69.4 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 98.1 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 91.3 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 98.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 57.5 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 89.0 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 25.7 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 19.6 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 99.3 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 96.4 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 105.2 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 91.2 | 2017 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 2,073.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 99.4 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.0 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 10.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 45.3 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 10.0 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 46.5 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 16.4 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.53 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 96.1 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 95.6 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 69.6 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.7 | 2018 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 45.8 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 1.2 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.7 | 2016 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 8.1 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 33.7 | 2010 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.4 | 2010 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 16.7 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 27.7 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 88.7 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 9.3 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.9 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 6.0 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.9 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 2.7 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 9.1 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 12.7 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 2.0 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 2.0 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 56.3 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 0.0 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 0.0 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.20 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 12.7 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 18.7 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.92 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 7.5 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 377.5 | 2022 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 99.7 | 2023 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 50.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 1.7 | 2016 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 0.80 | 2024 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 39.3 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.58 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.58 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.58 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 6.7 | 2024 | | |
| 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) | 23.2 | 2023 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 78.8 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 70.4 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# KAZAKHSTAN

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 72.0

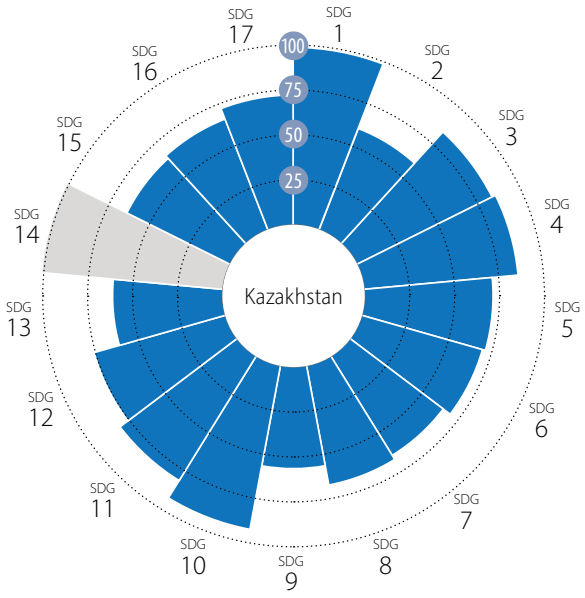
**Country Rank**

**67** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 5.4

**Missing data** 0%

## Average Performance by SDG



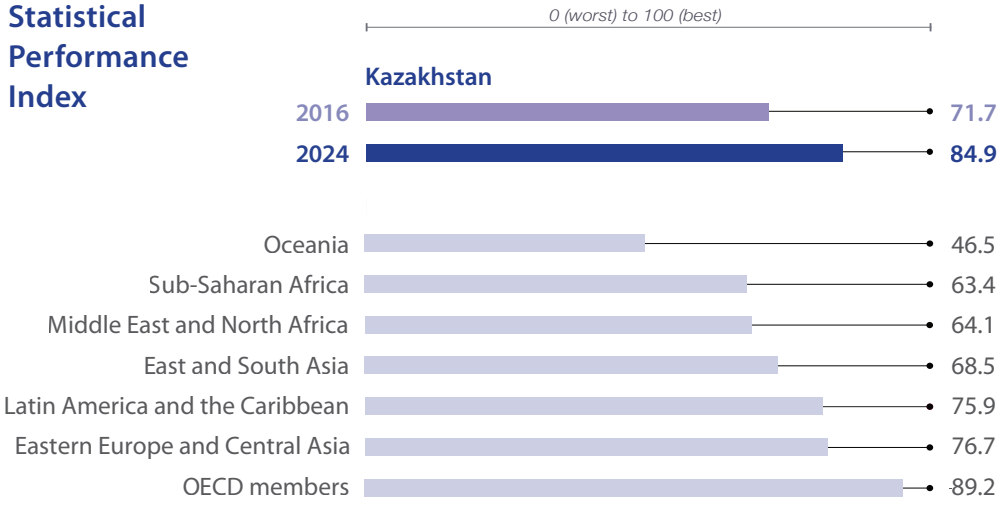

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**3**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# KAZAKHSTAN



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 0.8 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 1.4 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 8.0 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 3.1 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 49.0 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 18.4 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.4 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.0 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 3.5 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 9.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 3.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 9.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 45.0 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 21.2 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 59.0 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 12.2 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 74.7 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 17.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.9 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 93 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 83 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.6 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 74.1 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 92.1 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 97.4 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.8 | 2009 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 76.8 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 100.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 85.4 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 17.4 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 97.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 97.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 33.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 13.2 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 2,165.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 94.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 2.3 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 2.2 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 76.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 11.1 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 87.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 4.7 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.51 | 2024 | ● | → |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 72.4 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Population using the internet (%) | 93.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 119.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 32.1 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.4 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 82.1 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 29.2 | 2021 | ● | → |
| Palma ratio | 1.1 | 2021 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 0.8 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 15.7 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 41.0 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.6 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 9.6 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 8.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 3.8 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 53.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 17.7 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.6 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 14.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 2.8 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 14.2 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.02 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 28.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 20.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.89 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 3.2 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 2.6 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 20.3 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 99.7 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 38.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 7.5 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) * | 0.00 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 34.4 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.58 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.65 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.47 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 7.3 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| 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) | 16.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * | 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 84.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 77.4 | 2026 | ● | → |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# KENYA

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

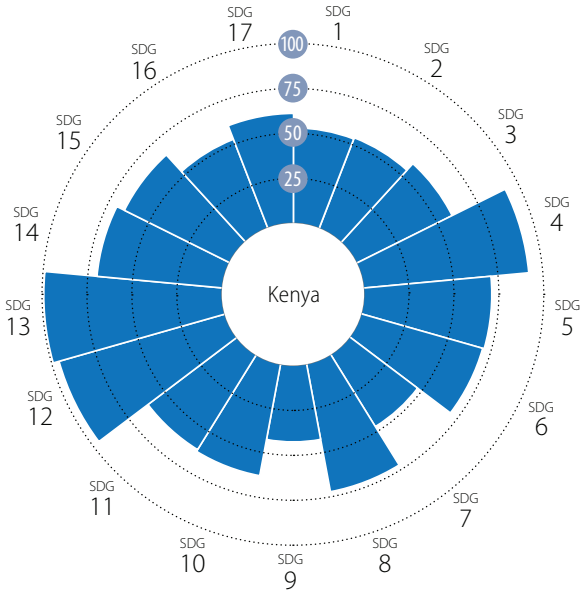
**Country Rank**

106 /169

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 5.2

Missing data 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



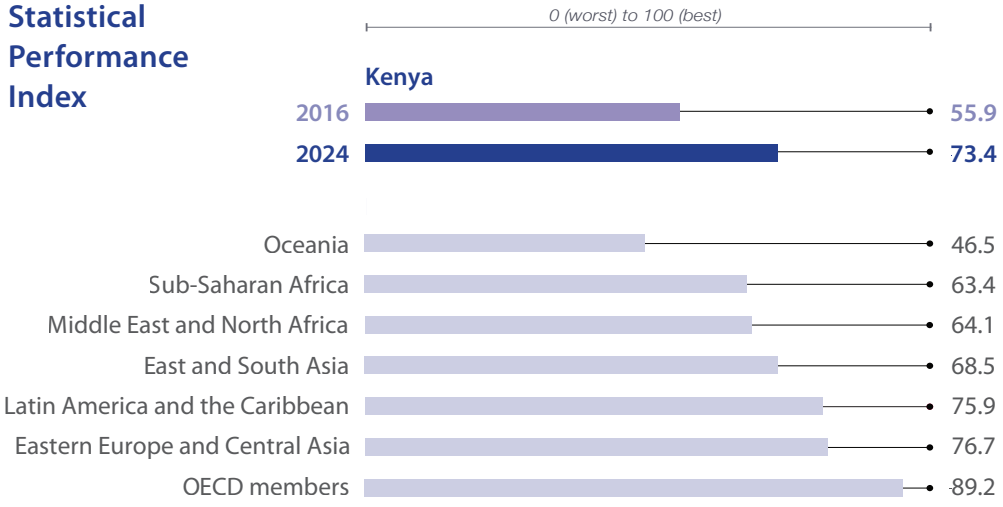

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



3

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 21.3 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 32.4 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 36.8 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 17.6 | 2022 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 4.5 | 2022 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 36.9 | 2022 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 12.4 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.8 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.9 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.2 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 378.8 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 20.7 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 38.8 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 207.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 18.0 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 54.5 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 28.2 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 64.0 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 45.8 | 2023 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 89.3 | 2022 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 88 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 57 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.7 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 92.1 | 2023 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 94.3 | 2023 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 101.2 | 2023 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 93.2 | 2014 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 82.0 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 85.6 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 87.7 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 23.0 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 65.6 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 40.9 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 11.2 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 76.0 | 2017 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 430.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 76.2 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 31.6 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.6 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 6.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 62.0 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 5.0 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 90.1 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 5.4 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.56 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 84.9 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 35.0 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 79.3 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.6 | 2018 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 18.8 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 7.2 | 2023 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 37.7 | 2022 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.6 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 40.5 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 18.0 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 60.1 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 51.9 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.2 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 1.6 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 18.1 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 5.2 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 50.1 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 36.2 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 22.2 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 6.6 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 2.4 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.01 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 45.2 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 42.8 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.83 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 3.7 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 4.7 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 41.0 | 2022 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 76.0 | 2022 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 30.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) * | 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 50.5 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.51 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.43 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.60 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 6.0 | 2024 | | |
| 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) | 18.6 | 2023 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 56 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 73.4 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 64.1 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# KIRIBATI



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**

NA

Regional Average = 51.8

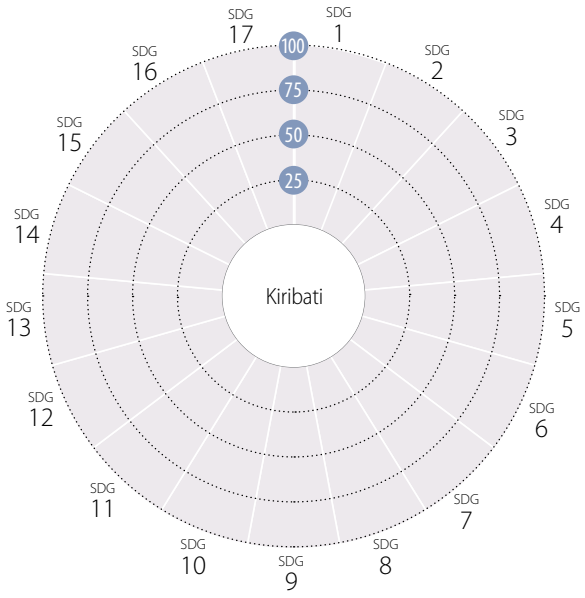
**Country Rank**

NA /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 31%

## Average Performance by SDG



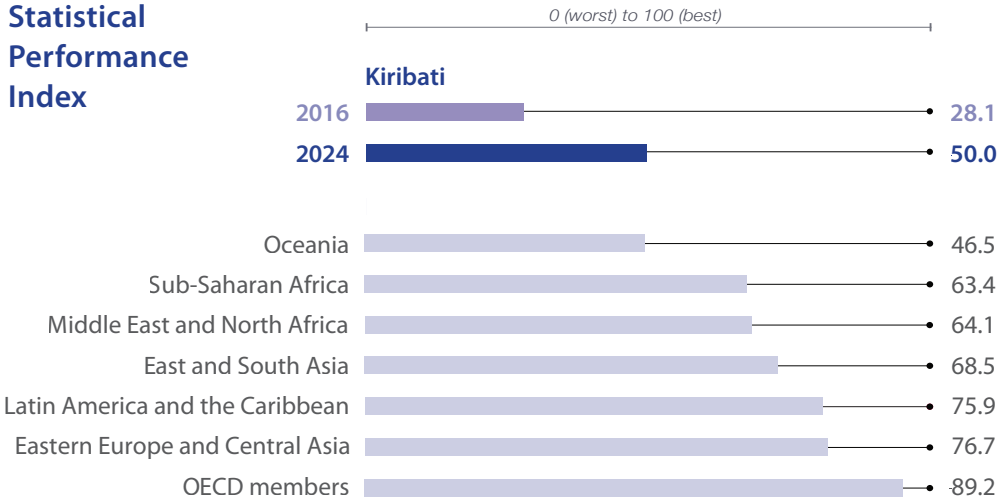

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 2.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 7.1 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 4.1 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 15.2 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 3.5 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 9.3 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 46.3 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.3 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 79.8 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 21.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 53.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 945.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 44.1 | 2021 | ● | ↓ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 59.5 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 6.2 | 2021 | ● | → |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 66.7 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 50.6 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 91.9 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 79 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 51 | 2023 | ● | → |
| 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) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 91.3 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 96.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 90.4 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 49.7 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 103.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 11.1 | 2026 | ● | → |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 79.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 45.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 6.3 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 95.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 16.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 2.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 1.1 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 51.5 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| 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 (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 100.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 89.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 51.8 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * | 0.0 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 0.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | * | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.4 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 27.8 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | | 1.0 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | 5.9 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 3.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 58.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 0.3 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 1.3 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 0.0 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | * | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 32.9 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 14.2 | 2018 | ● | → |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 0.0 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 1.1 | 2019 | ● | ↑ |
| 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 (%) | | 40.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.77 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 7.1 | 2012 | ● | ● |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 5.4 | 2016 | ● | ● |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 91.6 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 16.5 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * | 0.00 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 25.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| 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) | | 81.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * | 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 50.0 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 60.9 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# KOREA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**

NA

Regional Average = 70.5

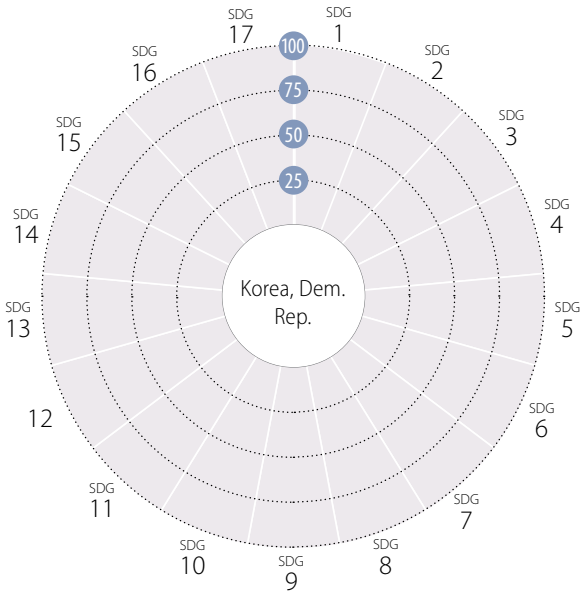
**Country Rank**

NA /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 30%

## Average Performance by SDG




## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index

*0 (worst) to 100 (best)*

**Korea, Dem. Rep.**

*INSUFFICIENT DATA*

| | |
|---|---|
| Oceania | 46.5 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 63.4 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 64.1 |
| East and South Asia | 68.5 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 75.9 |
| Eastern Europe and Central Asia | 76.7 |
| OECD members | 89.2 |

## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

1

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# KOREA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 47.0 | 2018 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 19.1 | 2017 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 2.5 | 2017 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 46.7 | 2017 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 10.8 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.1 | 2018 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 3.6 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.7 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 66.9 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 8.9 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 16.7 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | NA | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 23.7 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 230.0 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 24.2 | 2019 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 73.9 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 0.6 | 2008 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.5 | 2017 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 99 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 77 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | NA | NA | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 99.5 | 2009 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 100.0 | 2008 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 85.7 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 89.6 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 17.6 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 93.9 | 2023 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 84.8 | 2023 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 27.7 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 28.2 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 32.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 57.5 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 14.5 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 2.3 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 13.4 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 104.6 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 3.6 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 76.6 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 0.0 | 2004 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 21.8 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | * 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 265.5 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | NA | NA | | |
| Palma ratio | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | 22.6 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 73.6 | 2023 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 23.0 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | NA | NA | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.2 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 5.6 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 0.3 | 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) | 2.4 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 59.4 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 35.3 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 30.1 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 0.5 | 2019 | | |
| 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 (%) | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.92 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 0.1 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | NA | NA | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 100.0 | 2009 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 15.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 4.3 | 2017 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 0.34 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 12.7 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 24.6 | 2026 | | |

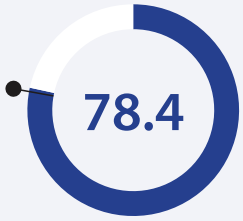
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

OECD Countries

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

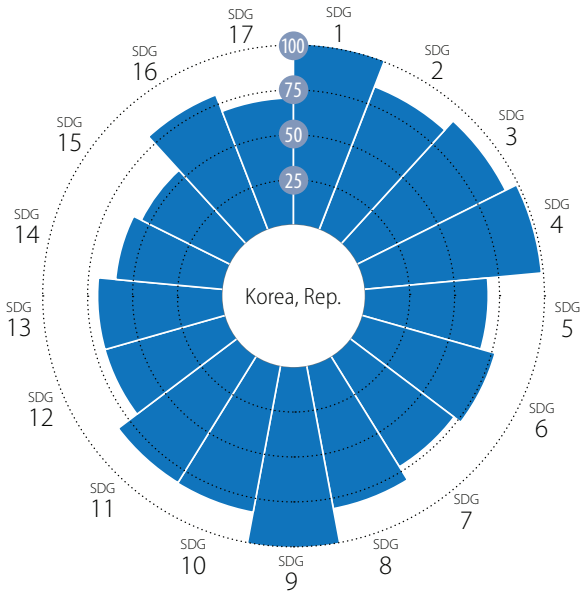
**Country Rank**

**34** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 2.8

**Missing data** 3%

## Average Performance by SDG



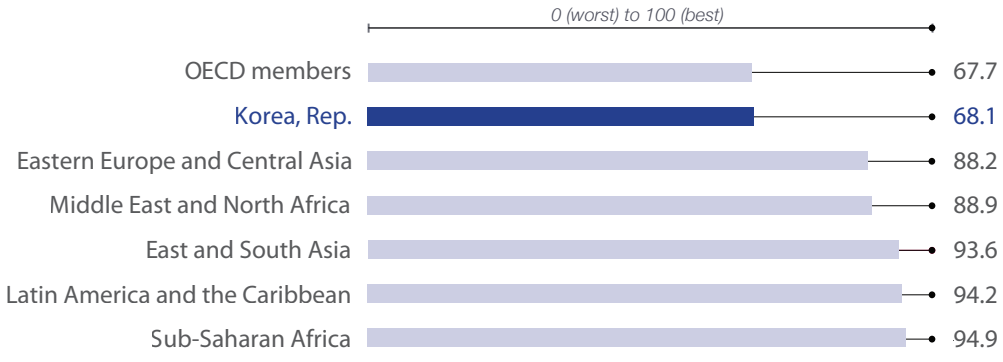

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**1**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# KOREA, REPUBLIC OF



| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | | 14.9 | 2022 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 0.9 | 2020 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 0.2 | 2020 | ● | ↑ |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 7.3 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.3 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 6.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.3 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 1.0 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 3.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 1.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 2.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 35.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 6.9 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 67.5 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 6.9 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 84.5 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 0.4 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 99.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 97 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 88 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 2.2 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | | 15.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 94.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 99.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | * | 100.0 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 100.0 | 2008 | ● | ● |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 83.0 | 2020 | ● | ↑ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 523.5 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | | 12.6 | 2022 | ● | ↗ |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | | 16.2 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 81.6 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 90.8 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 78.9 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 20.8 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | | 29.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 99.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 85.2 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 94.4 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 2,411.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 99.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 99.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 1.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 4.1 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 70.3 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 3.5 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 96.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 2.8 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.62 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 100.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 97.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 125.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 4.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 71.3 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 2.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 4.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 5,725.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | | 17.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | | 27.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 1.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 32.9 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Palma ratio | | 1.2 | 2022 | ● | ↗ |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | | 39.7 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 25.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | | 8.9 | 2012 | ● | ● |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | | 96.8 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 72.9 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 9.4 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 6.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 9.3 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 26.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 36.2 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 3.9 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 0.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 11.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 6.1 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | | 27.4 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 47.6 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 74.8 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 42.2 | 2018 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 27.2 | 2019 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 12.0 | 2019 | ● | → |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.43 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 43.7 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 36.6 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.71 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 17.1 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 35.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 63.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 1.77 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 69.1 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.73 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.84 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.78 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | | 114.2 | 2023 | ● | → |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 10.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.20 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * | 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 69 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 91.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 59.9 | 2026 | ● | → |

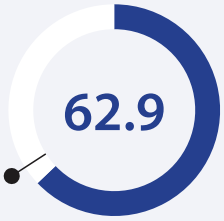
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# KUWAIT

Middle East and North Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 65.6

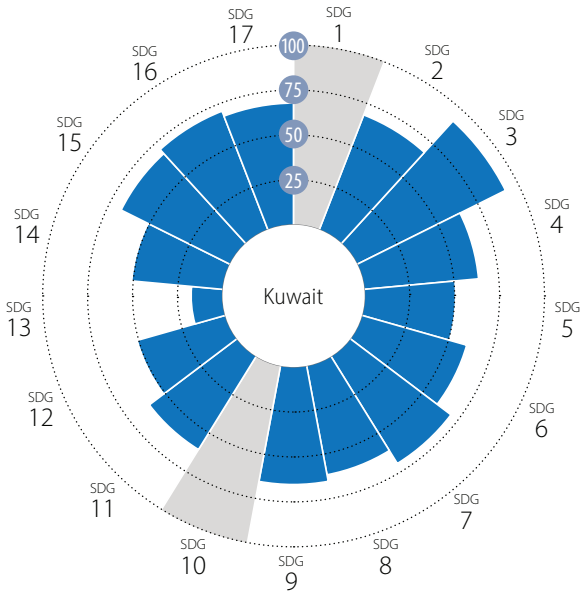
**Country Rank**

120 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 3.6

**Missing data** 12%

## Average Performance by SDG



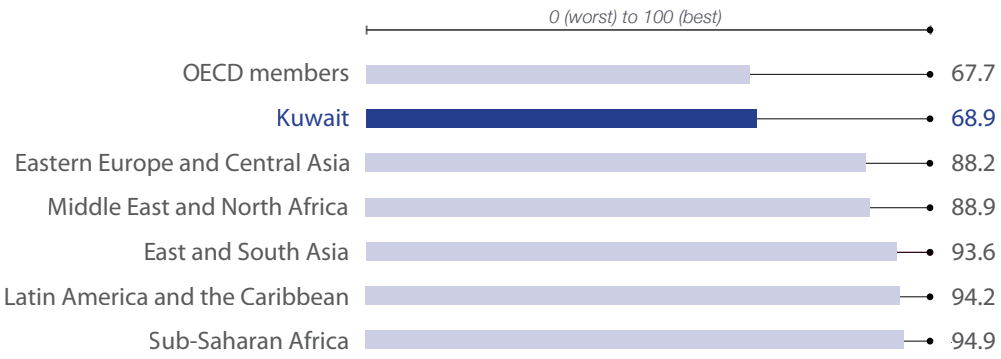

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# KUWAIT



| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | * | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | * | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 3.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 3.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 41.4 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.3 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 15.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 2.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 1.0 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 7.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 4.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 8.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 10.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 9.3 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 33.1 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 9.2 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 80.8 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 0.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 98 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 84 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.5 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 44.3 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 80.6 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | | 85.3 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 99.3 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 68.1 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 118.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 53.3 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 3.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 3,850.5 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 88.7 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 7,083.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 1.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 0.1 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 55.2 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 13.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 74.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 2.2 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.54 | 2024 | ● | ● |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 86.3 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 100.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 135.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 35.5 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 0.1 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 23.8 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.6 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 48.2 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 39.0 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 2.2 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 16.7 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 32.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 11.8 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 31.7 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 43.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 1.1 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 26.5 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 8.0 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 58.2 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 44.0 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 79.4 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 42.0 | 2019 | ● | ↗ |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 79.7 | 2019 | ● | → |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.37 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 57.6 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.89 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 14.8 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 0.8 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 14.6 | 2021 | ● | → |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 46.0 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * | 0.00 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 40.4 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.62 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.59 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.73 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 10.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.11 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * | 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 63.4 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 73.8 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |

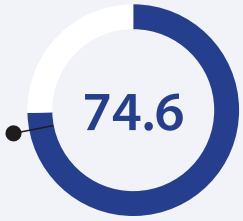
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 72.0

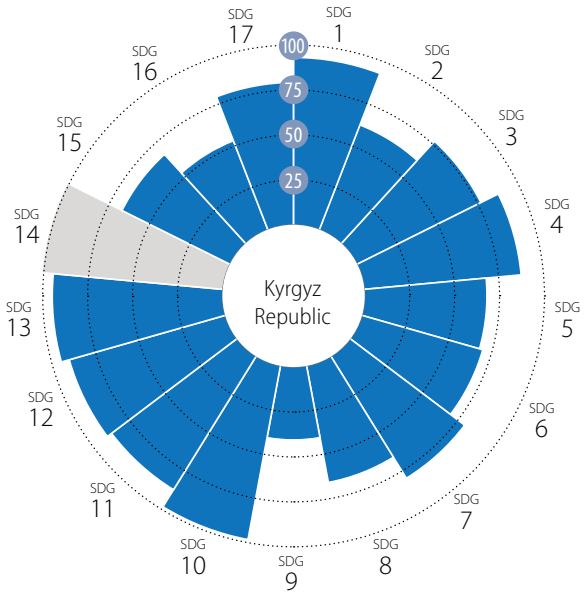
**Country Rank**

**50** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** +12.1

**Missing data** 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



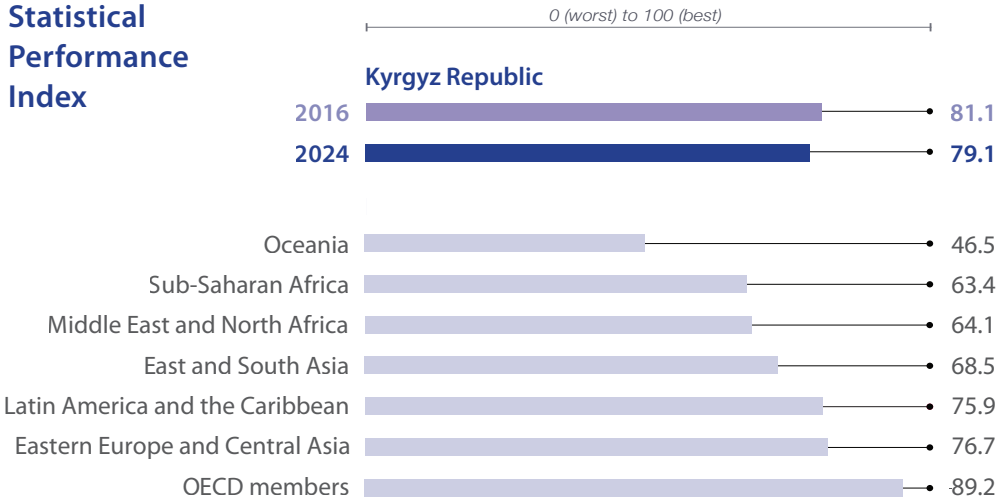

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# KYRGYZ REPUBLIC



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 2.3 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 5.7 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 5.1 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 14.1 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 3.0 | 2023 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 65.7 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 26.6 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 2.8 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.9 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 41.9 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 10.8 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 16.8 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 128.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 18.8 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 63.0 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 13.3 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 72.0 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 29.0 | 2023 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.8 | 2023 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 85 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 74 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.0 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 74.9 | 2025 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 97.0 | 2025 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 93.7 | 2025 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.8 | 2009 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 67.8 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 98.4 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 61.8 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 33.3 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 94.9 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 98.5 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 49.7 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 8.7 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 243.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 79.6 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 28.1 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 66.9 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 8.7 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 72.3 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 3.6 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.53 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 77.6 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 92.0 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 92.3 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 16.2 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 27.2 | 2023 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.0 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 2.4 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | 18.5 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 67.5 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.8 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 2.2 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 3.4 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.7 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 23.3 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 5.2 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.2 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 1.7 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 1.6 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.3 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.00 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 23.6 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 35.4 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.89 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 0.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 25.6 | 2022 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 99.5 | 2023 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 26.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 19.6 | 2023 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 0.49 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 35.1 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.59 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.50 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.39 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 9.2 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 31.6 | 2024 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 79.1 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 69.6 | 2026 | | |

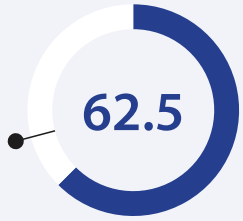
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

East and South Asia

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

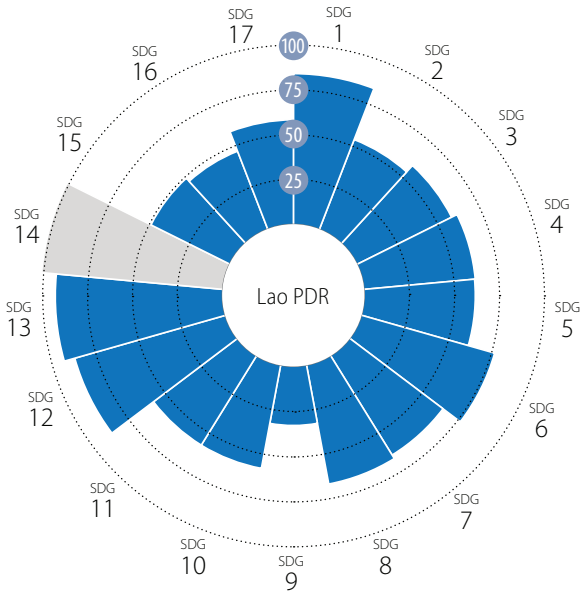
**Country Rank**

122 /169

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 6.0

Missing data 10%

## Average Performance by SDG



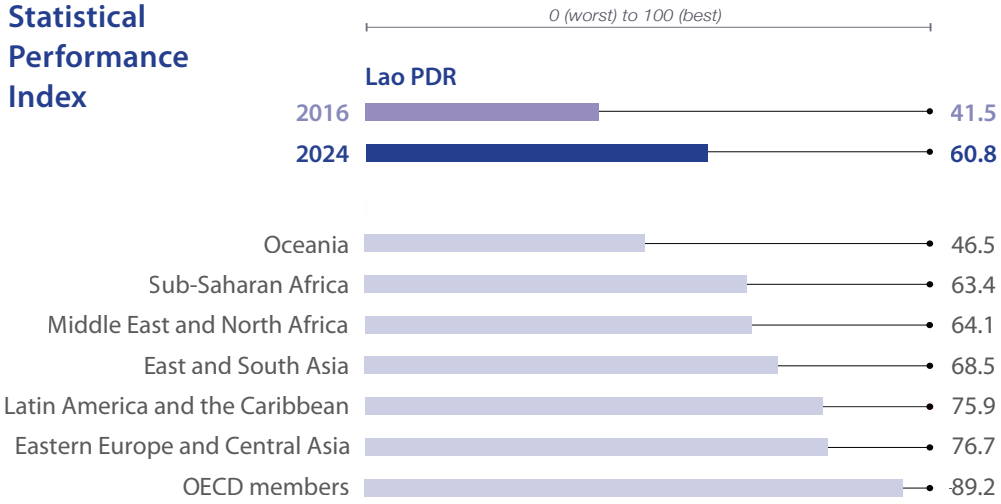

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



3

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 6.3 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 12.0 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 32.8 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 10.7 | 2023 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 41.0 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 8.0 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.1 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 4.4 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.3 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 136.0 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 112.2 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 13.1 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 29.4 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 127.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 26.5 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 169.0 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 16.4 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 69.5 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 89.0 | 2022 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 79.8 | 2023 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 67 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 64 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.5 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 65.9 | 2025 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 89.6 | 2025 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 49.3 | 2025 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 90.4 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 72.8 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 73.6 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 87.2 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 22.0 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 95.9 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 88.7 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 4.8 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 11.8 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 240.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 96.5 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 11.1 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 32.4 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 58.9 | 2024 | | |
| 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 (%) | 37.7 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 1.2 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 94.4 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 65.6 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 69.6 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.0 | 2002 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 38.8 | 2018 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.8 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 54.8 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 31.5 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 66.6 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.2 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 3.6 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 6.3 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.8 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 42.1 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 5.8 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.4 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 3.2 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 1.3 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.2 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.00 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 48.5 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 30.1 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.88 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 1.9 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 3.5 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | NA | NA | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 65.0 | 2023 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 34.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 23.1 | 2023 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 32.5 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 1.8 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 13.9 | 2022 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 60.8 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 74.5 | 2026 | | |

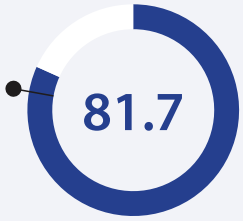
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# LATVIA



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

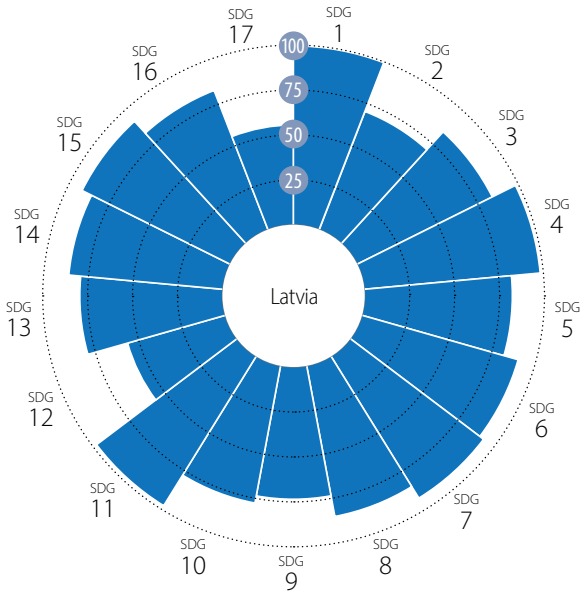
**Country Rank**

**14** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 4.9

**Missing data** 0%

## Average Performance by SDG



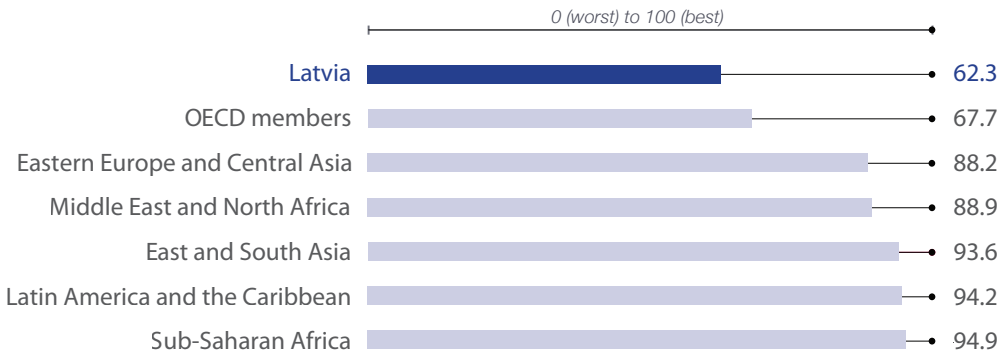

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.5 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.8 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | | 16.2 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 0.5 | 2021 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 1.7 | 2021 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 24.3 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 3.6 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.4 | 2024 | | |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | | 49.8 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 8.8 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 18.7 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 1.2 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 2.5 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 21.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 22.7 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 100.4 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 9.8 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 76.5 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 8.7 | 2022 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 98.5 | 2024 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 97 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 77 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.4 | 2025 | | |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 3.2 | 2023 | | |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | | 38.7 | 2024 | | |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | | 22.6 | 2019 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 97.8 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 97.3 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | * | 98.5 | 2023 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 99.8 | 2011 | | |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 45.1 | 2023 | | |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 483.9 | 2022 | | |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | | 13.2 | 2022 | | |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | | 22.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 81.0 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 105.2 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 82.7 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 37.0 | 2026 | | |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | | 16.9 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 98.8 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 92.5 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 1.0 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 76.9 | 2021 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 1,362.2 | 2024 | | |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 97.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 92.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 1.1 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 47.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 79.4 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 3.4 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 95.0 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 6.3 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.78 | 2024 | | |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 8.4 | 2022 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 100.0 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 92.7 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 121.8 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.3 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 32.4 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 1.7 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 0.8 | 2023 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 125.3 | 2024 | | |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | | 4.8 | 2024 | | |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | | 33.5 | 2023 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 34.0 | 2023 | | |
| Palma ratio | | 1.3 | 2023 | | |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | | 34.3 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | | 7.5 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 98.9 | 2024 | | |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | | 7.4 | 2022 | | |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | | 95.6 | 2025 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 91.8 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 5.7 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 10.6 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 10.3 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 51.1 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 42.7 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 10.1 | 2025 | | |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 3.4 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 7.6 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | | 61.6 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 96.1 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 67.2 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 5.3 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 5.5 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 5.7 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.00 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 97.3 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 97.4 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.99 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 18.6 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 2.8 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 28.6 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 60.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 0.33 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 81.0 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.68 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.66 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.73 | 2024 | | |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | | 173.8 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 8.7 | 2023 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.18 | 2025 | | |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 71 | 2025 | | |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 51 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 88.1 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 47.5 | 2026 | | |

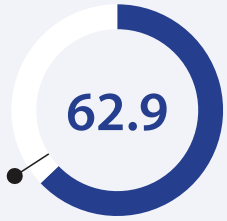
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# LEBANON

Middle East and North Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 65.6

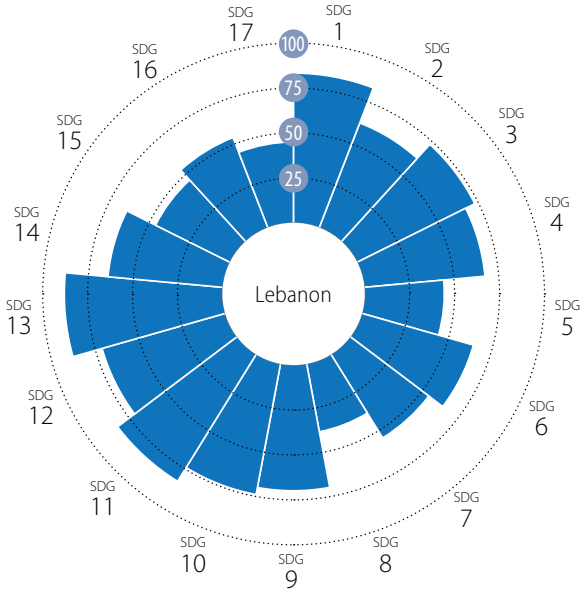
**Country Rank**

121 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** – 2.1

**Missing data** 6%

## Average Performance by SDG



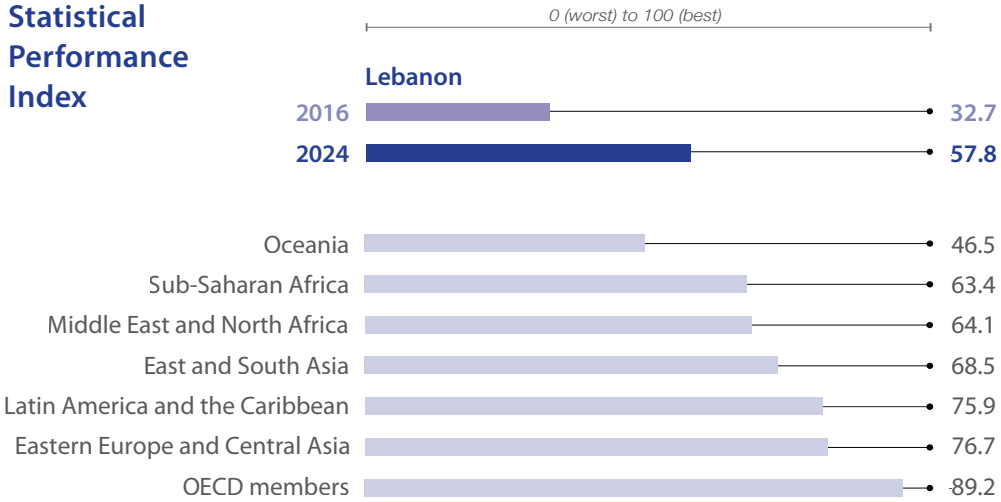

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

1

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# LEBANON

## Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 7.6 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 12.2 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 8.7 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 13.9 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 1.3 | 2023 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 25.8 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 29.8 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 4.3 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 15.0 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 10.5 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 17.6 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 13.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | NA | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 11.9 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 58.2 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 9.7 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 78.1 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 16.7 | 2003 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 98.2 | 2004 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 49 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 67 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 3.7 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 87.2 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 77.5 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 52.9 | 2023 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 96.7 | 2019 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 63.5 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 142.9 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 33.3 | 2023 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 6.3 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 92.6 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 99.2 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 58.8 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 42.8 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 3,974.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | NA | NA | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 2.9 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 8.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 20.6 | 2023 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 7.6 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 23.0 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 11.0 | 2023 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.45 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 100.0 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 80.6 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 107.6 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.6 | 2018 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 42.1 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 1.2 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 24.6 | 2015 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 35.3 | 2022 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.4 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 4.5 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 29.7 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | NA | NA | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 82.9 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.0 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 10.7 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 9.4 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 5.9 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 31.5 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 30.1 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 2.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 2.7 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 4.2 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 10.9 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 48.7 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 9.0 | 2008 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 0.3 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.24 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 7.5 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 13.4 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.88 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 27.1 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 2.6 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 43.4 | 2023 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 98.9 | 2016 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 23.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 46.5 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.53 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.37 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.48 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 3.3 | 2024 | | |
| 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) | 13.5 | 2024 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 72 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | 2.2 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 57.8 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 56.4 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# LESOTHO

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

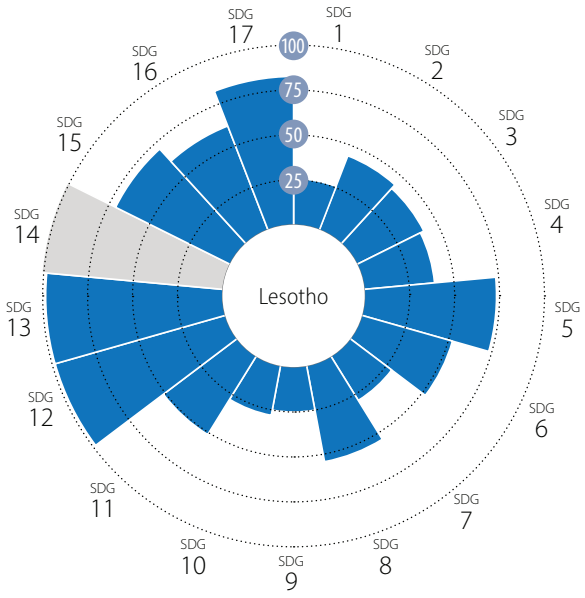
**Country Rank**

145 /169

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + NA

Missing data 16%

## Average Performance by SDG



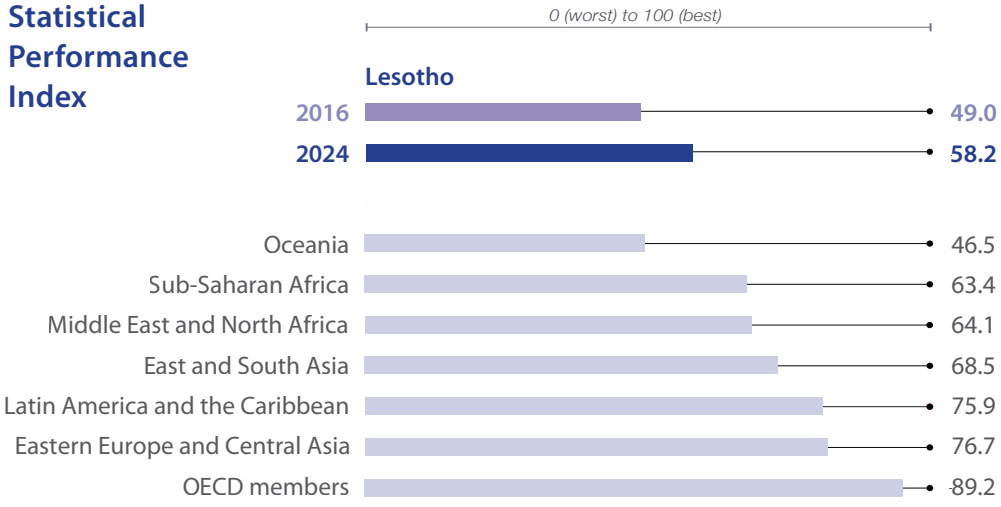

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



3

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# LESOTHO



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 36.0 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 49.2 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 35.6 | 2024 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 1.6 | 2024 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 15.0 | 2024 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 21.0 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 0.8 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 1.7 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.0 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 478.0 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 28.5 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 60.0 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 548.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 1.9 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 36.3 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 120.2 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 21.6 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 58.2 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 53.2 | 2022 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 88.8 | 2024 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 86 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 55 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.4 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 30.5 | 2020 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 67.8 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 45.0 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 96.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 83.4 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 120.0 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 71.9 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 25.0 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 78.1 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 47.9 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 2.6 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 57.3 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 53.8 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 693.4 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 6.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 26.0 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 1.6 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 61.6 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 16.4 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 75.8 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 51.8 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 62.0 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.0 | 2018 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.1 | 2023 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 0.5 | 2019 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 44.9 | 2017 | | |
| Palma ratio | 2.4 | 2017 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 25.6 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 61.2 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 91.7 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 15.9 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.2 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 1.3 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 1.1 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.03 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 53.3 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.95 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 22.2 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 19.5 | 2016 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 80.1 | 2024 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 37.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 13.9 | 2018 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 54.4 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 12.5 | 2024 | | |
| 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) | 44.2 | 2024 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 58.2 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 68.5 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# LIBERIA

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

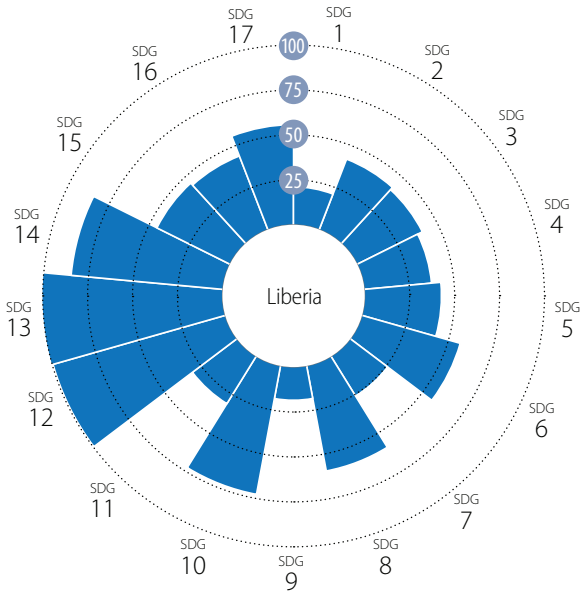
**Country Rank**

158 /169

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 2.2

Missing data 3%

## Average Performance by SDG



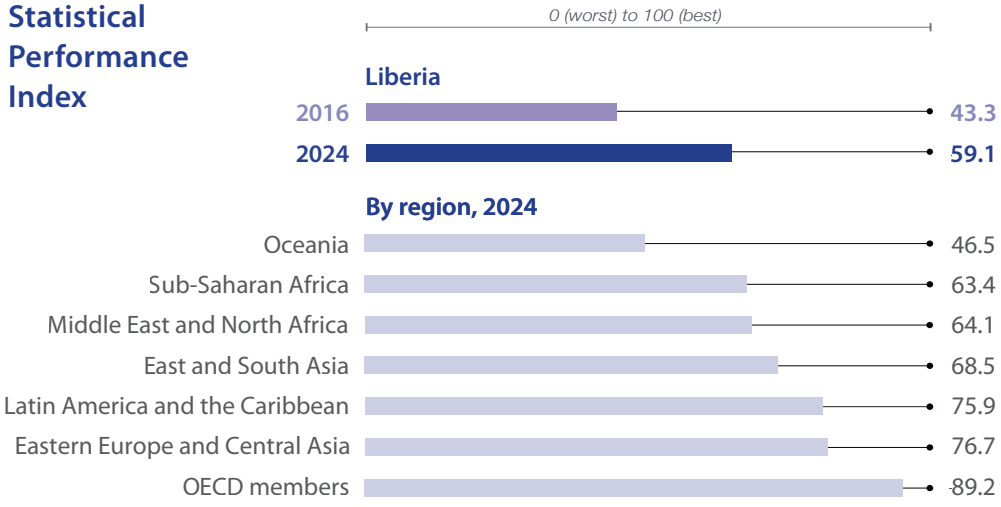

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



3

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# LIBERIA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 40.9 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 60.7 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 35.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 29.8 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 3.4 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 8.6 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 17.0 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.1 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 627.7 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 32.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 86.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 207.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 22.0 | 2021 | ● | → |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 105.1 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 15.3 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 62.5 | 2025 | ● | → |
| 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 (%) | 82 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 49 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.3 | 2025 | ● | → |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 65.2 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 61.7 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 44.5 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 75.1 | 2013 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 52.2 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 59.4 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 88.7 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 11.0 | 2026 | ● | → |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 78.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 23.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 0.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 46.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 32.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 0.8 | 2023 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.5 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 0.6 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 39.4 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 3.1 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 52.2 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 2.9 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.47 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 54.6 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Population using the internet (%) | 32.2 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 42.3 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.4 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) * | 0.0 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) * | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 1.3 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 35.3 | 2016 | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | 1.4 | 2016 | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 60.5 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 18.6 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 9.7 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 5.4 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.1 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 0.6 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 7.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.0 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 96.7 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 49.9 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 20.2 | 2018 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 0.2 | 2019 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 0.2 | 2019 | ● | → |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.00 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 15.8 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 24.3 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.91 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 1.4 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 0.2 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 3.1 | 2012 | ● | ● |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 60.5 | 2021 | ● | → |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 66.3 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 28.0 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 27.8 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) * | 0.00 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 64.5 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.49 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.39 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.40 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 3.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 67 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 59.1 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 61.0 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# LIBYA

Middle East and North Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**

NA

Regional Average = 65.6

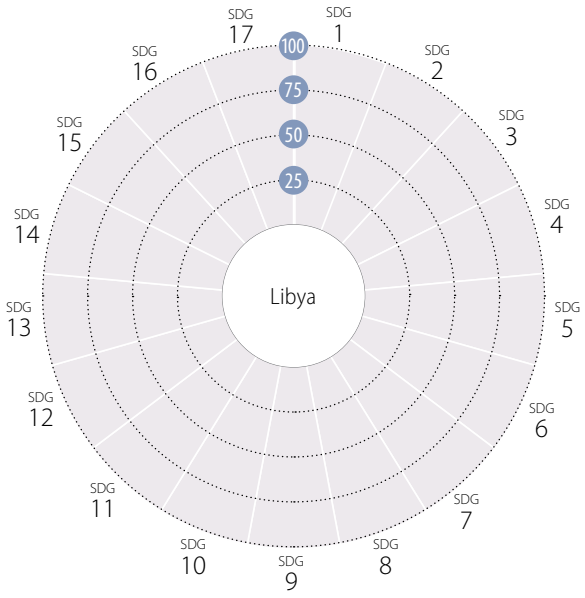
**Country Rank**

NA /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 25%

## Average Performance by SDG



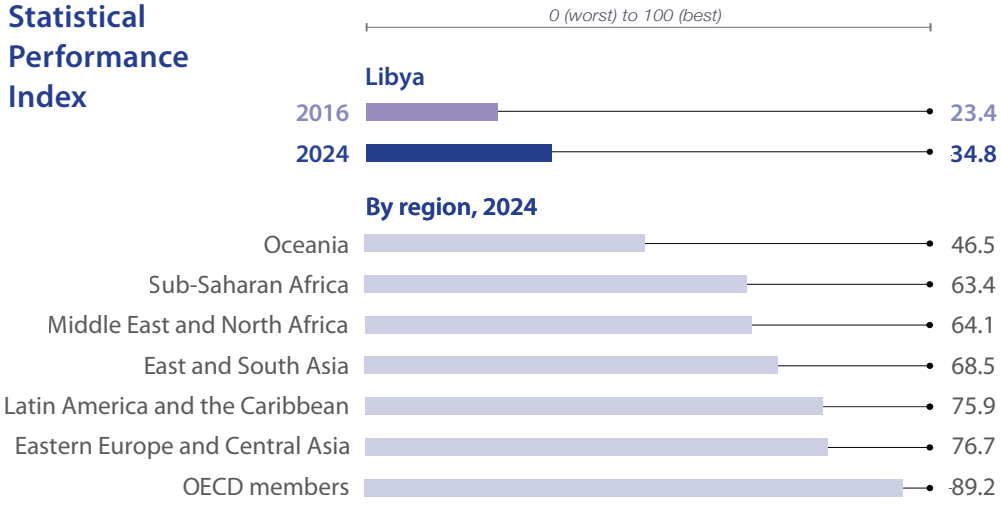

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# LIBYA

## Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | * | NA | NA | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | * | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 16.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 7.9 | 2022 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 3.5 | 2022 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 36.7 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 0.7 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 2.3 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 59.5 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 5.2 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 9.8 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 63.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 19.8 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 43.1 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 34.0 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 73.2 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 10.9 | 2013 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 99.9 | 2013 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 86 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 71 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 5.7 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | NA | NA | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 42.0 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 117.4 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 52.8 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 16.5 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 96.4 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 88.5 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 817.1 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 20.3 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 1,434.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 73.2 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 1.9 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 27.6 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 6.8 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 33.1 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 18.7 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 78.9 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 82.0 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 128.0 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 1.7 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 29.7 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | NA | NA | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | NA | NA | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | NA | NA | | |
| Palma ratio | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | 16.6 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | | 22.7 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | NA | NA | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 1.6 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 13.8 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 4.3 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 2.6 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 33.6 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 10.4 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 0.6 | 2019 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 8.9 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 1.6 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 22.5 | 2019 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 72.7 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 20.0 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 32.1 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 10.4 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.01 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.89 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 5.7 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | NA | NA | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 29.0 | 2023 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 99.6 | 2025 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 13.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 3.1 | 2025 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * | 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 40.3 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | NA | NA | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | NA | NA | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * | 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 34.8 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 60.1 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# LIECHTENSTEIN

Western Europe

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**

NA

**Country Rank**

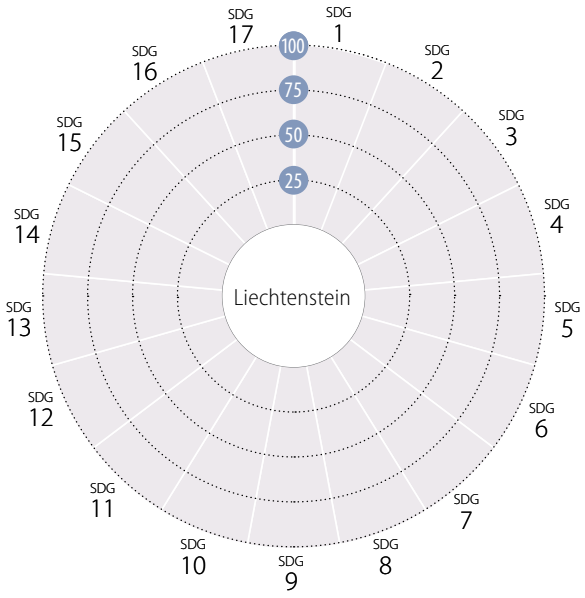
NA /169

Regional Average = 72.0

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 60%

## Average Performance by SDG



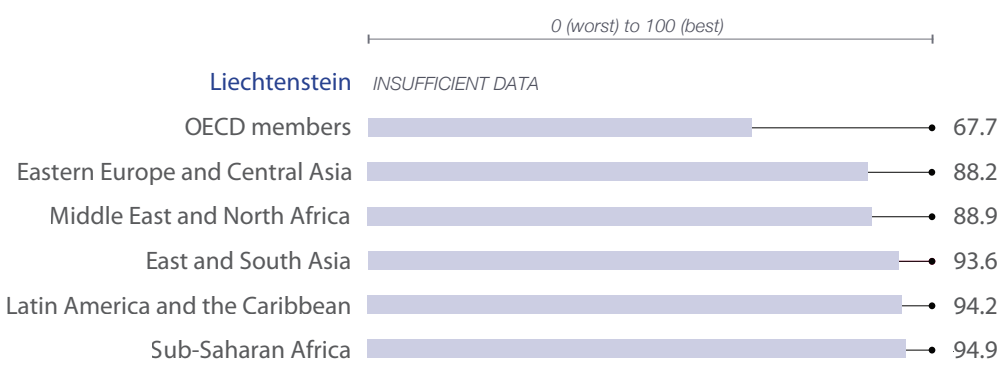

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# LIECHTENSTEIN



| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | * | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 2.6 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 0.7 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 83.9 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| 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) | | 98.3 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 99.2 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | | 94.5 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 96.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 32.0 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 74.3 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 57.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 100.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 98.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 127.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * | 0.0 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 3.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 6.0 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 28,354.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.7 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 8.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 2.3 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 3.3 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 98.5 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.97 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 2.5 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 33.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * | 0.00 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 82.6 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 6.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.41 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 67 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 68.4 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# LITHUANIA



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

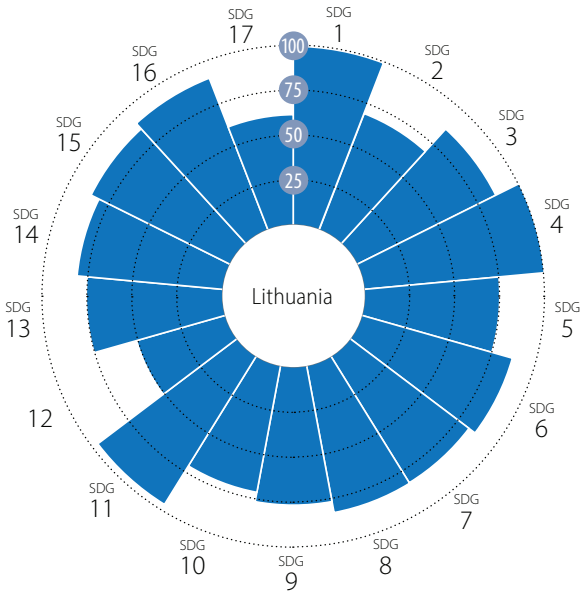
**Country Rank**

**23** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 5.5

**Missing data** 1%

## Average Performance by SDG




## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.6 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.9 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | | 15.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 1.0 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 4.9 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 25.4 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.6 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 4.2 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.6 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | | 50.3 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 7.2 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 7.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 1.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 3.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 31.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 19.8 | 2021 | ● | ↗ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 68.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 6.3 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 76.3 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 6.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 86 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 78 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.7 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 2.7 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | | 45.1 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | | 18.9 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 99.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 99.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | * | 99.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 99.9 | 2011 | ● | ● |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 57.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 477.1 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | | 16.5 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | | 27.8 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 73.2 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 101.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 83.6 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 28.4 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | | 6.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 99.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 96.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 2.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 77.0 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 3,149.2 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 96.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 96.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 2.2 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 35.8 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 84.6 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 6.1 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 99.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 6.7 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.74 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 11.5 | 2022 | ● | → |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 100.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 89.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 141.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 34.9 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 2.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 1.1 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 149.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | | 7.1 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | | 30.0 | 2023 | ● | → |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 36.0 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Palma ratio | | 1.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | | 25.9 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 8.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | | 15.8 | 2022 | ● | ↗ |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | | 91.3 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 88.3 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 7.4 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 11.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 10.1 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 70.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 45.6 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 10.1 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 0.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 4.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 8.6 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | | 42.4 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 83.4 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 55.7 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 2.6 | 2019 | ● | → |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 2.0 | 2019 | ● | ↑ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.13 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 92.5 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 95.1 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.99 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 29.3 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 2.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 11.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 65.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 0.44 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 81.3 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.77 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.79 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.76 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | | 159.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 9.0 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.21 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 56 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 53 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 89.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 49.0 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |

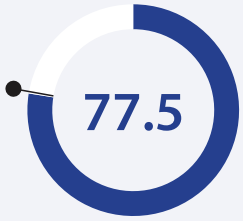
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# LUXEMBOURG



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

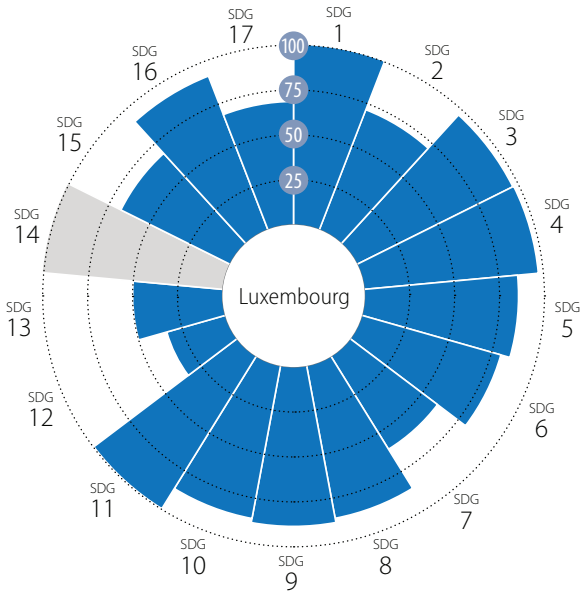
**Country Rank**

**39** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 3.2

**Missing data** 2%

## Average Performance by SDG




## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# LUXEMBOURG

## Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.1 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.1 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | | 9.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 2.6 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 0.7 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 18.4 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.4 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 5.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | | 62.8 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 148.5 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 11.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 1.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 2.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 7.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 7.8 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 13.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 3.9 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 82.5 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 2.8 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 99.8 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 99 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 83 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 7.1 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 0.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | | 15.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | | 15.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 99.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 99.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | * | 88.8 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | * | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 60.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 476.7 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | | 18.9 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | | 27.2 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 103.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 87.8 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 35.0 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | | -8.7 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 97.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 4.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 99.4 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 8,314.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 99.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 96.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 6.9 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 23.5 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 74.3 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| 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 (%) | | 98.8 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 6.4 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.81 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 6.6 | 2020 | ● | ↑ |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 100.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | 99.1 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 119.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 3.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 55.3 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 4.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 1.1 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 4,088.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | 6.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | 32.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 33.6 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Palma ratio | 1.1 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | 5.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 0.0 | 2002 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | 7.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | 34.1 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | 99.7 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 97.4 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 10.3 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 12.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 25.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 51.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 207.3 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 14.7 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 10.5 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 17.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | 125.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.65 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 82.4 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 37.1 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.97 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 38.3 | 2022 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 1.5 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 44.8 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 78.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) * | 0.00 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 84.1 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.73 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.85 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.83 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | 91.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 8.8 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.99 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 69 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | 56 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | 74.3 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 85.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 74.8 | 2026 | ● | → |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# MADAGASCAR

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

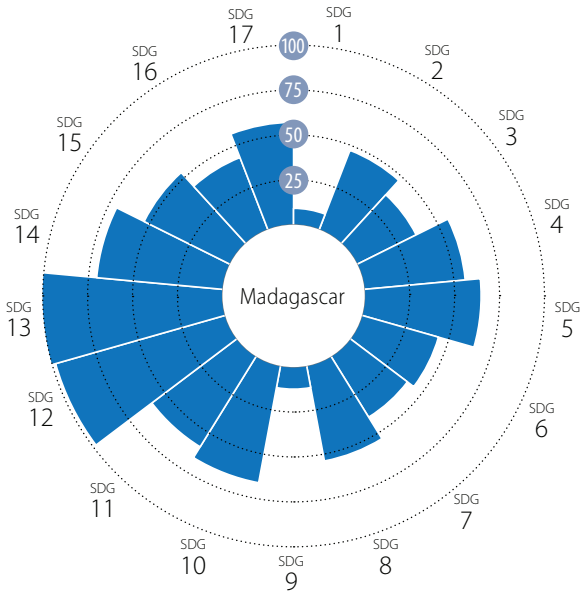
**Country Rank**

154 /169

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 1.7

Missing data 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



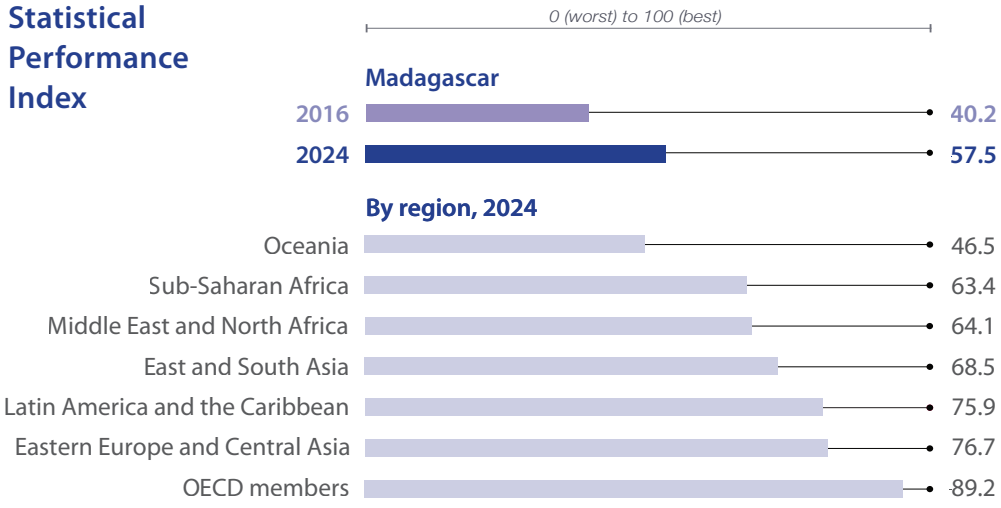

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# MADAGASCAR



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 58.2 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 73.6 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 39.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 39.8 | 2021 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 7.2 | 2021 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 21.1 | 2024 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 4.3 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.1 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.1 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 445.4 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 23.1 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 62.4 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 224.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 25.9 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 93.3 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 22.5 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 64.0 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 143.0 | 2019 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 45.8 | 2021 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 46 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 33 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.2 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 65.9 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 96.6 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 30.9 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 82.4 | 2021 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 68.3 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 87.0 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 94.1 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 16.0 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 55.3 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 15.4 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 25.0 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 71.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 39.4 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 1.6 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.9 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 30.8 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 34.3 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 4.6 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 24.5 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 3.0 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.55 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 46.5 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 18.7 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 28.2 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 1.8 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.0 | 2017 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 36.8 | 2021 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.6 | 2021 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 65.7 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 7.9 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 64.2 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 52.2 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.3 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 0.6 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 11.9 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 30.3 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 61.9 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 8.1 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 20.3 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 5.7 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.00 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 46.7 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 58.9 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.72 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 1.1 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 0.4 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 39.6 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 73.8 | 2021 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 25.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 36.7 | 2018 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 51.0 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.43 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.45 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.49 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 4.0 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 12.3 | 2024 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 57.5 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 66.2 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# MALAWI

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

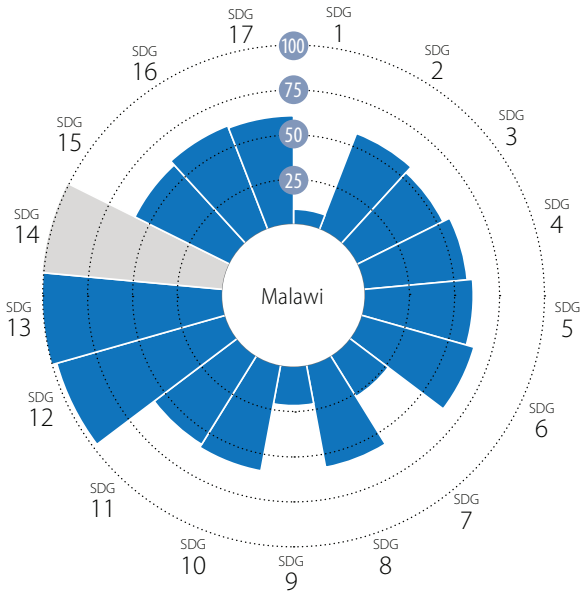
**Country Rank**

**140** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 5.8

**Missing data** 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



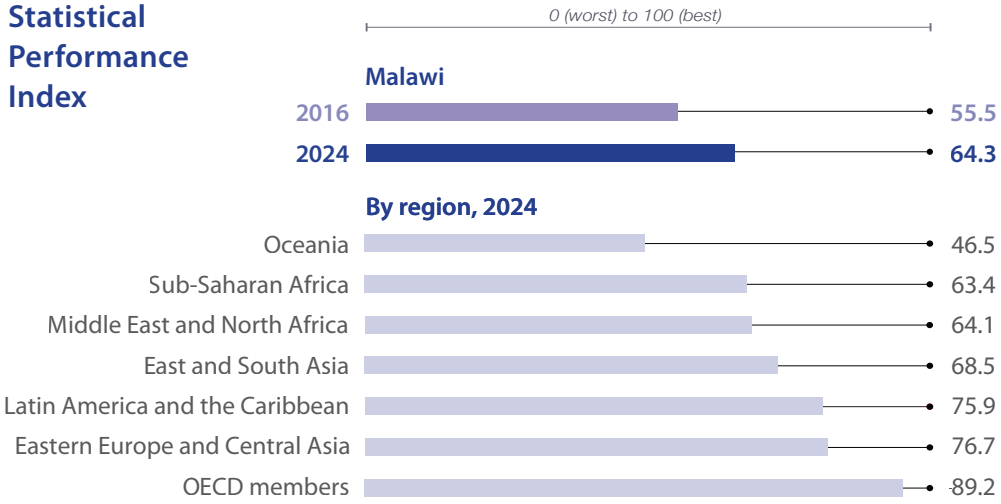

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**3**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# MALAWI



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 58.8 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 72.1 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 21.4 | 2023 | | |
| 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 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 17.3 | 2020 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 7.7 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.1 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.9 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.3 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.0 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 225.0 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 23.6 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 48.8 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 113.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 24.9 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 72.2 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 20.2 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 67.7 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 135.6 | 2018 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 96.3 | 2024 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 89 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 52 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 3.3 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | NA | NA | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 99.6 | 2023 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 24.4 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 80.7 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 79.2 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 67.1 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 86.4 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 21.4 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 73.1 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 49.2 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 4.1 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 32.5 | 2019 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 57.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 15.6 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 1.5 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.0 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 9.4 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 36.7 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 4.9 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 50.4 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 5.1 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.53 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 68.7 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 19.0 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 44.0 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.2 | 2018 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.2 | 2019 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 0.2 | 2016 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 38.5 | 2019 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.7 | 2019 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 38.0 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 14.8 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 76.5 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 14.2 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.5 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 0.5 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 11.8 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 2.8 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.02 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 71.4 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 29.4 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.88 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 1.1 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 2.6 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 1.8 | 2012 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 17.6 | 2020 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 78.2 | 2024 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 34.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 14.0 | 2020 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 61.0 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.49 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.40 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.59 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 3.6 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 14.1 | 2022 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 64.3 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 72.0 | 2026 | | |

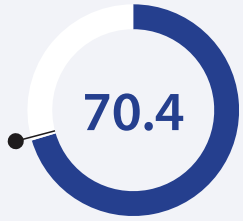
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# MALAYSIA



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

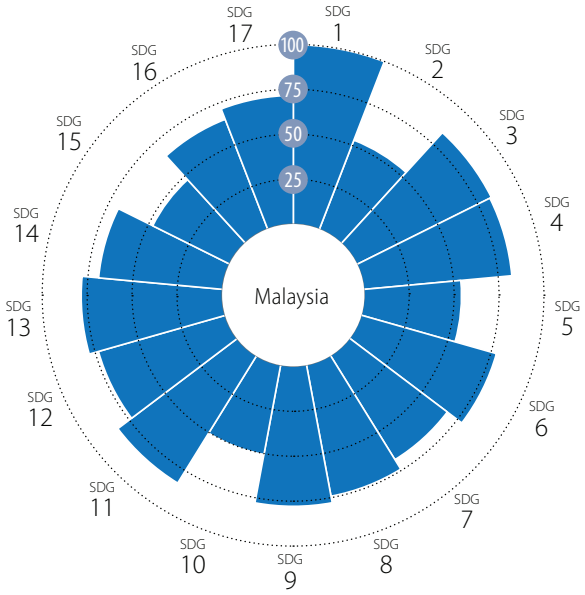
**Country Rank**

**76** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 3.6

**Missing data** 2%

## Average Performance by SDG



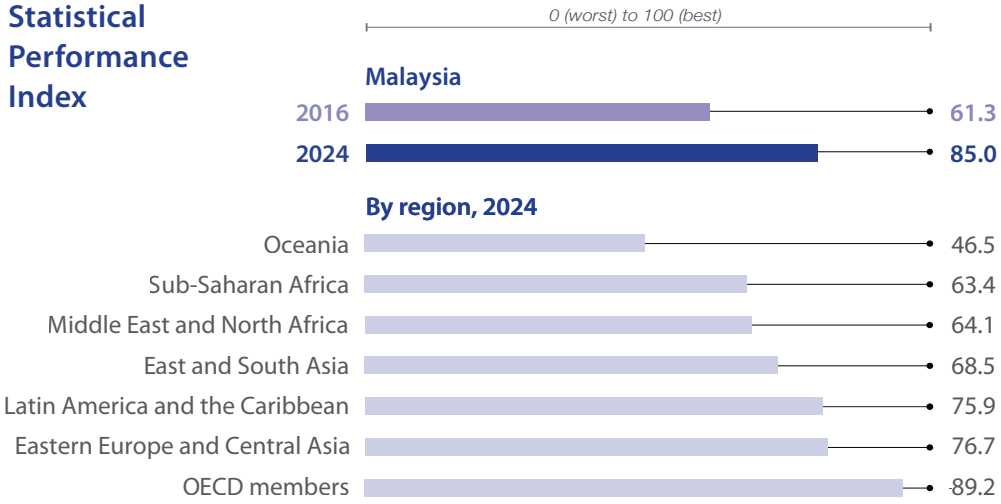

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**3**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# MALAYSIA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 0.2 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 0.4 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 21.2 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 11.0 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 22.1 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.4 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 3.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.5 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 34.6 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 26.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 4.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 8.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 96.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 19.9 | 2021 | ● | ↓ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 46.7 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 13.9 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 77.0 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 6.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.8 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 93 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 80 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 85.4 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 88.0 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 81.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 98.8 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 54.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 97.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 65.2 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 13.6 | 2026 | ● | → |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 97.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 96.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 3.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 22.9 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 1,437.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 83.8 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 7.1 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 68.4 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 6.3 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 88.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 3.8 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.58 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 97.6 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | 98.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 125.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 3.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 56.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 1.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 1.0 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 50.5 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 40.7 | 2021 | ● | → |
| Palma ratio | 1.9 | 2021 | ● | → |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 21.6 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 16.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 97.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 71.8 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.5 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 12.2 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 5.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 35.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 42.1 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.5 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 8.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 3.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 3.1 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 19.7 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 74.3 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 23.3 | 2018 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 29.4 | 2019 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 0.7 | 2019 | ● | ↑ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.22 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 37.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 32.5 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.81 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 12.9 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 0.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 33.0 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 97.7 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 52.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 0.06 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 52.7 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.58 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.57 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.50 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 5.5 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| 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) | 16.8 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * | 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 85.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 83.3 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |

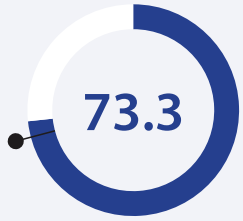
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# MALDIVES



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

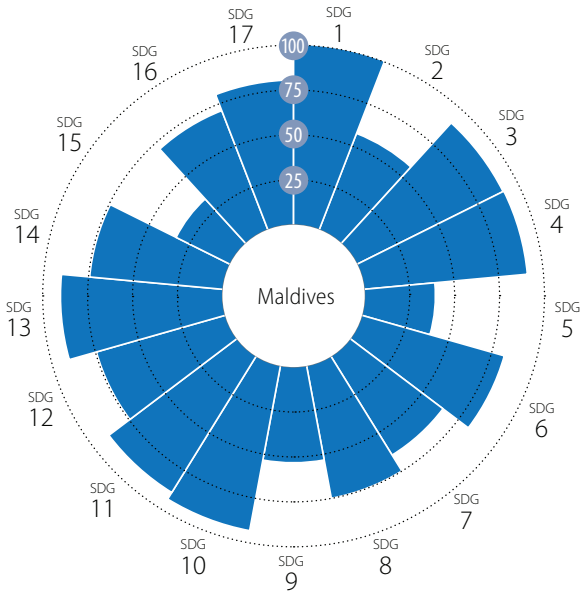
**Country Rank**

**63** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 20%

## Average Performance by SDG



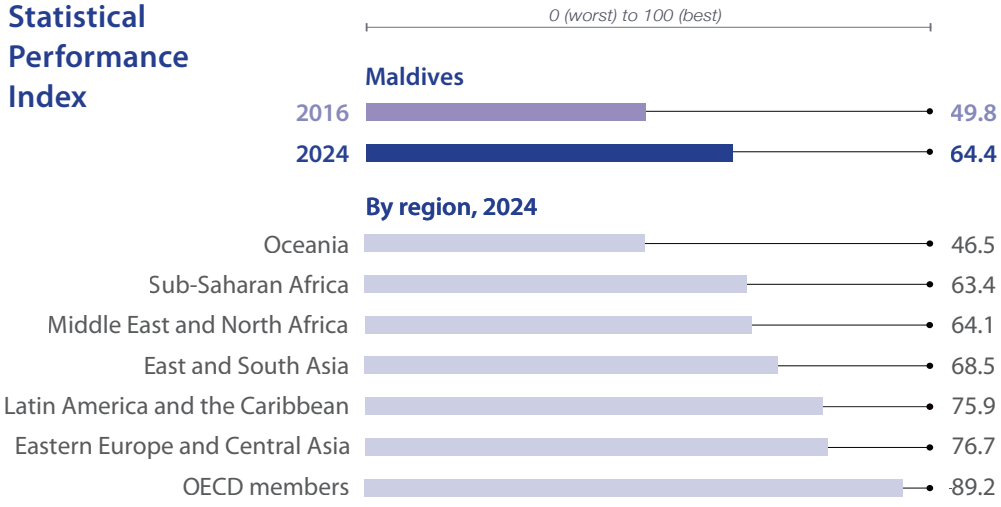

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# MALDIVES



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 0.1 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 0.2 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 15.3 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 9.1 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 71.4 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 17.3 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.4 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 2.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.1 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 31.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 3.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 5.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 40.0 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 9.0 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 15.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 1.3 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 81.5 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 8.3 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.9 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 99 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 71 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.2 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 81.4 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 99.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 94.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 98.7 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 36.7 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 101.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 53.3 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 3.2 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 99.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 99.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 9.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 37.1 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 99.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 2.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 0.7 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 61.6 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| 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 (%) | 79.5 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 4.7 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 94.1 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | 85.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 58.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.7 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.3 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 29.3 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | 1.1 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 34.8 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 10.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 99.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 98.8 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.2 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 10.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 1.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 4.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | * 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 94.7 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 43.4 | 2018 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 0.0 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 0.0 | 2019 | ● | ↑ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.08 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.86 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 0.6 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 98.8 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 39.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 49.2 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 12.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| 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) | 24.8 | 2021 | ● | ↓ |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 64.4 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 86.4 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# MALI

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

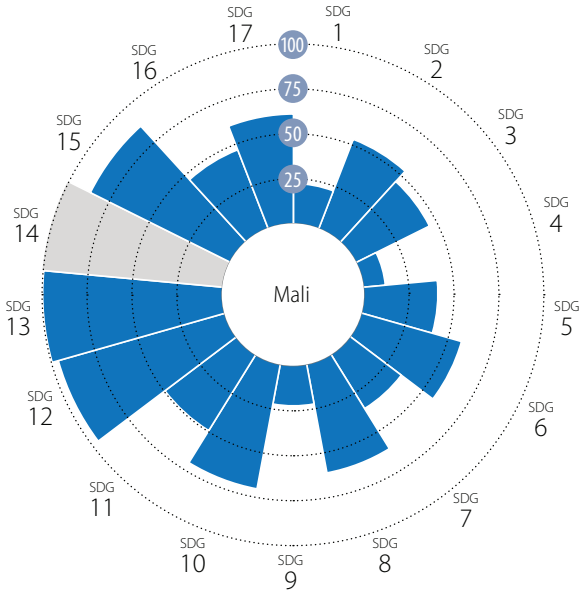
**Country Rank**

149 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 7.7

**Missing data** 3%

## Average Performance by SDG



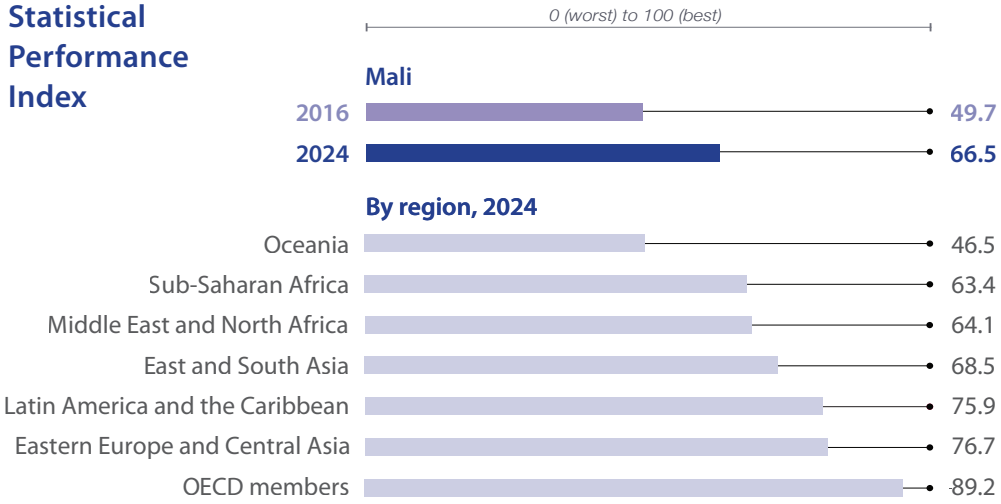

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 40.2 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 55.3 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 12.3 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 25.1 | 2024 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 5.4 | 2024 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 17.3 | 2024 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 11.4 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2022 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.6 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 1.9 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.4 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 367.3 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 28.0 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 73.0 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 51.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 23.0 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 101.1 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 20.2 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 60.9 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 144.8 | 2020 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 65.5 | 2024 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 72 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 41 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.6 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 29.0 | 2023 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 66.0 | 2023 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 28.1 | 2023 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 50.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 48.3 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 52.8 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 65.2 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 30.1 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 86.4 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 47.8 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 43.0 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 110.6 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 54.5 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 1.3 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.2 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 7.5 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 44.6 | 2024 | | |
| 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 (%) | 54.7 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 2.8 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.54 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 70.4 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 36.8 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 61.0 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.0 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.1 | 2023 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 2.3 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 35.7 | 2021 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.5 | 2021 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 92.5 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 35.9 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 76.7 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 62.7 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.2 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 0.9 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 22.2 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 2.2 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.1 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.00 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 61.6 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 89.5 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.97 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 1.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | NA | NA | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 89.2 | 2024 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 28.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 22.7 | 2020 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 45.6 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.39 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.37 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.59 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 5.5 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 12.7 | 2020 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 66.5 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 64.8 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# MALTA

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 72.0

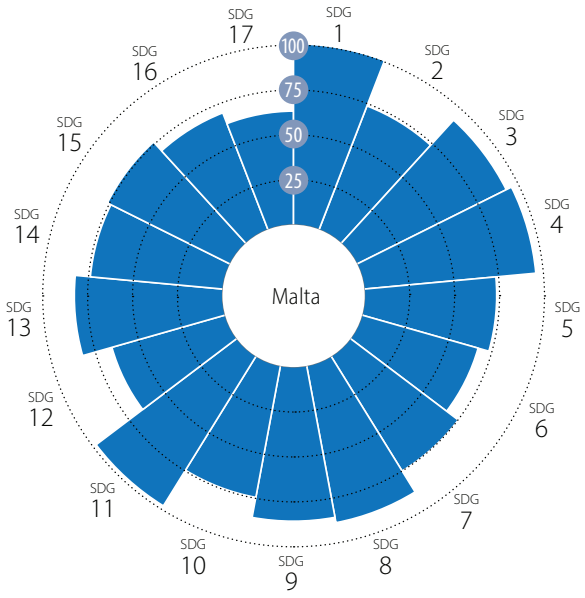
**Country Rank**

**30** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 4.0

**Missing data** 4%

## Average Performance by SDG



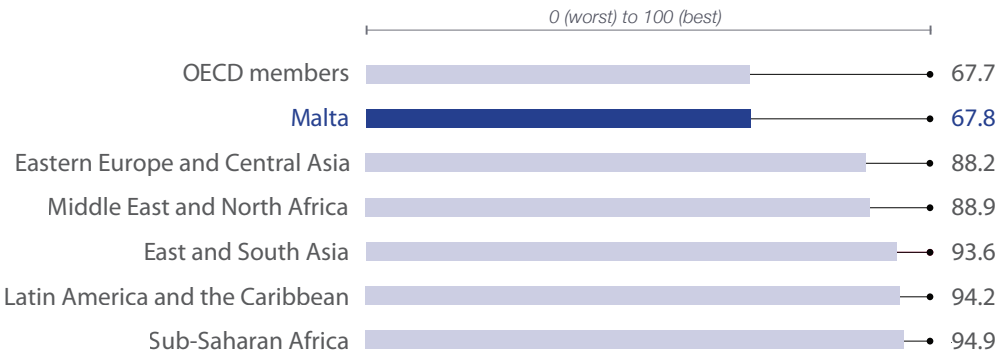

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.1 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.2 | 2026 | ● | → |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 3.3 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 0.4 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 32.3 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 4.9 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 4.3 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 0.0 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 8.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 3.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 5.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 15.0 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 9.8 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 37.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 1.9 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 83.6 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 10.1 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 99.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 88 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 82 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.4 | 2025 | ● | → |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 93.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 97.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | | 97.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 98.9 | 2011 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 75.8 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 97.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 78.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 29.1 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 45.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 0.0 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 2,526.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 8.4 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 80.1 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| 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 (%) | | 96.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 2.7 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.77 | 2024 | ● | ● |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 100.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 93.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 149.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 37.2 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 2.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 0.6 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 757.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 34.6 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Palma ratio | | 1.4 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | 0.0 | 2004 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 12.5 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 97.3 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 1.6 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 8.1 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 4.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 15.5 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 12.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 53.0 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 5.2 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 3.2 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 6.4 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.0 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 98.9 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 66.2 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 18.9 | 2018 | ● | → |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 8.7 | 2019 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 15.8 | 2019 | ● | ↓ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.09 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 90.8 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.83 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 11.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 45.2 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 49.0 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * | 0.00 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 61.4 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.72 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.47 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.56 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 10.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.21 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 77 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | | 2.4 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 83.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 75.5 | 2026 | ● | → |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# MARSHALL ISLANDS

Oceania

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**

NA

Regional Average = 51.8

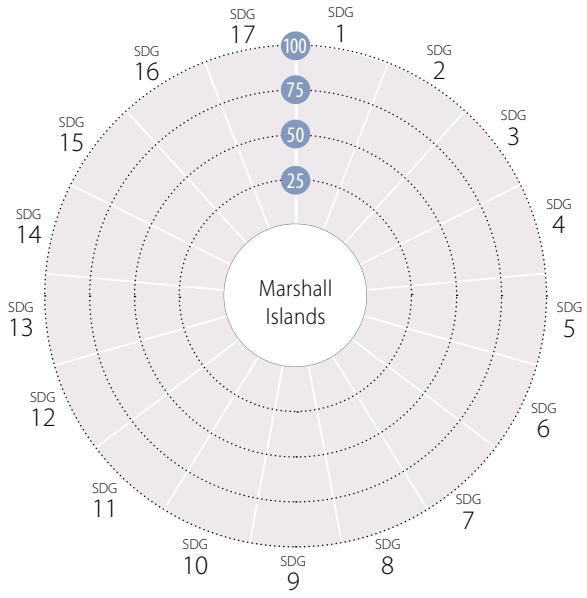
**Country Rank**

NA /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 40%

## Average Performance by SDG



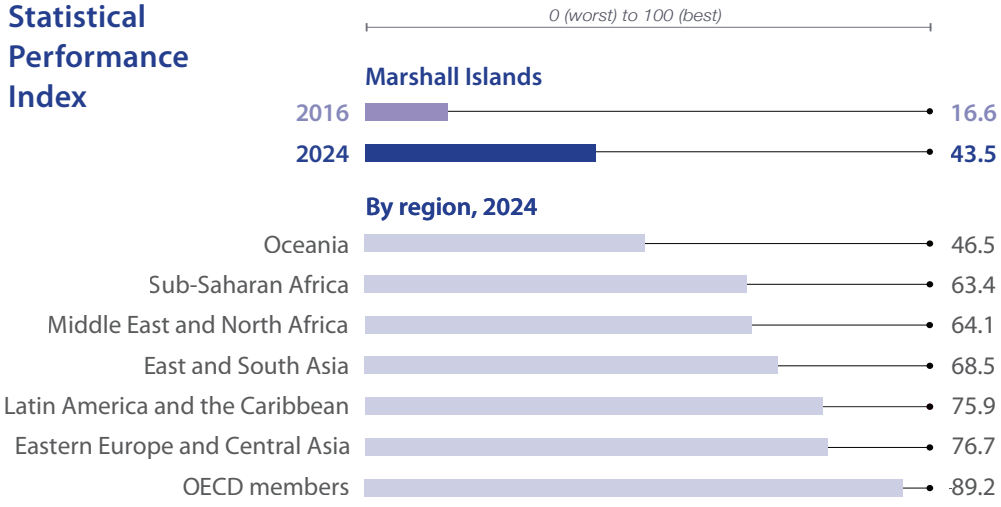

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# MARSHALL ISLANDS

## Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 2.4 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 6.8 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 34.8 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 3.5 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 34.1 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 45.9 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 410.5 | 2009 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 154.8 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 12.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 26.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 411.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 72.7 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 11.9 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 67.2 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 82.2 | 2010 | ● | ● |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 92.4 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 85 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 66 | 2023 | ● | → |
| 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) | 91.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 98.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 114.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 96.4 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 73.7 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 96.8 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 12.1 | 2026 | ● | → |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 87.4 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 79.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 30.8 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 64.8 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 0.4 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 68.6 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| 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 (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 84.8 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Population using the internet (%) | 65.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 0.0 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.4 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 35.5 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | 1.5 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 2.4 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 3.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 52.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.4 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 3.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 4.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 7.8 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 74.8 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 2.3 | 2018 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 10.1 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.84 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 83.8 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 17.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| 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) | 31.3 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | 0.2 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 43.5 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 60.2 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |

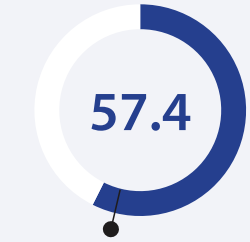
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# MAURITANIA

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

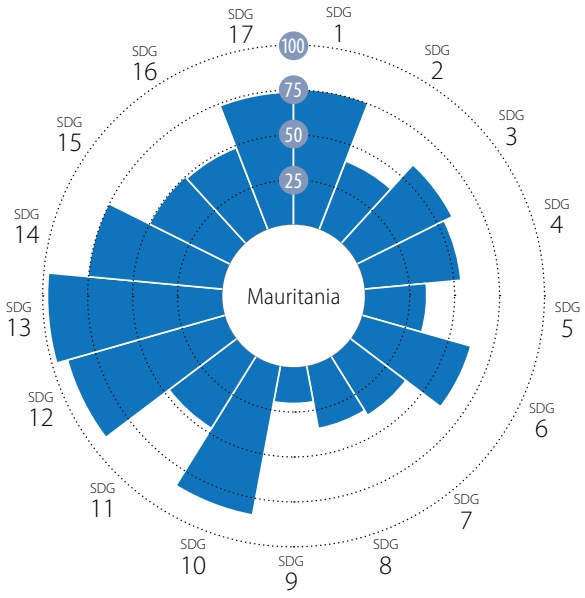
**Country Rank**

137 /169

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 5.5

Missing data 3%

## Average Performance by SDG



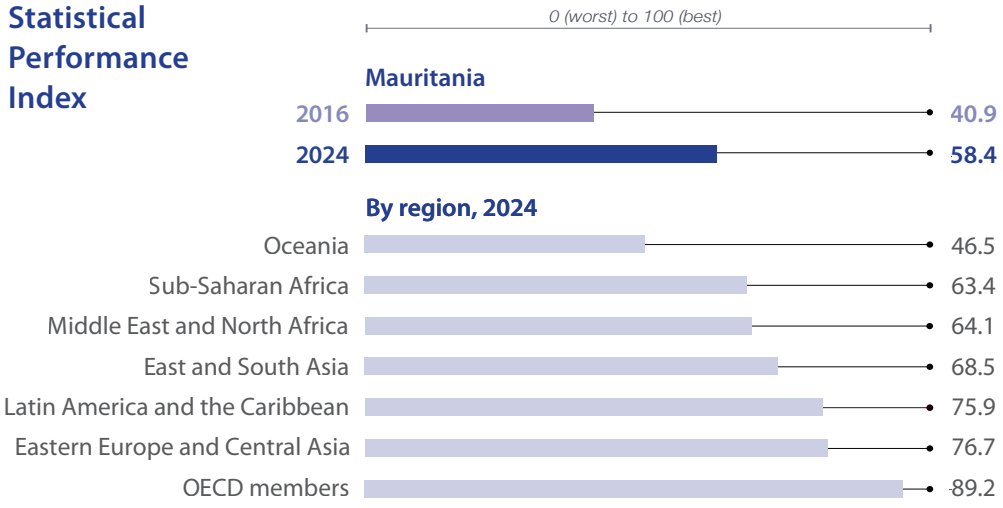

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# MAURITANIA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 8.9 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 19.0 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 8.7 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 25.1 | 2022 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 13.6 | 2022 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 20.0 | 2020 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 22.7 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 2.0 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.6 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.0 | 2014 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 381.1 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 20.8 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 36.9 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 65.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 18.7 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 85.0 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 9.5 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 68.9 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 89.6 | 2019 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 70.4 | 2021 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 86 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 40 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.5 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | NA | NA | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 88.7 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 49.8 | 2020 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 70.9 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 33.8 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 72.5 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 46.2 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 23.3 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 77.3 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 58.7 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 13.3 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 451.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 50.3 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 49.4 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 2.5 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 1.1 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 64.1 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 32.0 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 27.3 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 10.4 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.46 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 57.2 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 45.8 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 70.0 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.0 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.0 | 2018 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 10.4 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 32.0 | 2019 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.2 | 2019 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 58.6 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | 42.6 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 77.8 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 27.3 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.3 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 2.7 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.7 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 24.9 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 7.1 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 1.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 1.0 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 1.0 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 40.1 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 70.4 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 17.6 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 1.0 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 5.9 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.06 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 12.0 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.97 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 3.6 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 1.0 | 2020 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 50.0 | 2022 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 44.8 | 2021 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 30.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 14.0 | 2015 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 63.4 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.44 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.38 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.33 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 9.1 | 2024 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 58.4 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 66.4 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# MAURITIUS

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

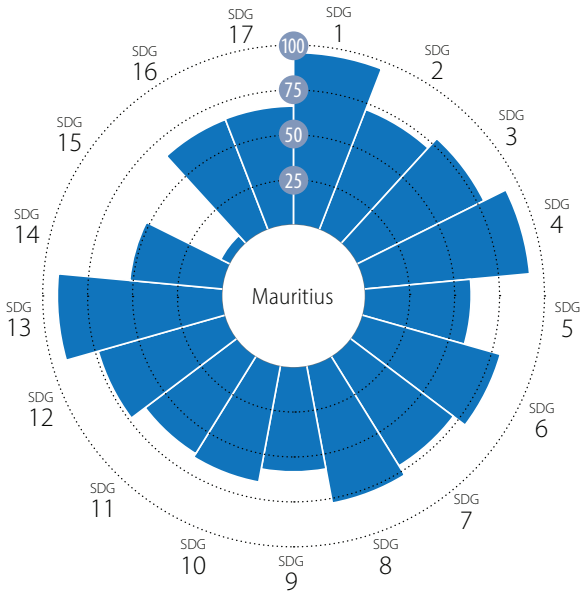
**Country Rank**

**97** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 2.4

**Missing data** 15%

## Average Performance by SDG



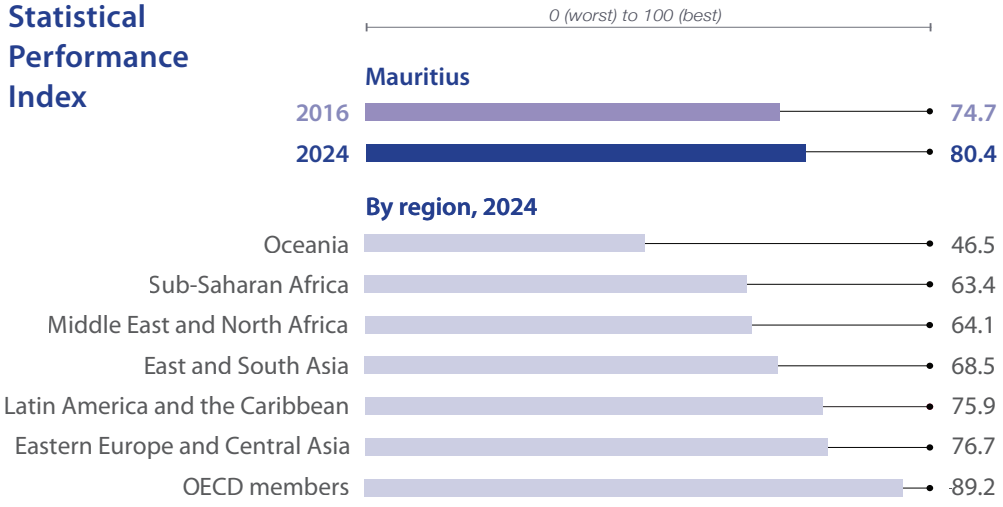

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# MAURITIUS



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 2.1 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 3.3 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 8.7 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 19.2 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 11.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.1 | 2014 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 65.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 9.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 15.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 13.0 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 21.7 | 2021 | ● | ↗ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 74.2 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 9.7 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 75.3 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 20.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 93 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 75 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.9 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 92.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 99.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 83.5 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.8 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 59.3 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 98.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 68.1 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 17.9 | 2026 | ● | → |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 99.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 97.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 22.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 40.9 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 99.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 6.8 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 66.6 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 1.5 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 89.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 5.7 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.62 | 2024 | ● | ● |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 99.9 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | 73.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 145.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 29.7 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.4 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.3 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 339.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 36.8 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | 1.6 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 48.7 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 12.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 22.4 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 12.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 3.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2016 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 11.1 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 79.2 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 71.9 | 2018 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 5.1 | 2019 | ● | → |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 0.0 | 2008 | ● | ● |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 1.80 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 10.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.46 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 2.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 46.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 48.0 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 70.9 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.61 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.45 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.60 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 6.7 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| 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) | 24.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 80 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | 2.4 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 80.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 85.3 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# MEXICO



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

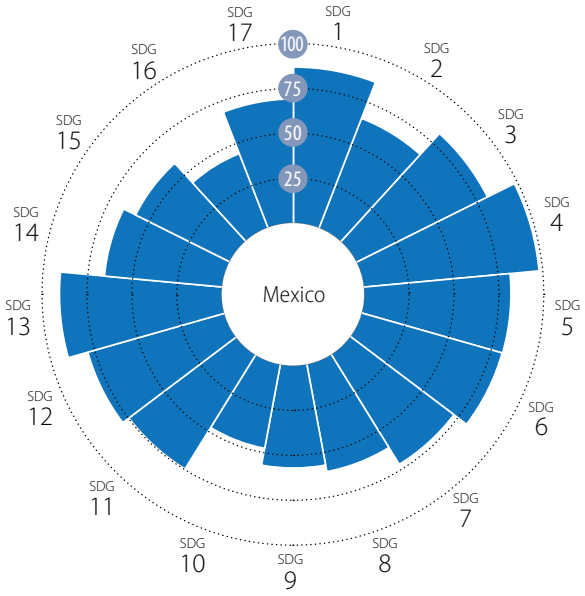
**Country Rank**

**75** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 4.5

**Missing data** 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



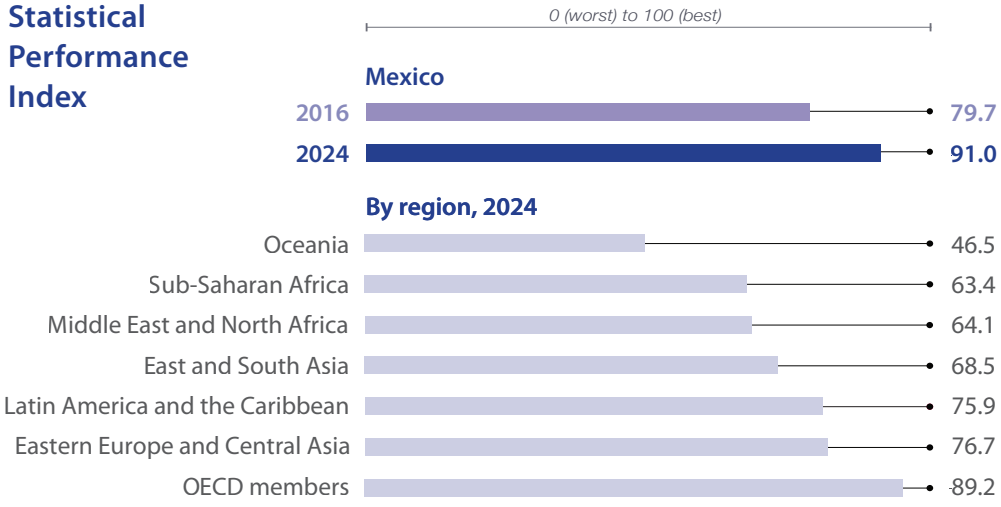

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**4**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# MEXICO



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 6.4 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 9.7 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | 15.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 2.7 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 12.5 | 2022 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 1.0 | 2022 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 59.4 | 2015 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 36.0 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 4.3 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.4 | 2024 | | |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | 43.9 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 42.1 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 8.2 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 13.1 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 28.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 16.3 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 45.2 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 12.0 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 75.4 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 39.9 | 2021 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 87.5 | 2022 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 78 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 79 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 7.0 | 2025 | | |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | 4.7 | 2024 | | |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | NA | NA | | |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | 8.5 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 99.6 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 99.6 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) * | 91.2 | 2023 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 98.9 | 2024 | | |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | 25.3 | 2020 | | |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | 406.8 | 2022 | | |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | 10.4 | 2022 | | |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | 65.8 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 81.8 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 97.6 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 61.5 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 50.4 | 2026 | | |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | 11.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 99.5 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 93.0 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 45.0 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 67.5 | 2021 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 1,340.1 | 2024 | | |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | 43.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 62.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 99.7 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 85.1 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.2 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 13.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 58.4 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 6.6 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 53.0 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 2.7 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.49 | 2024 | | |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 17.1 | 2022 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 99.2 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 83.1 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 103.8 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.8 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 36.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 14.9 | 2024 | | |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | 0.8 | 2017 | | |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | 34.4 | 2023 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 43.5 | 2022 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.9 | 2022 | | |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | 18.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 17.6 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 17.0 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 99.1 | 2024 | | |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | 8.3 | 2022 | | |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | 63.9 | 2025 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 38.2 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 11.4 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.1 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 2.2 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 33.1 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 12.1 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 3.5 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 1.8 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 1.1 | 2025 | | |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | 28.7 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 64.3 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 79.0 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 17.3 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 32.4 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 17.5 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.05 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 40.0 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 50.1 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.73 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 4.9 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 25.6 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 36.9 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 93.9 | 2023 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 27.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 6.0 | 2022 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) * | 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 45.2 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.40 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.33 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.45 | 2024 | | |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | 179.8 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 6.7 | 2023 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 19.2 | 2024 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 58 | 2025 | | |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | 53 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 91.0 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 74.9 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF

Oceania

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**

NA

Regional Average = 51.8

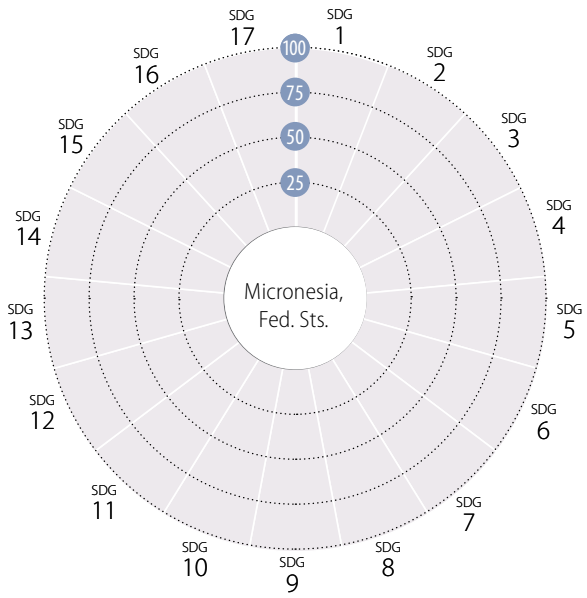
**Country Rank**

NA /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 41%

## Average Performance by SDG



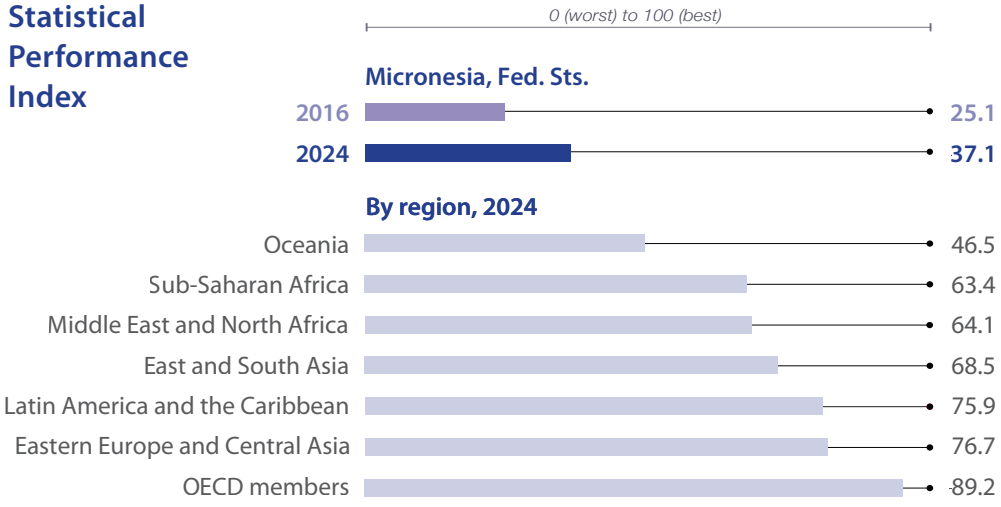

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 24.3 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 40.0 | 2026 | ● | → |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 12.6 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 47.1 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.7 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 128.8 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 11.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 22.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 264.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 40.5 | 2021 | ● | ↓ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 87.0 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 14.1 | 2021 | ● | ↓ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 67.5 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 33.0 | 2009 | ● | ● |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 100.0 | 2009 | ● | ● |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 76 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 65 | 2023 | ● | → |
| 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) | 54.7 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 76.9 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 75.1 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 88.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 21.4 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 89.9 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 90.5 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 16.1 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 86.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 13.3 | 2023 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 1.8 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 43.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| 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 (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 64.7 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 39.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 0.0 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * | 0.0 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | * | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 40.1 | 2013 | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | | 1.8 | 2013 | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 3.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 0.7 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 1.9 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 1.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 89.8 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 97.2 | 2018 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 0.0 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 3.0 | 2019 | ● | ↑ |
| 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 (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.65 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 0.9 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * | 0.00 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 13.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| 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) | | 29.7 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * | 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 37.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 50.9 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# MOLDOVA

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 72.0

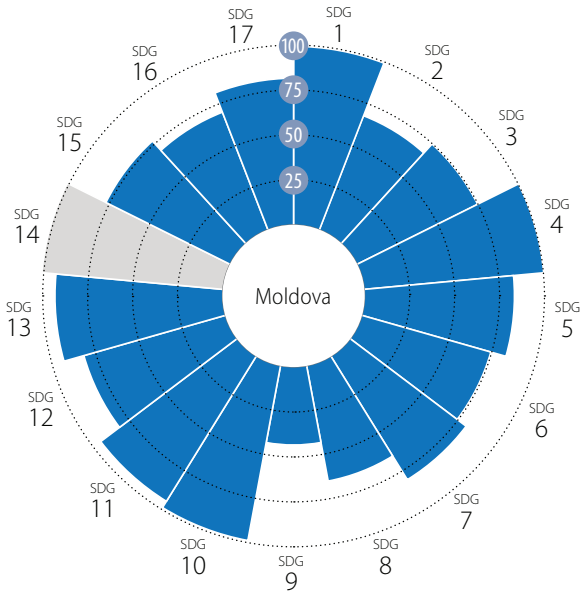
**Country Rank**

**31** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 6.7

**Missing data** 4%

## Average Performance by SDG



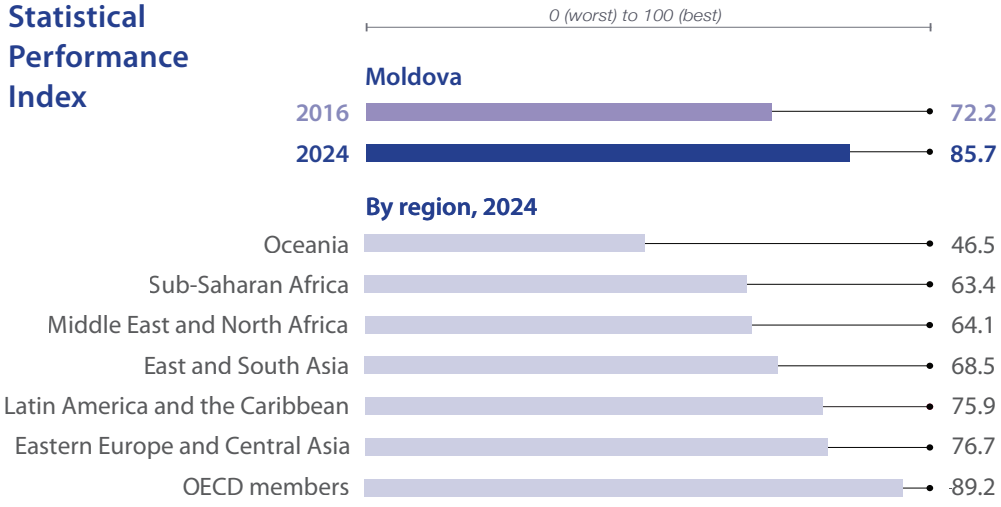

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# MOLDOVA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 0.6 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 1.2 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 6.4 | 2012 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 1.9 | 2012 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 69.7 | 2005 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 23.0 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 3.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 18.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 12.3 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 16.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 64.0 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 24.7 | 2021 | ● | → |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 97.0 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 9.1 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 71.5 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 22.9 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 84 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 71 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.9 | 2025 | ● | → |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 98.6 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 99.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 104.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.8 | 2014 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 65.3 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 101.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 100.1 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 39.6 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 92.7 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 86.9 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 12.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 18.1 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 761.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 98.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 21.3 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 75.7 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 9.5 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 55.5 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 1.5 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.53 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 100.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | 77.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 96.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 1.9 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 17.8 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 26.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Palma ratio | 1.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 6.5 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 11.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 95.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.9 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 6.7 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 6.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 2.8 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 38.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 11.1 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.1 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 1.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 2.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.00 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 78.4 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 81.8 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.82 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 5.9 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 2.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 17.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 99.6 | 2012 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 42.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 74.8 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.54 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.51 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.42 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 11.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| 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) | 29.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 85.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 68.8 | 2026 | ● | → |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# MONACO

Western Europe

## Overall Performance

Country Score

NA

Regional Average = 72.0

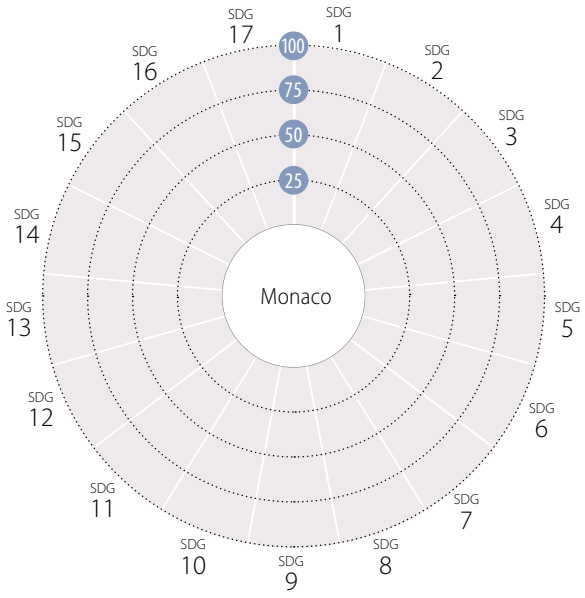
Country Rank

NA /169

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + NA

Missing data 55%

## Average Performance by SDG



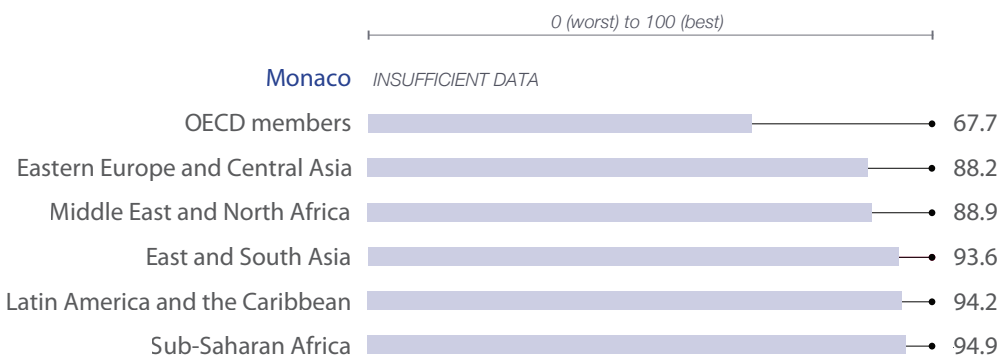

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

1

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# MONACO



| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | * | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 2.6 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 0.7 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 5.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 1.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 2.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 67.0 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 0.0 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 86.6 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 88 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 85 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| 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) | | 92.4 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 98.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | | 148.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 45.8 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 100.0 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 100.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 99.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 105.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * | 0.0 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 5.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 0.0 | 2005 | ● | ● |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 3,120.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 8.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 100.0 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 3.2 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 29.6 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.66 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 0.0 | 2008 | ● | ● |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 46.2 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * | 0.00 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 4.4 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.26 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 66 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | | 0.9 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 63.3 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |

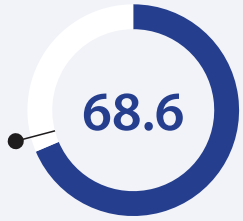
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# MONGOLIA



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

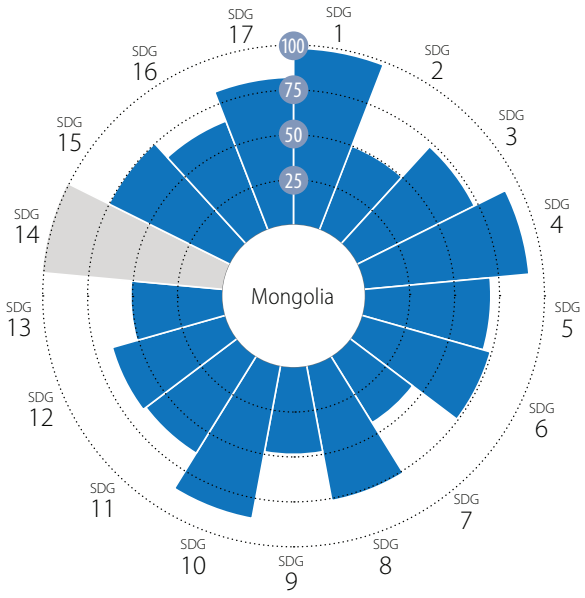
**Country Rank**

**91** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 6.3

**Missing data** 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



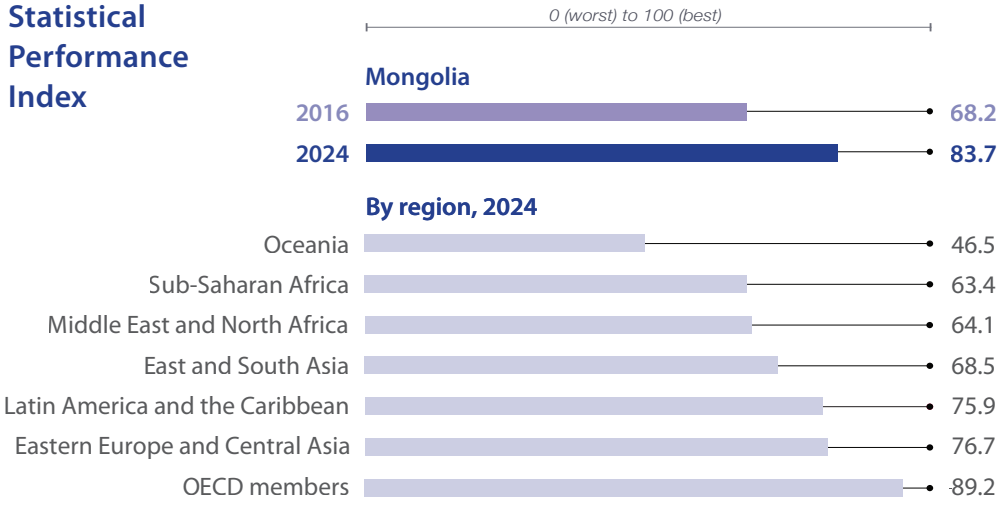

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# MONGOLIA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 0.9 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 1.8 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 8.8 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 2.7 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 45.2 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 24.1 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.3 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 40.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 7.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 13.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 446.0 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 26.3 | 2021 | ● | ↗ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 70.7 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 12.4 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 72.2 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 17.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 96 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 70 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.9 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 98.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 91.4 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 89.1 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.3 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 71.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 112.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 75.4 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 25.4 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 86.1 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 74.3 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 5.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 36.9 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 640.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 55.8 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 5.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 1.9 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 70.7 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 4.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 98.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 5.2 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.55 | 2024 | ● | → |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 76.3 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Population using the internet (%) | 85.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 119.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.3 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 18.8 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.3 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.1 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 30.8 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 31.4 | 2022 | ● | ↗ |
| Palma ratio | 1.2 | 2022 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 17.9 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 23.9 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 53.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 47.3 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.4 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 5.9 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 16.3 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 4.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 214.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 7.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 12.9 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 4.3 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 25.5 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.01 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 45.2 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 40.5 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.96 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 1.9 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 5.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 18.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 99.6 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 31.0 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 11.7 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 55.8 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.53 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.55 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.44 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 7.9 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| 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) | 31.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 83.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 81.1 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# MONTENEGRO

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 72.0

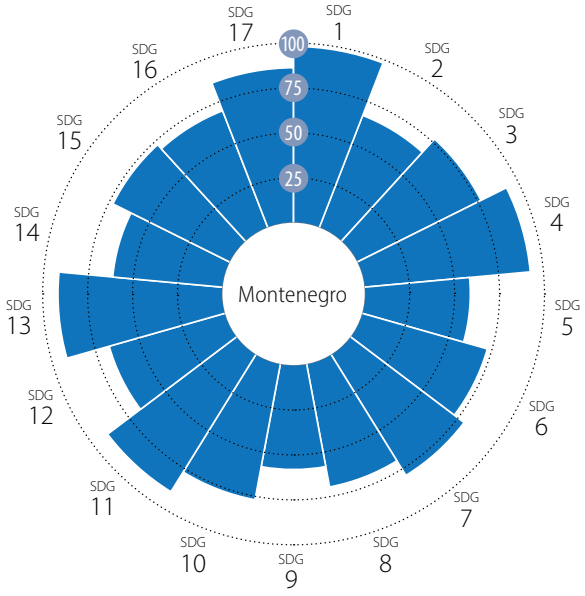
**Country Rank**

**48** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** **+10.1**

**Missing data** **13%**

## Average Performance by SDG



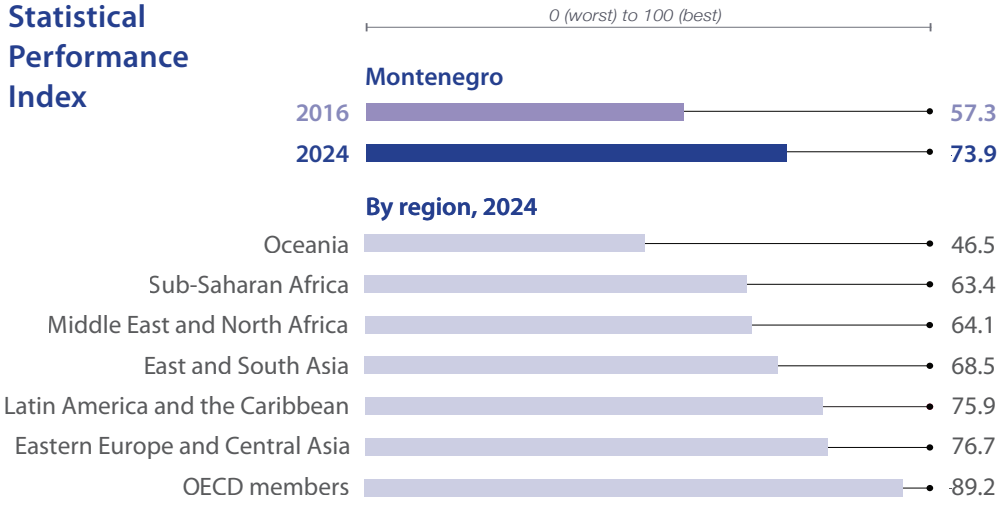

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# MONTENEGRO



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 1.1 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 1.8 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 7.2 | 2018 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 2.2 | 2018 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 66.0 | 2018 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 18.0 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 3.3 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.5 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 1.3 | 2014 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 5.8 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 2.4 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 16.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 18.0 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 134.6 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 9.1 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 77.4 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 8.7 | 2022 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 98.8 | 2018 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 23 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 70 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.1 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 84.2 | 2023 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 99.8 | 2023 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 97.0 | 2023 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 97.4 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 44.2 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 91.7 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 78.3 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 27.2 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 99.3 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 97.8 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | NA | NA | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 30.6 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 61.4 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 35.8 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 82.6 | 2024 | | |
| 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 (%) | 75.4 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 13.8 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.70 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 99.4 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 88.9 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 115.8 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 18.8 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 1.1 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.4 | 2019 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 39.9 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 34.3 | 2021 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.4 | 2021 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 13.6 | 2012 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 12.0 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 96.2 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 85.0 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.5 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 12.7 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 1.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 3.7 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 75.9 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 63.9 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 22.2 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 8.6 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 1.10 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 63.1 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 100.0 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.81 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 2.5 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 48.3 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 99.4 | 2013 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 46.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 7.7 | 2018 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 0.64 | 2022 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 71.8 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.65 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.43 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.56 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 73.9 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 75.9 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# MOROCCO



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 65.6

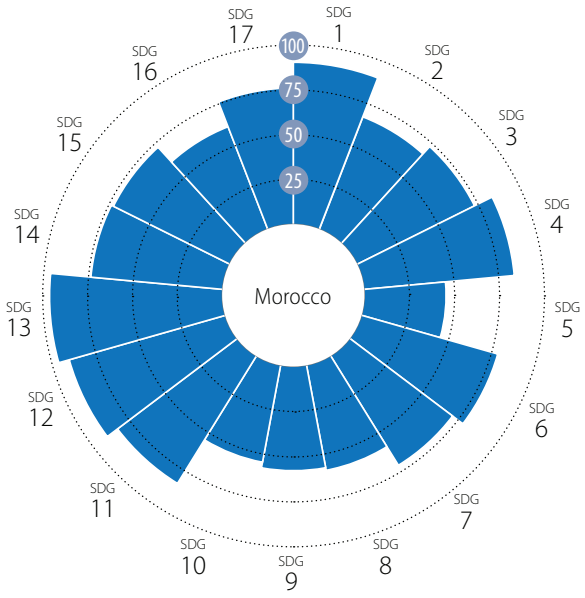
**Country Rank**

**68** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 5.9

**Missing data** 2%

## Average Performance by SDG



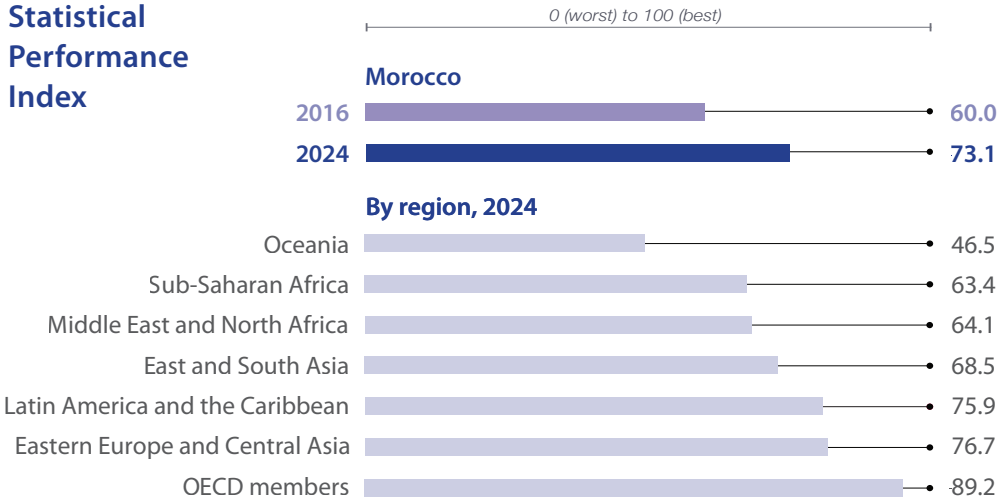

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# MOROCCO



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 3.6 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 7.8 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 7.0 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 14.2 | 2019 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 2.4 | 2019 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 21.8 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.5 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 4.0 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 1.4 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 69.8 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 9.6 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 15.7 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 98.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 22.0 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 74.3 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 18.6 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 75.7 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 21.8 | 2018 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 86.6 | 2018 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 96 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 65 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.6 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 87.5 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 99.1 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 77.2 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 89.1 | 2014 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 74.8 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 74.8 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 28.9 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 24.3 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 92.2 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 87.8 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 18.8 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 40.1 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 732.9 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 98.1 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.6 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 8.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 50.1 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 2.3 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 44.4 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 8.9 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.55 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 99.1 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 91.2 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 98.3 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.4 | 2018 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 39.2 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.7 | 2010 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 11.2 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 39.5 | 2013 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.8 | 2013 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 10.9 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 16.4 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 96.2 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 62.3 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.6 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 4.8 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 2.8 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.4 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 18.6 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 9.5 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 1.8 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 56.9 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 60.4 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 10.6 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 13.3 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 7.8 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.00 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 58.8 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 70.6 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.77 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 3.8 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 1.7 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 10.5 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 96.9 | 2018 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 39.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 0.08 | 2024 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 50.6 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.50 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.43 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.51 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 9.5 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 26.2 | 2023 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 73.1 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 73.3 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# MOZAMBIQUE

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

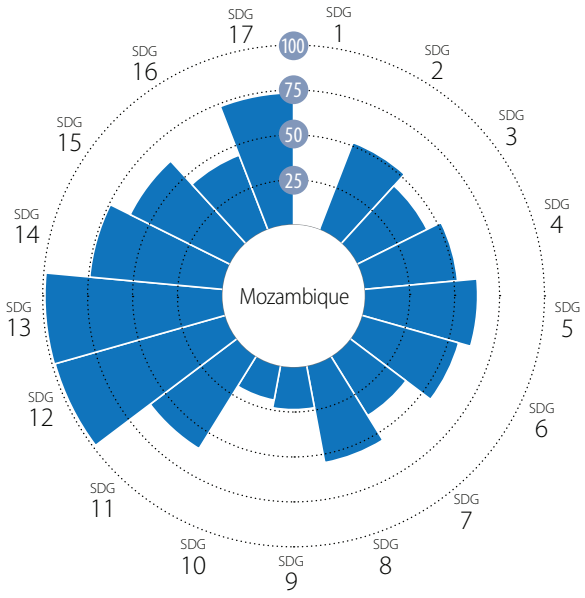
**Country Rank**

153 /169

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 7.5

Missing data 2%

## Average Performance by SDG



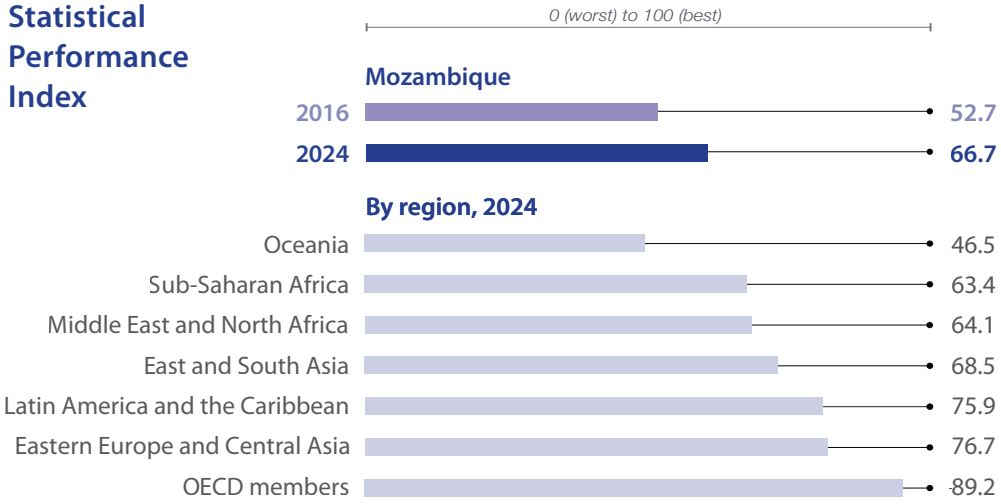

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# MOZAMBIQUE



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 73.2 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 81.7 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 21.8 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 36.7 | 2022 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 3.8 | 2022 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 14.4 | 2022 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 10.3 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.1 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 0.7 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.7 | 2024 | | |
| 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) | 82.2 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 25.1 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 59.4 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 361.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 2.9 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 26.6 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 72.5 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 20.1 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 64.0 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 158.0 | 2021 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 67.5 | 2023 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 65 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 50 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.3 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | NA | NA | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 99.0 | 2022 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 26.1 | 2019 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 71.4 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 55.1 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 66.1 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 95.7 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 38.0 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 66.6 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 38.6 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 1.8 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 125.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 36.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 7.4 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 15.4 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 34.9 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 3.0 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 54.4 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 6.6 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.43 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 54.0 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 20.5 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 30.0 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.2 | 2016 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 29.7 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.3 | 2015 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 49.6 | 2022 | | |
| Palma ratio | 3.1 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 55.0 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | 11.3 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 75.8 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 38.2 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.3 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 0.6 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 7.5 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 2.0 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 1.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 47.2 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 58.4 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 1.1 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 10.2 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 7.2 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.01 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 40.0 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 61.8 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.89 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 1.0 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 1.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 3.6 | 2011 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 28.1 | 2023 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 31.3 | 2023 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 21.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) * | 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 52.3 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.46 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.37 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.33 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 8.2 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 24.5 | 2024 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * | 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 66.7 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 76.8 | 2026 | | |

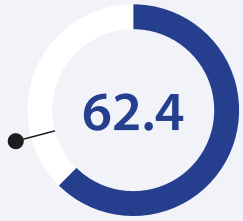
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# MYANMAR



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

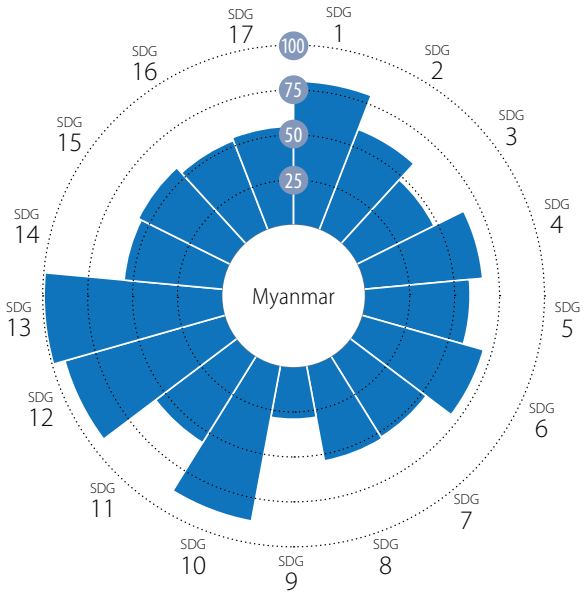
**Country Rank**

**123** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



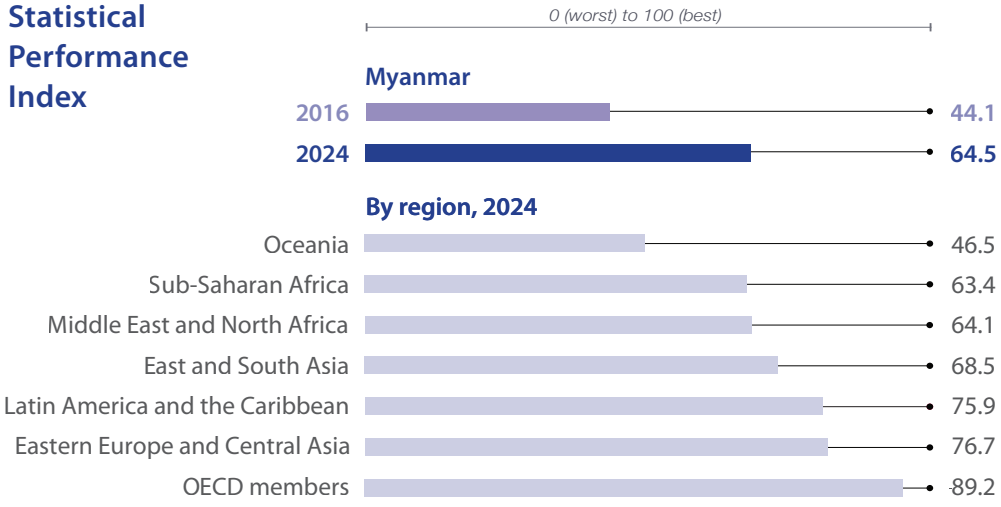

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

**0**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 7.2 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 15.6 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 5.4 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 26.7 | 2018 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 7.4 | 2018 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 21.3 | 2016 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 7.4 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 3.8 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.1 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.2 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 184.6 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 19.6 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 36.9 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 482.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 24.0 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 217.1 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 19.3 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 67.3 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 36.5 | 2014 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 60.2 | 2016 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 71 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 52 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.3 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 12.1 | 2018 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 100.0 | 2018 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 73.8 | 2018 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 96.4 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 79.6 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 90.5 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 58.8 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 15.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 85.7 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 74.2 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 5.8 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 100.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 76.8 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 53.5 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.5 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 5.7 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 46.3 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 12.1 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 47.8 | 2021 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 2.5 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.52 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 78.9 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 45.4 | 2020 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 103.2 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.0 | 2018 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.0 | 2023 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | * 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 30.7 | 2017 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.2 | 2017 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 58.3 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 33.8 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 68.3 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 60.3 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.3 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 1.4 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.5 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 38.2 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 1.3 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 24.4 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 63.8 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 20.2 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 46.7 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 5.6 | 2019 | | |
| 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 (%) | 23.3 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 27.1 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.86 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 1.1 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 3.9 | 2022 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 22.0 | 2020 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 81.3 | 2016 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 16.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 9.9 | 2015 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 26.4 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.36 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.44 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.31 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 14.4 | 2019 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 64.5 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 54.5 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# NAMIBIA

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

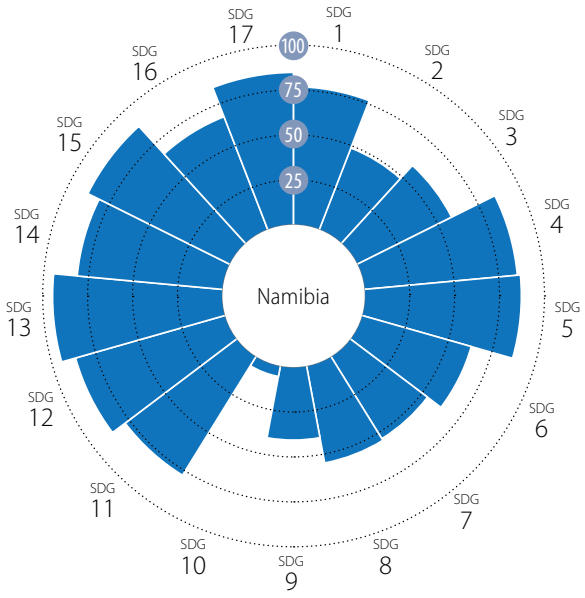
**Country Rank**

100 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 7.1

**Missing data** 2%

## Average Performance by SDG



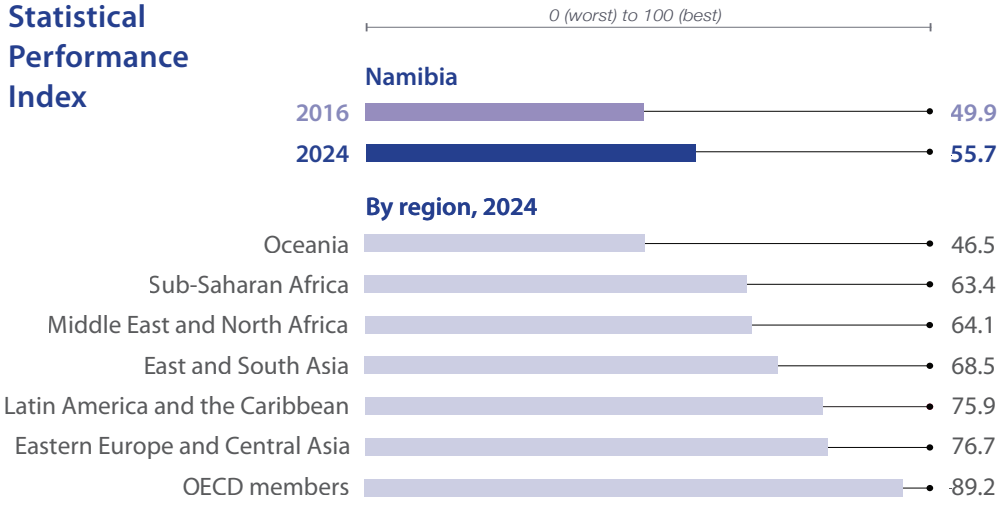

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



3

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 11.0 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 16.1 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 18.1 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 22.7 | 2013 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 7.1 | 2013 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 24.9 | 2013 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 17.0 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 0.5 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.1 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 1.7 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 138.9 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 21.4 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 39.5 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 422.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 1.6 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 23.1 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 51.7 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 22.0 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 67.7 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 22.4 | 2021 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 96.3 | 2021 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 74 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 66 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.8 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 92.8 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 99.1 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 71.9 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 92.1 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 83.4 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 107.8 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 87.1 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 42.3 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 86.5 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 38.7 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 0.3 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 20.7 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 429.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 56.7 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 48.0 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 2.1 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 27.5 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 42.1 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 2.4 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 72.9 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 19.4 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.54 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 81.0 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 64.9 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 51.7 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.8 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 18.8 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.6 | 2022 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 9.5 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 59.1 | 2015 | | |
| Palma ratio | 5.5 | 2015 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 41.4 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 13.5 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 95.9 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 70.6 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.7 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 6.8 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.9 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 33.3 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 10.0 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 1.2 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 2.3 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 83.0 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 84.8 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 5.2 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 34.7 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 4.6 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.28 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 82.0 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 86.3 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.97 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 6.6 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 11.2 | 2021 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 3.2 | 2016 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 78.1 | 2016 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 46.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 77.0 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.38 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.48 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.65 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 14.6 | 2024 | | |
| 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) | 35.5 | 2023 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 55.7 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 78.8 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# NAURU

Oceania

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**

NA

Regional Average = 51.8

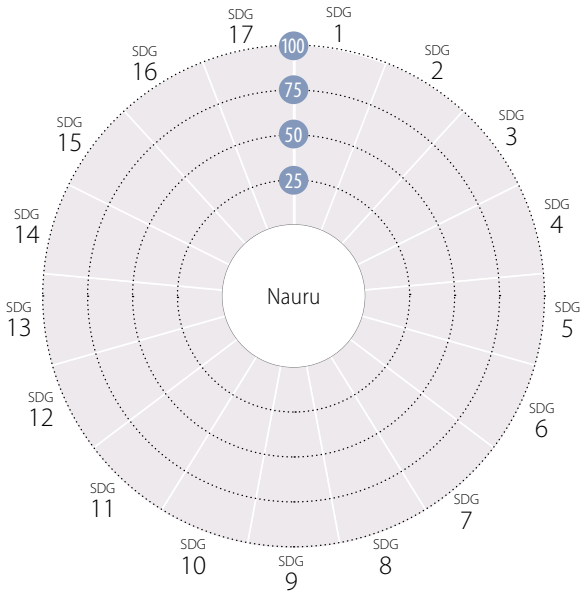
**Country Rank**

NA /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 36%

## Average Performance by SDG



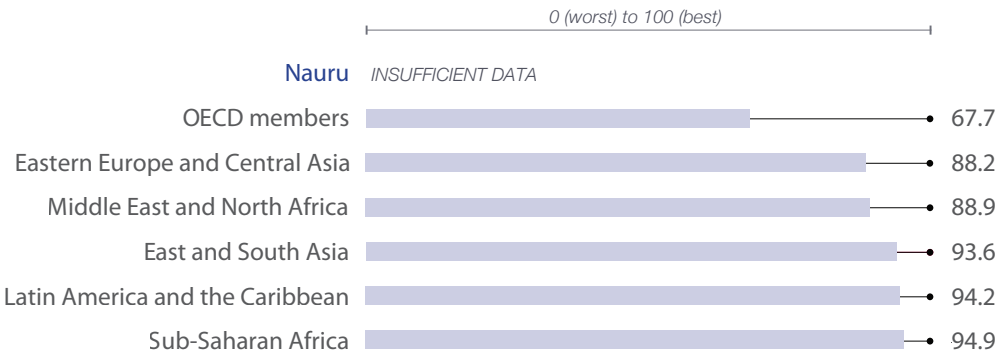

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

1

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | * | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 15.7 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 1.3 | 2023 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | | 49.6 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 69.9 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | NA | NA | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 2.3 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 273.4 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 4.5 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 8.3 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 161.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | NA | NA | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 21.4 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 8.0 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 62.4 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 56.1 | 2021 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 98.0 | 2023 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 98 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 62 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | | 94.2 | 2025 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 93.4 | 2025 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | | 97.9 | 2025 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 91.7 | 2021 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 58.7 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 91.0 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 10.5 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 97.8 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 71.3 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | NA | NA | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 43.2 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 1.4 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 1.8 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 55.6 | 2024 | | |
| 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 (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | NA | NA | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 100.0 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 83.0 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 33.5 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * | 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | NA | NA | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | NA | NA | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 32.4 | 2012 | | |
| Palma ratio | | 1.2 | 2012 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | 0.0 | 2017 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 3.7 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 67.3 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 0.1 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 6.3 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | NA | NA | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | NA | NA | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 5.2 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | * | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 44.9 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 39.1 | 2017 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 0.0 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 0.0 | 2003 | | |
| 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 (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.83 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | NA | NA | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 34.2 | 2023 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 99.1 | 2023 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 1.1 | 2023 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * | 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 21.0 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * | 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 47.9 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 50.8 | 2026 | | |

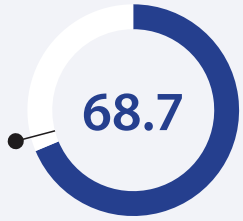
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# NEPAL



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

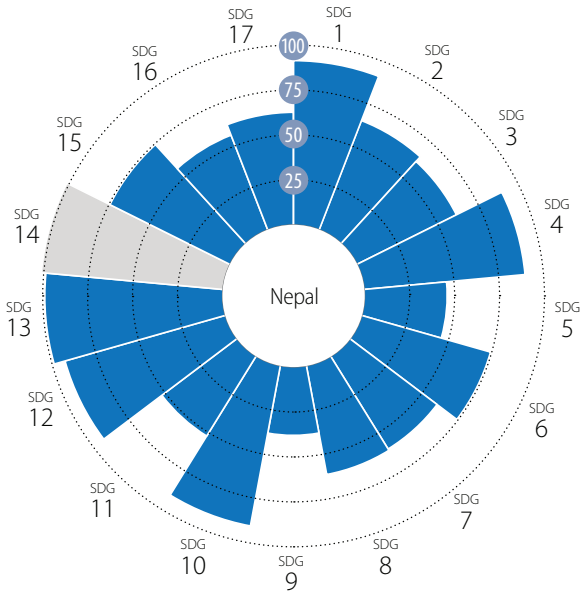
**Country Rank**

**90** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 9.1

**Missing data** 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



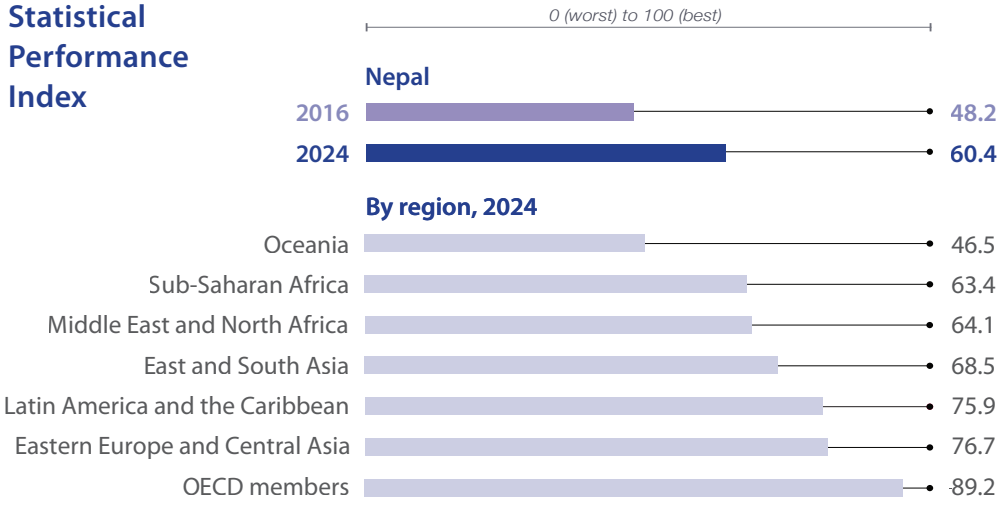

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**3**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 2.4 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 7.4 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 5.3 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 24.8 | 2022 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 7.0 | 2022 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 48.2 | 2022 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 7.0 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.1 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 3.3 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.6 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 142.0 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 15.3 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 25.1 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 227.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 19.4 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 127.1 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 28.2 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 70.9 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 71.2 | 2020 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 80.1 | 2022 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 97 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 58 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.1 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 80.0 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 99.2 | 2025 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 98.2 | 2025 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 94.2 | 2019 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 61.2 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 59.8 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 51.9 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 33.5 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 93.6 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 86.0 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 8.3 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 596.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 94.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 42.7 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.7 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 19.4 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 64.7 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 3.3 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 60.0 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 10.3 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.50 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 80.4 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 46.3 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 99.6 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.2 | 2018 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 18.8 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.3 | 2010 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 0.7 | 2017 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 30.0 | 2022 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.1 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 40.1 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 40.7 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 52.8 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 48.3 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.2 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 1.4 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 5.4 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 3.5 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 17.4 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 4.5 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2021 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.00 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 51.7 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 35.1 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.93 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 0.4 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 2.1 | 2020 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 53.0 | 2022 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 73.2 | 2022 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 34.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 10.0 | 2017 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 54.8 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.39 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.47 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.54 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 5.6 | 2024 | | |
| 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) | 16.5 | 2023 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 60.4 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 69.4 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# NETHERLANDS



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

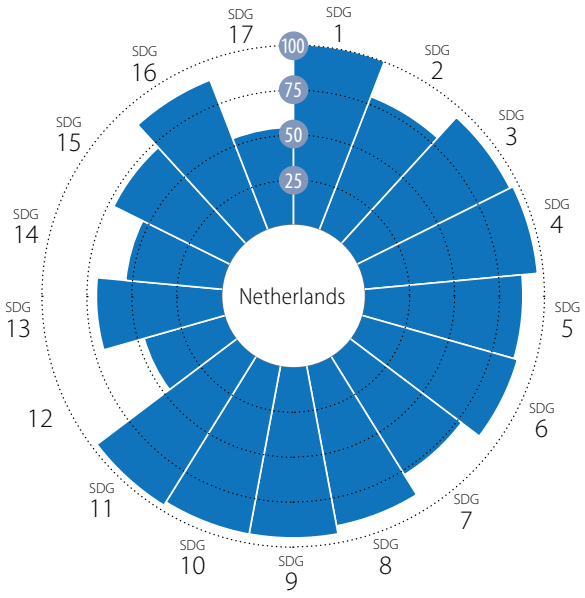
**Country Rank**

**19** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 3.2

**Missing data** 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



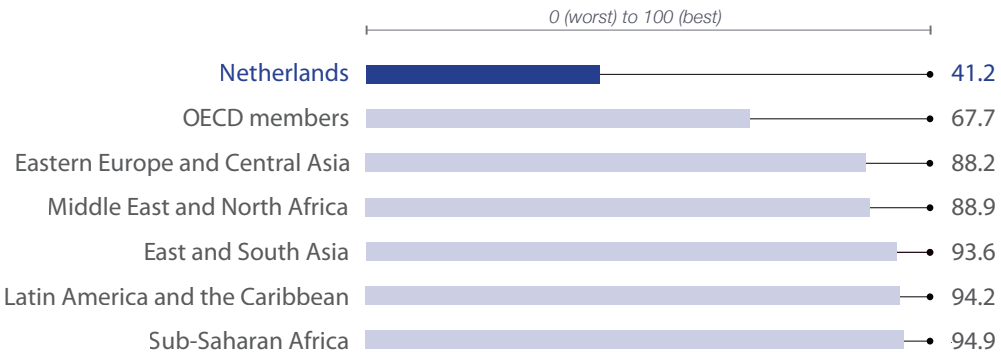

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# NETHERLANDS



| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.1 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.2 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | | 7.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 1.5 | 2009 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 1.0 | 2009 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 14.5 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 8.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | | 72.6 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 50.3 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 4.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 2.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 3.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 4.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 9.9 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 26.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 3.4 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 82.4 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 2.2 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 89 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 85 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 7.2 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 1.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | | 29.1 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | | 13.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 98.3 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 99.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | * | 88.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | * | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 54.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 480.1 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | | 15.1 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | | 27.4 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 88.3 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 96.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 87.2 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 43.3 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | | 6.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 97.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 14.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 99.5 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 4,015.0 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 97.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 1.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 14.4 | 2022 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 77.9 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 0.6 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 99.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 4.1 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.79 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 3.1 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 99.8 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | 97.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 130.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 4.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 73.4 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 3.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 2.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 1,918.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | 11.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | 33.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 25.7 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Palma ratio | 1.1 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | 4.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 0.0 | 2004 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 8.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | 12.8 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | 94.7 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 90.8 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 9.1 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 11.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 15.9 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 42.7 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 67.3 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 30.2 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 6.3 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 9.5 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.6 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | 110.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 96.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 52.4 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 53.1 | 2018 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 39.2 | 2019 | ● | → |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 18.7 | 2019 | ● | ↓ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.26 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 79.2 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 86.1 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.97 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 53.0 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 0.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 26.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 78.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 2.15 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 88.9 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.77 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.79 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.93 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | 64.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 11.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.58 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 72 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | 69 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | 166.8 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 85.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 67.6 | 2026 | ● | → |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# NEW ZEALAND

OECD Countries

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

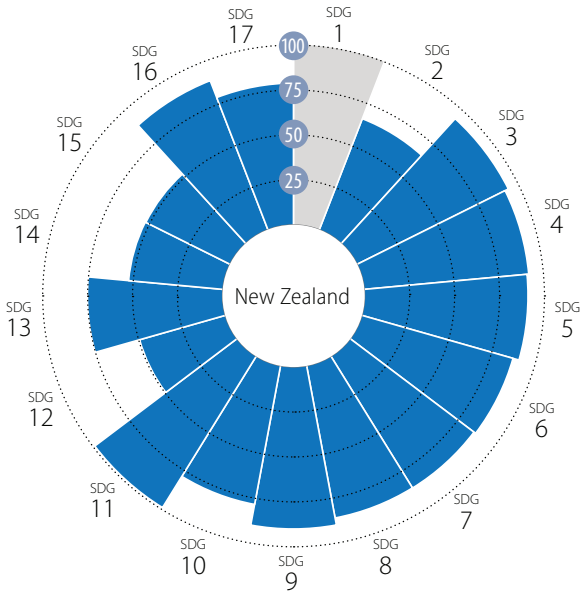
**Country Rank**

**27** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 5%

## Average Performance by SDG



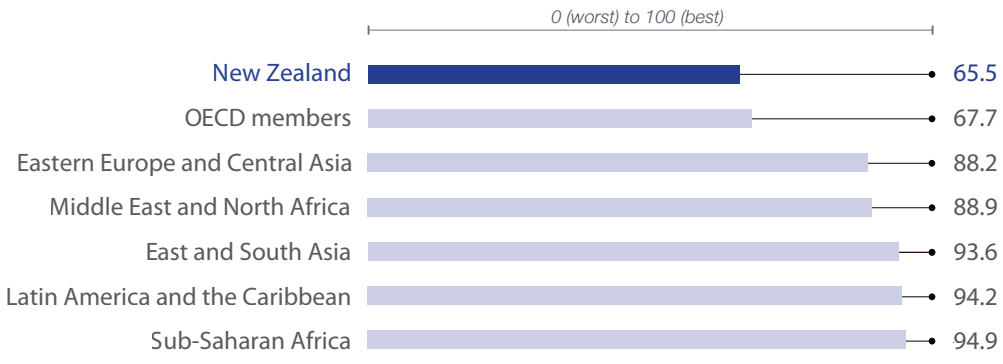

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**1**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# NEW ZEALAND

## Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | * | NA | NA | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | * | NA | NA | | |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | | 14.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 2.6 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 0.7 | 2023 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 33.6 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 8.2 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.8 | 2024 | | |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 194.5 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 7.0 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 2.7 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 4.7 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 7.9 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 10.3 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 17.2 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 6.6 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 82.4 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 11.0 | 2023 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 96.3 | 2023 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 89 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 89 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 7.0 | 2025 | | |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 4.0 | 2018 | | |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | | 7.6 | 2024 | | |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | | 6.9 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 85.7 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 97.4 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | * | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 43.9 | 2020 | | |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 494.7 | 2022 | | |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | | 15.8 | 2022 | | |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | | 28.8 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 88.0 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 100.2 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 88.4 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 45.5 | 2026 | | |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | | 8.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 8.1 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 84.1 | 2016 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 4,019.6 | 2024 | | |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 88.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 30.4 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 67.8 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 1.6 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 97.9 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 5.1 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.78 | 2024 | | |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 11.1 | 2022 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 99.6 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 93.5 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 108.6 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.8 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 53.4 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 3.2 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 1.5 | 2023 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 453.0 | 2024 | | |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | | 9.6 | 2023 | | |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | | 42.5 | 2023 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | NA | NA | | |
| Palma ratio | | 1.3 | 2022 | | |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | | 33.7 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 6.7 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | | 97.3 | 2025 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 94.2 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 19.6 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 3.4 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 10.7 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 220.9 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 38.6 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 4.8 | 2025 | | |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 6.3 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 7.2 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.6 | 2025 | | |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | | 33.6 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 47.2 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 72.6 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 60.4 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 45.3 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 12.3 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.38 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 46.3 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 24.5 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.63 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 10.7 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 1.5 | 2022 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 42.3 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 81.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 0.47 | 2023 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 77.4 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.78 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.81 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.86 | 2024 | | |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | | 155.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 13.1 | 2023 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.27 | 2025 | | |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * | 0 | 2025 | | |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 66 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 91.7 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 73.8 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# NICARAGUA

Latin America and the Caribbean

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**

64.4

Regional Average = 70.5

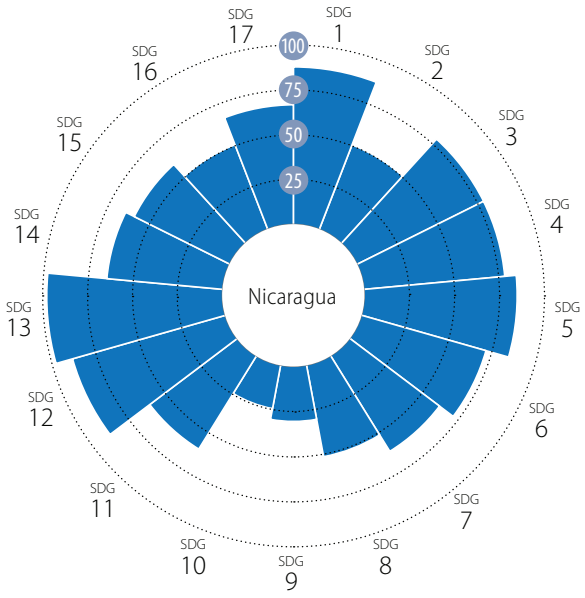
**Country Rank**

113 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 7%

## Average Performance by SDG



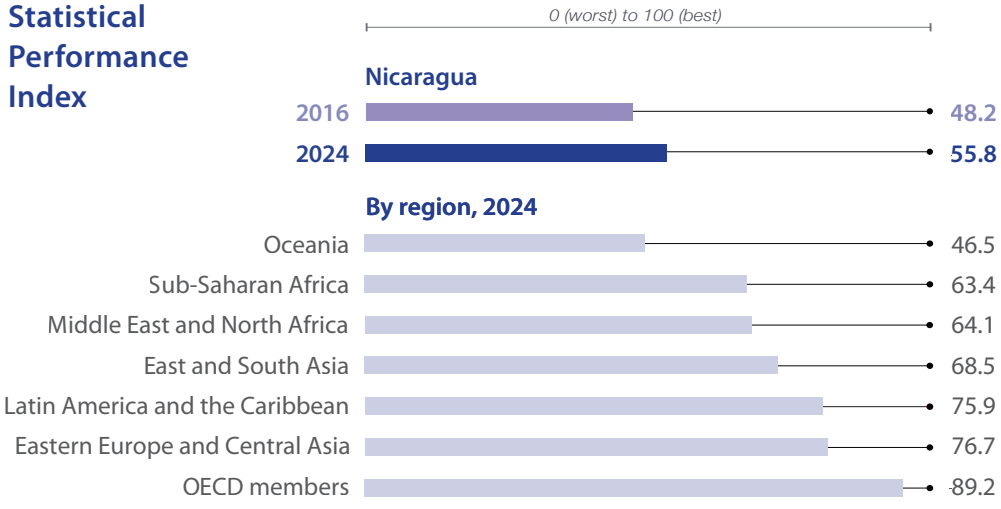

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

1

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# NICARAGUA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 4.9 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 9.3 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 17.3 | 2022 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 17.3 | 2012 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 2.2 | 2012 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 33.6 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.7 | 2023 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.3 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 60.3 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 5.3 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 11.2 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 43.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | NA | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 12.6 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 53.6 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 13.6 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 75.3 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 71.3 | 2023 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 96.6 | 2022 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 70 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.3 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 85.1 | 2023 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 93.3 | 2023 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 64.7 | 2010 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 95.3 | 2014 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 88.4 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 99.4 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 62.7 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 55.0 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 33.3 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 783.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 88.3 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 59.6 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.2 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 13.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 57.8 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 7.3 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 23.5 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 5.1 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.47 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 86.6 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 61.4 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 70.3 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 1.9 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.1 | 2015 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 0.2 | 2014 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 46.2 | 2014 | | |
| Palma ratio | 2.6 | 2014 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 67.2 | 2011 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 16.8 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | NA | NA | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 70.7 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.6 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 3.0 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.0 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 37.0 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 7.5 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 1.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 1.0 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 41.2 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 75.0 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 28.4 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 27.2 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 12.1 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.02 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 67.9 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 65.8 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.83 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 1.4 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 2.9 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 5.5 | 2023 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 14.6 | 2018 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 84.7 | 2012 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 14.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 25.0 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.46 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.41 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.26 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 7.6 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 21.5 | 2024 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 55.8 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 69.9 | 2026 | | |

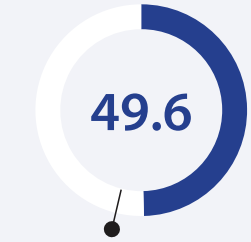
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# NIGER

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

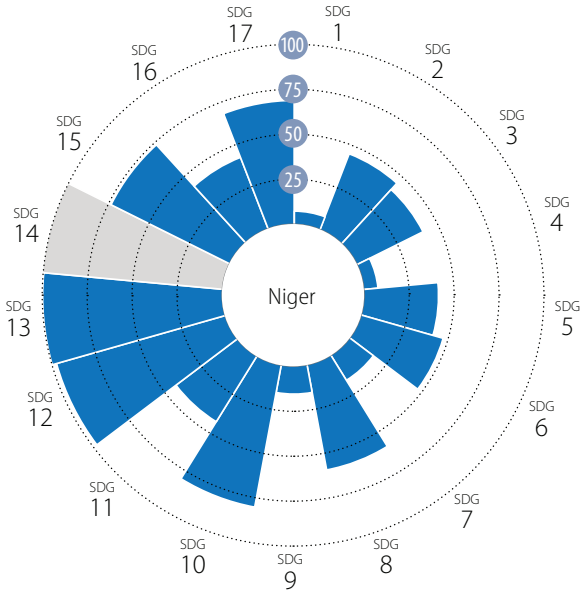
**Country Rank**

160 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 3.6

**Missing data** 2%

## Average Performance by SDG



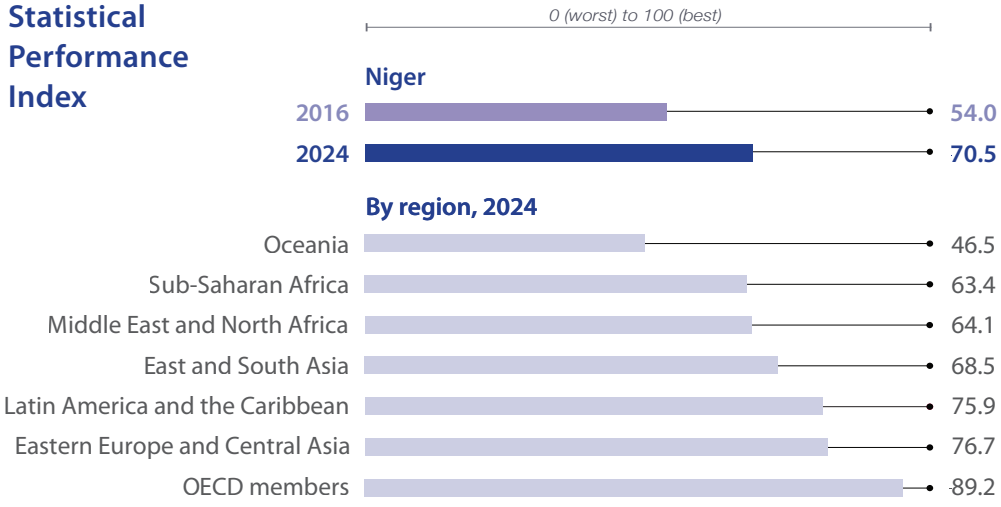

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



3

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 59.9 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 77.7 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 12.9 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 47.7 | 2022 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 10.9 | 2022 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 13.1 | 2022 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 6.0 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 0.5 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.3 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 15.2 | 2019 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 350.3 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 32.8 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 110.7 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 86.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 20.2 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 125.3 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 24.9 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 61.7 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 150.3 | 2020 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 43.7 | 2021 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 81 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 39 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.9 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 20.0 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 59.6 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 11.9 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 53.9 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 41.2 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 57.1 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 84.1 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 19.6 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 53.4 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 16.3 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 11.0 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 102.6 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 20.1 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 5.1 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 3.3 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 1.8 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 51.5 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 4.6 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 14.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 0.4 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.59 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 62.6 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 15.6 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 32.4 | 2023 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.0 | 2018 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | * 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 5.0 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 32.9 | 2021 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.3 | 2021 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 70.4 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 50.3 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 93.3 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 16.9 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.2 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 0.5 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 17.4 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 1.0 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.0 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.00 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 56.6 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 57.4 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.93 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 1.6 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 4.4 | 2012 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 64.7 | 2023 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 65.9 | 2021 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 31.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 42.7 | 2022 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 46.0 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.48 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.44 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.48 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 5.0 | 2023 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 70.5 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 59.3 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# NIGERIA

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

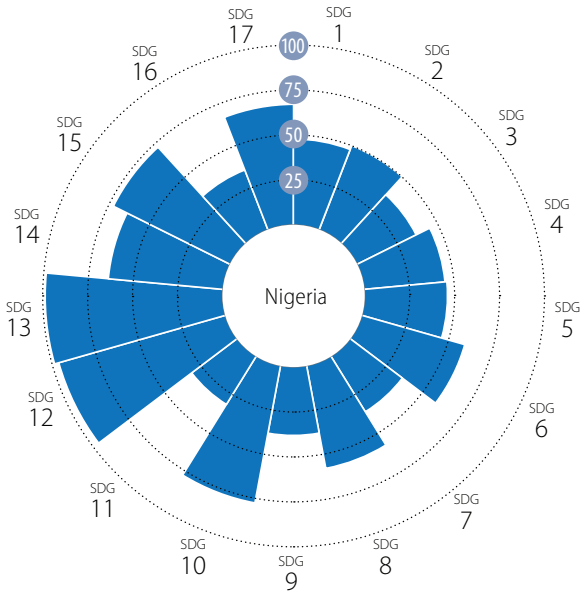
**Country Rank**

143 /169

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 2.3

Missing data 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



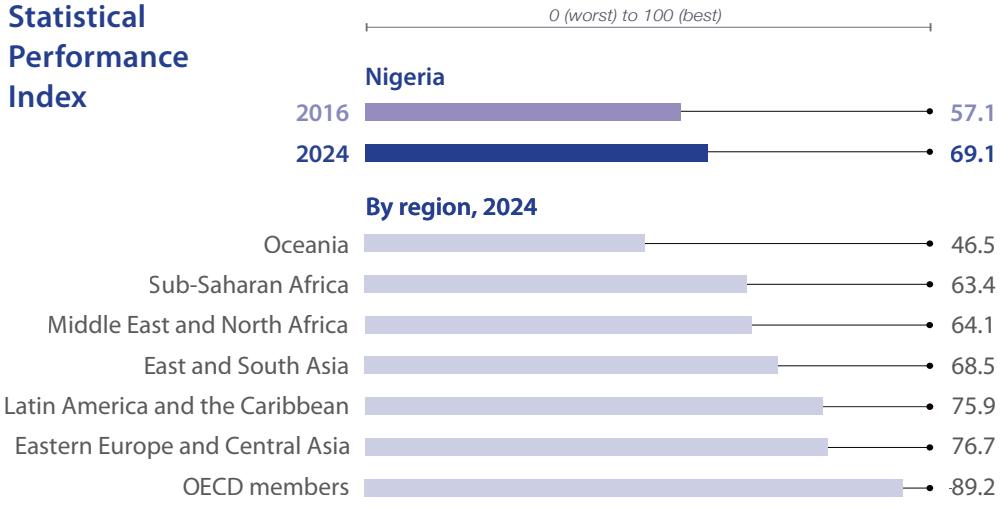

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



3

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 24.0 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 35.6 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 19.9 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 33.8 | 2021 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 11.6 | 2021 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 14.0 | 2024 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 12.4 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.1 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.5 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.3 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 13.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 992.8 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 39.0 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 115.6 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 219.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 17.7 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 83.7 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 17.2 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 54.8 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 74.6 | 2020 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 45.7 | 2024 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 57 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 47 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.8 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 57.3 | 2023 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 75.7 | 2023 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 44.2 | 2010 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 81.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 45.7 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 75.4 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 95.7 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 4.2 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 82.2 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 47.9 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 29.7 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 3.4 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 68.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 61.2 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 26.2 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 3.6 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 13.4 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 45.5 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 7.8 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 63.3 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 3.1 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.45 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 90.3 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 41.2 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 41.4 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 36.1 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.3 | 2019 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 2.1 | 2020 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 33.9 | 2022 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 48.5 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 44.9 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 13.7 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 24.5 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.6 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 2.3 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 9.9 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 1.0 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 1.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 35.7 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 10.2 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 16.6 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 0.2 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.01 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 70.3 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 73.7 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.92 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 1.0 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 1.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 15.8 | 2023 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 66.8 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 39.7 | 2024 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 26.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 31.5 | 2021 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 0.00 | 2022 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 48.1 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.57 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.34 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.44 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 0.9 | 2023 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * | 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 69.1 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 70.5 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# NORTH MACEDONIA

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 72.0

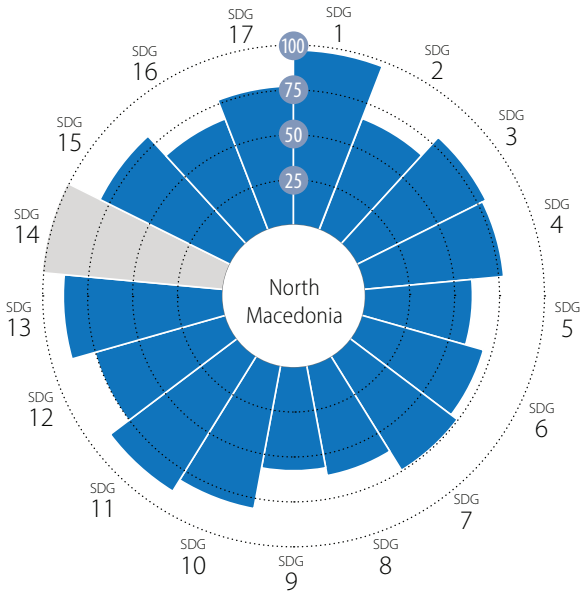
**Country Rank**

**56** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 6.1

**Missing data** 2%

## Average Performance by SDG



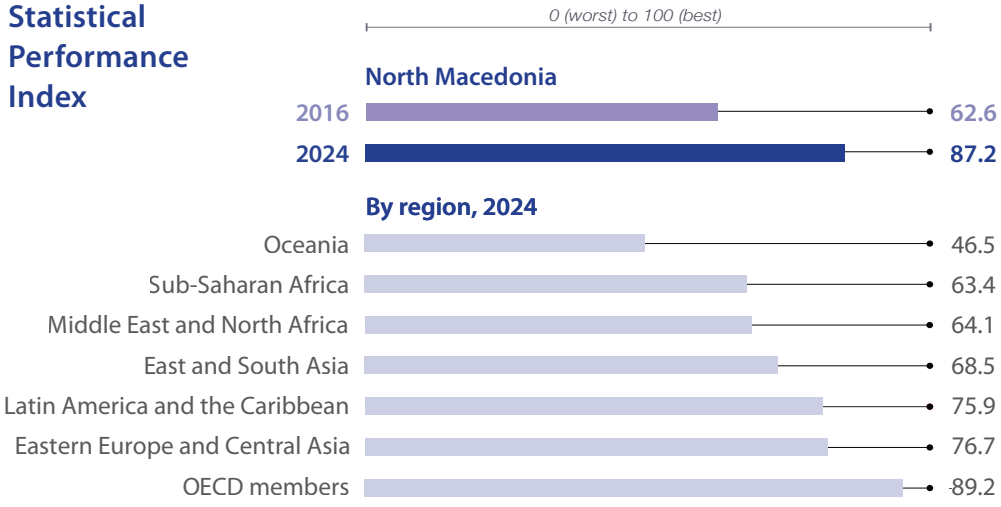

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**1**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# NORTH MACEDONIA

## Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 1.3 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 2.5 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 4.3 | 2019 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 3.4 | 2019 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 54.2 | 2019 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 27.5 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 3.4 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 4.3 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 2.8 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 1.1 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 2.8 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 11.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 19.6 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 146.4 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 5.7 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 77.7 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 14.0 | 2022 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 73 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 69 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.7 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 52.4 | 2023 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 96.2 | 2023 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 93.0 | 2023 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 98.7 | 2002 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 41.2 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 89.3 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 69.1 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 39.2 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 98.2 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 99.0 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 65.9 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 33.7 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 858.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 81.3 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.1 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 19.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 72.2 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 12.6 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 84.3 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 12.4 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.61 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 99.4 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 93.1 | 2025 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 88.2 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 3.0 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 18.8 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 24.0 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 33.5 | 2019 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.3 | 2019 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 0.3 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 16.0 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 98.2 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 67.6 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.3 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 8.4 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 10.1 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 3.9 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 24.9 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 14.2 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 2.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 3.6 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 3.1 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.04 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 50.7 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 93.7 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.93 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 3.9 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 1.3 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 14.1 | 2023 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 99.8 | 2019 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 40.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 2.9 | 2019 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 2.15 | 2023 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 69.5 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.52 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.44 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.57 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 7.6 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 29.4 | 2023 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 87.2 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 66.6 | 2026 | | |

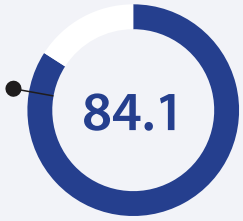
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# NORWAY



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

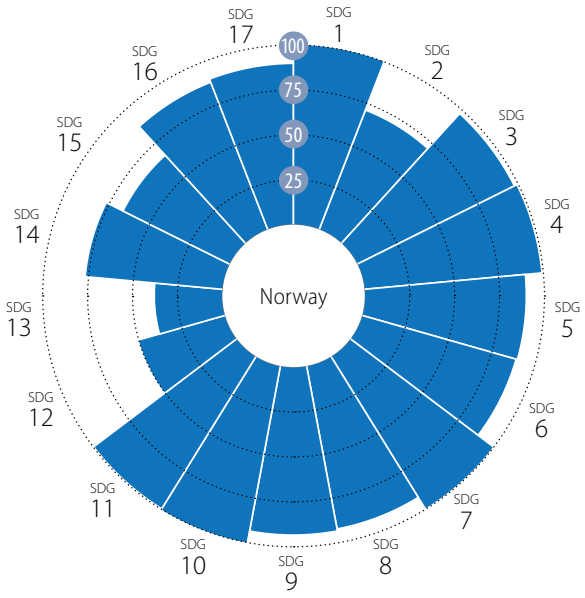
**Country Rank**

**4** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 0.0

**Missing data** 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



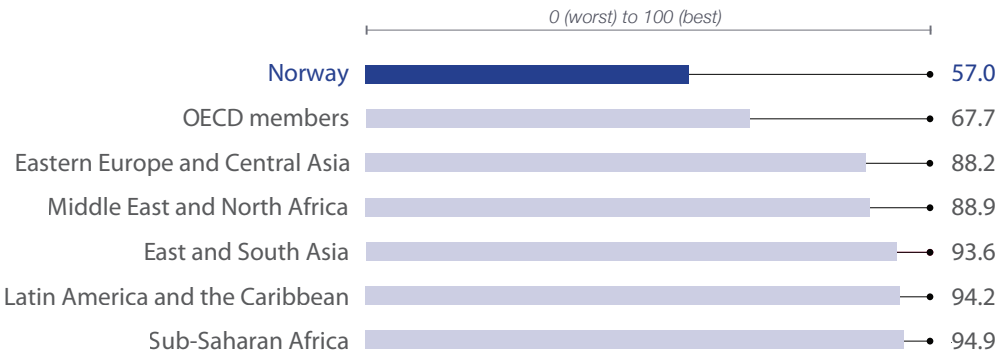

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**3**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.1 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.2 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | | 8.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 2.6 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 0.7 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 19.2 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 2.8 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | | 62.8 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 2.1 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 1.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 1.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 2.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 3.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 7.8 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 7.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 1.5 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 83.6 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 1.4 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 99.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 96 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 89 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 7.2 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 1.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | | 16.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | | 8.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 97.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 98.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | * | 99.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | * | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 56.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 474.4 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | | 9.6 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | | 31.5 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 88.6 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 102.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 89.9 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 42.6 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | | 4.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 98.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 2.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 86.7 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 3,343.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 99.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 77.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 60.2 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 78.8 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 0.5 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 98.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 4.8 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.90 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 5.5 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 96.9 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 99.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 115.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 57.8 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 5.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 1.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 1,021.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | | 13.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | | 30.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 26.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Palma ratio | | 0.9 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | | 4.1 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | 0.0 | 2003 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 5.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | | 15.9 | 2020 | ● | ↗ |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | | 97.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 96.5 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 7.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 2.8 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 15.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 47.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 59.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 12.4 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 1.0 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 6.7 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 8.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 86.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | | 101.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 55.1 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 84.1 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 18.3 | 2018 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 31.1 | 2019 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 0.4 | 2019 | ● | → |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.42 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 56.9 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 65.7 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.95 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 40.9 | 2022 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 0.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 1.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 19.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 81.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 5.54 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 92.7 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.73 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.79 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.92 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | | 62.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 13.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 1.03 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * | 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 55 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 94.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 61.1 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |

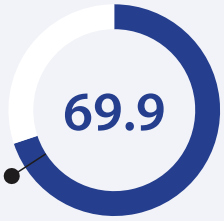
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# OMAN



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 65.6

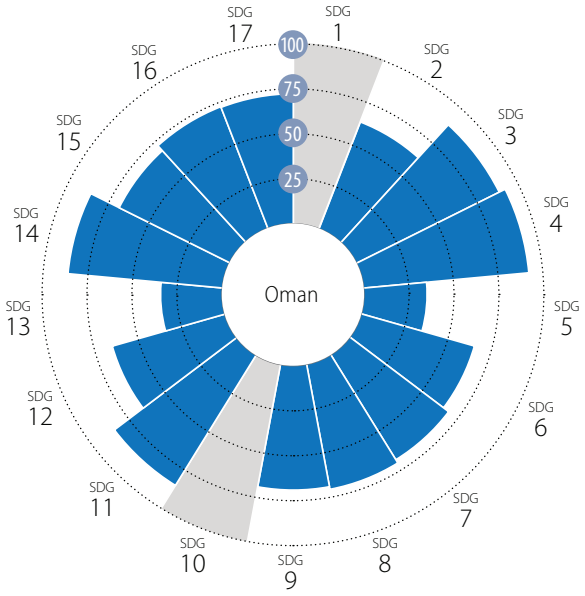
**Country Rank**

**81** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 5.0

**Missing data** 16%

## Average Performance by SDG



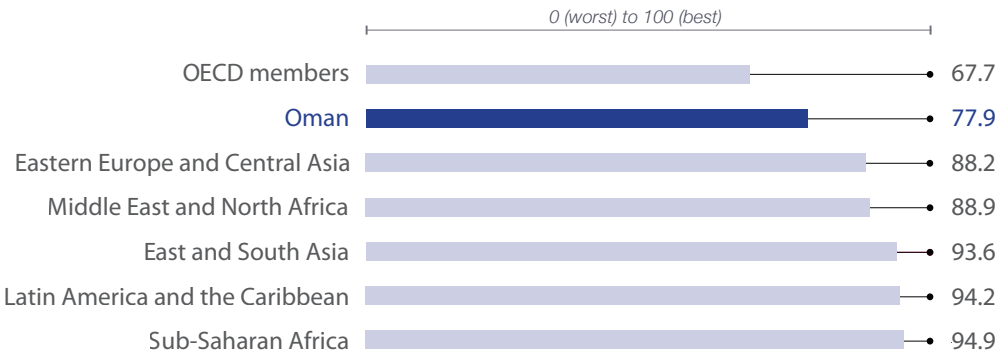

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | * | NA | NA | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | * | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 5.9 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 11.4 | 2017 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 9.3 | 2017 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 31.1 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 29.1 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 2.8 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 3.7 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 12.5 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 5.8 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 10.3 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 11.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 14.6 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 31.6 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 11.0 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 80.5 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 5.1 | 2023 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 99.9 | 2024 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 99 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 73 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.2 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 88.7 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 94.2 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | | 95.3 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 99.7 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 43.8 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 105.0 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 34.0 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 92.7 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 99.3 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 116.7 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 99.0 | 2021 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 5,252.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 1.8 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 0.4 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 53.4 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 6.5 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 69.5 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 3.3 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 85.0 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 95.3 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 101.5 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.2 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 44.7 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 1.0 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 36.3 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | NA | NA | | |
| Palma ratio | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 41.1 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 97.3 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 2.0 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 15.7 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 5.0 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 12.3 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 31.1 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 39.5 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 16.0 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 8.2 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 29.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 50.8 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 85.6 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 3.3 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 3.1 | 2011 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 1.0 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.13 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 52.5 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.90 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 11.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 0.1 | 2023 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | NA | NA | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 52.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * | 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 43.7 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 7.4 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * | 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 59.2 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 67.9 | 2026 | | |

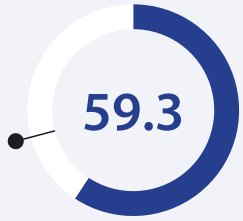
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# PAKISTAN



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

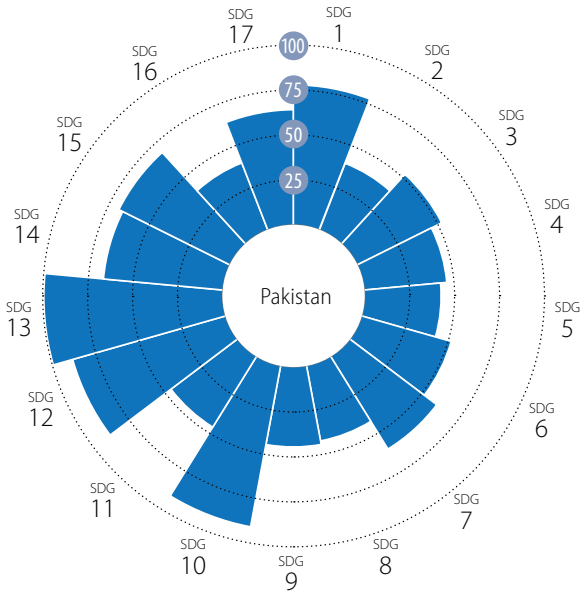
**Country Rank**

131 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 5.7

**Missing data** 2%

## Average Performance by SDG



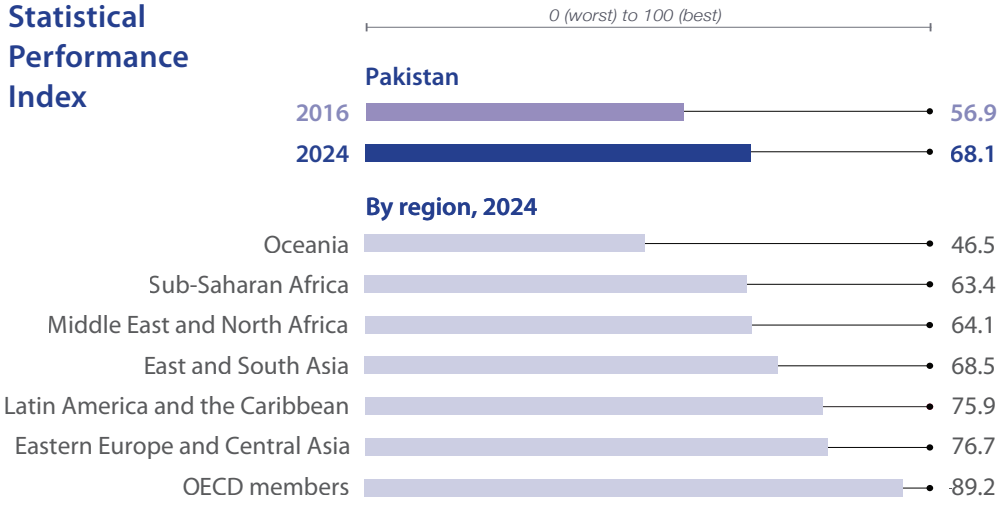

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# PAKISTAN



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 8.4 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 16.6 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 16.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 37.6 | 2018 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 7.1 | 2018 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 15.0 | 2018 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 23.0 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 3.6 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.3 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.0 | 2013 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 155.0 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 36.1 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 56.0 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 266.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | NA | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 25.5 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 98.9 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 11.9 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 67.9 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 41.0 | 2021 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 68.0 | 2020 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 86 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 56 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.9 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 50.9 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 82.1 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 55.8 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 73.1 | 2021 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 55.4 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 86.8 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 30.0 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 21.7 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 90.7 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 71.9 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 98.1 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 7.9 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 214.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 95.6 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 54.9 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.2 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 6.9 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 48.4 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 10.6 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 27.3 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 5.3 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.33 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 87.7 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 57.3 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 55.1 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.2 | 2018 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 43.5 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.2 | 2023 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 2.2 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 29.6 | 2018 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.1 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 56.0 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 51.1 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 39.6 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 66.3 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.6 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 2.4 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 9.2 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 27.1 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 2.6 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 14.6 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 54.9 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 30.1 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 19.5 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 0.5 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.00 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 33.6 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 35.8 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.89 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 1.1 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 4.3 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 67.7 | 2021 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 42.2 | 2018 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 28.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 11.4 | 2018 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 0.02 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 32.6 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.36 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.36 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.48 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 2.8 | 2023 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 68.1 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 55.4 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# PALAU

Oceania

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**

NA

Regional Average = 51.8

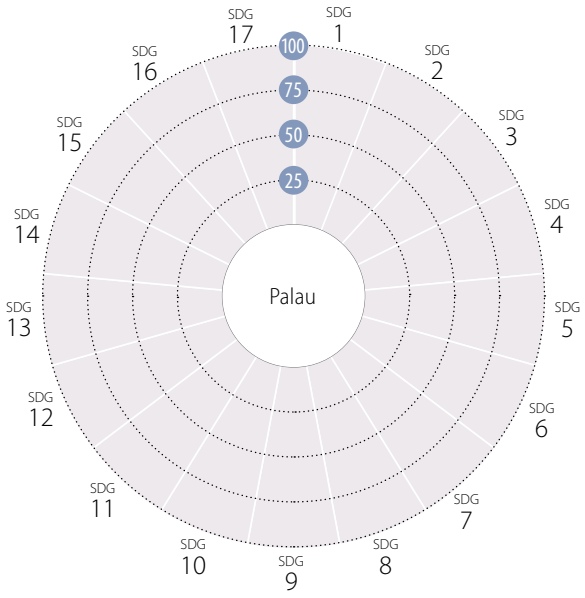
**Country Rank**

NA /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 44%

## Average Performance by SDG



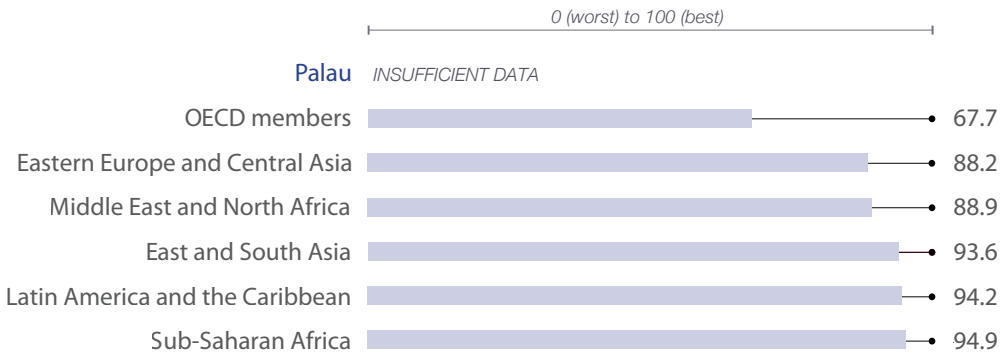

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | * | NA | NA | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | * | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | * | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 2.6 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 0.7 | 2023 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 41.1 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | NA | NA | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | NA | NA | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 89.4 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 11.2 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 21.4 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 28.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | NA | NA | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 23.3 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 22.2 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 69.5 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 36.5 | 2020 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 99.5 | 2023 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 96 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 75 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | | 90.5 | 2022 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 98.7 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | | 91.7 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 100.0 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 64.8 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 100.5 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 25.0 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 99.5 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 99.0 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | NA | NA | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 55.2 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | NA | NA | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 0.6 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 40.9 | 2023 | | |
| 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 (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | NA | NA | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 99.1 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 83.9 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 0.0 | 2013 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * | 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 1.6 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | NA | NA | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | NA | NA | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | NA | NA | | |
| Palma ratio | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | | 5.1 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 98.4 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 1.8 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 12.2 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | NA | NA | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | NA | NA | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 4.5 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 12.8 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 72.3 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 95.8 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 5.0 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 0.0 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 0.0 | 2011 | | |
| 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 (%) | | 48.1 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.83 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 11.2 | 2018 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | NA | NA | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | NA | NA | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * | 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 10.0 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * | 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 61.0 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 57.2 | 2026 | | |

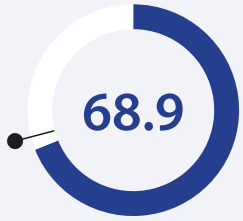
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# PANAMA

Latin America and the Caribbean

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

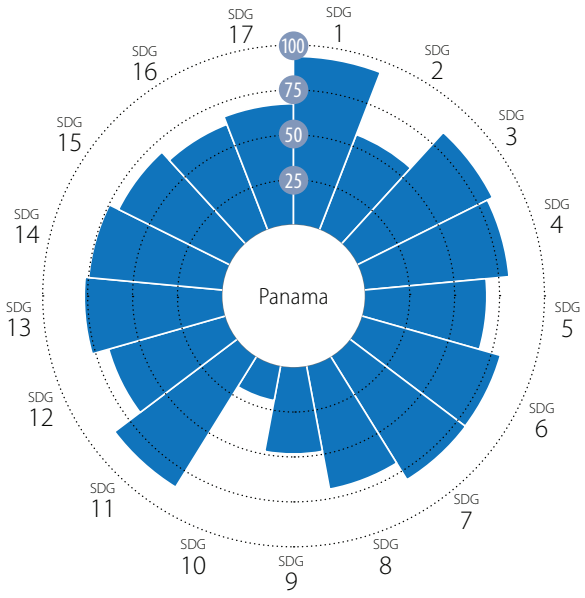
**Country Rank**

**88** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 4.4

**Missing data** 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



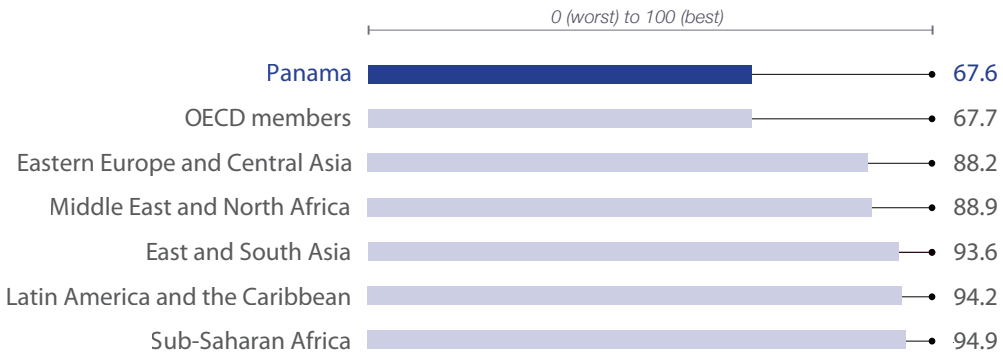

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# PANAMA

## Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 2.9 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 4.4 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 5.7 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 15.9 | 2019 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 1.1 | 2019 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 36.1 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 3.8 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 2.7 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 186.7 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 37.0 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 5.3 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 15.3 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 63.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 10.9 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 36.4 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 7.3 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 80.0 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 51.9 | 2022 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 95.7 | 2022 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 72 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 82 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.5 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 76.7 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 92.3 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | | 78.8 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 99.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 74.2 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 105.2 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 70.6 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 21.7 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 95.3 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 89.1 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 0.9 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 54.4 | 2021 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 2,520.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 97.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 21.7 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 66.9 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 4.7 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 64.1 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 8.3 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.67 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 90.9 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 72.8 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 97.4 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.3 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * | 3.4 | 2019 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 8.4 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 49.7 | 2024 | | |
| Palma ratio | | 3.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | 0.0 | 2019 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 14.9 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 98.7 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 54.4 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 1.3 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 12.4 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 1.1 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 13.4 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 29.7 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 62.6 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 1.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 2.8 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 9.3 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.0 | 2016 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 40.3 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 80.6 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 6.1 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 6.3 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 7.5 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.39 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 54.1 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 78.5 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.75 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 3.5 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 11.7 | 2023 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 35.2 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 96.7 | 2019 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 33.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 2.3 | 2016 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * | 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 62.1 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.60 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.46 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.55 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 6.7 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 72 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | | 8.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 77.7 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 77.6 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Oceania

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 51.8

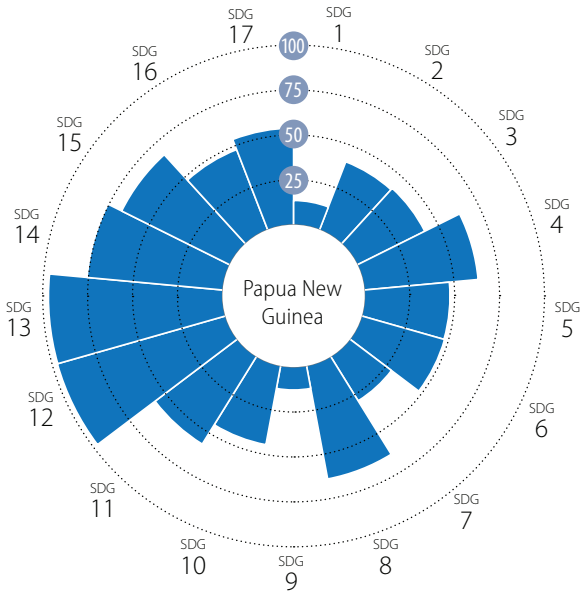
**Country Rank**

157 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** – 0.1

**Missing data** 10%

## Average Performance by SDG



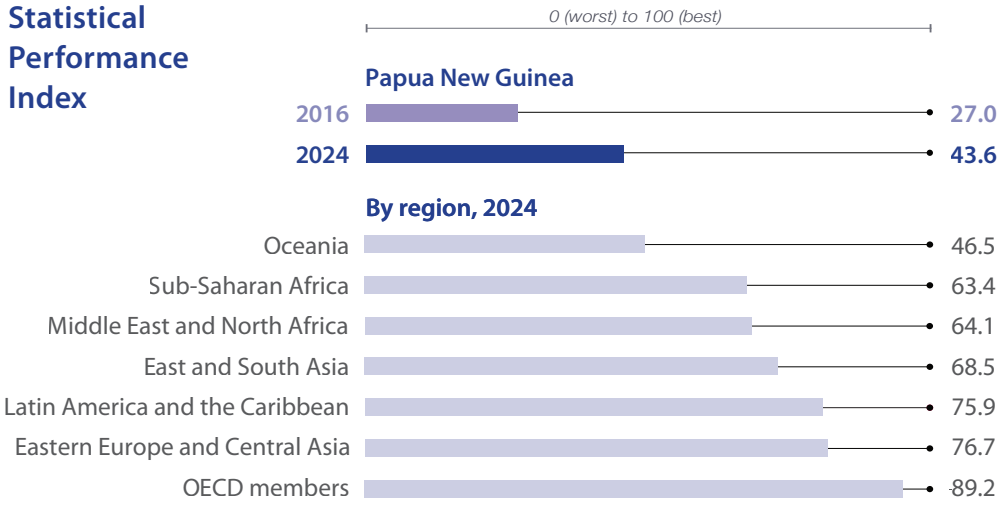

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# PAPUA NEW GUINEA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 51.2 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 70.1 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 28.7 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 49.5 | 2010 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 14.1 | 2010 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 32.2 | 2017 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 20.5 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.1 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 4.8 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.0 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 188.6 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 20.1 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 39.4 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 664.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 1.1 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 28.5 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 122.4 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 14.9 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 66.4 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 67.7 | 2016 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 56.4 | 2018 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 42 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 32 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 65.3 | 2023 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 96.0 | 2021 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 41.9 | 2023 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 91.9 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 52.0 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 75.3 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 95.4 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 2.7 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 53.3 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 23.6 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 0.1 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 272.6 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 20.5 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 10.5 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.8 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 13.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 44.1 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 10.3 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 2.6 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 37.9 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 18.8 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 20.9 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.0 | 2016 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 0.4 | 2022 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 41.9 | 2009 | | |
| Palma ratio | 2.1 | 2009 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 22.3 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 12.5 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 52.9 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 16.3 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.5 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 1.3 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 6.9 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 4.7 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.0 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 1.9 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 73.7 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 5.0 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 0.5 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 1.8 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.03 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 7.3 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.87 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 1.6 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 9.3 | 2010 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 42.9 | 2023 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 13.4 | 2018 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 26.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 60.1 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 2.9 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 16.9 | 2023 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 43.6 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 62.7 | 2026 | | |

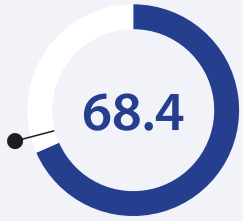
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# PARAGUAY

Latin America and the Caribbean

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

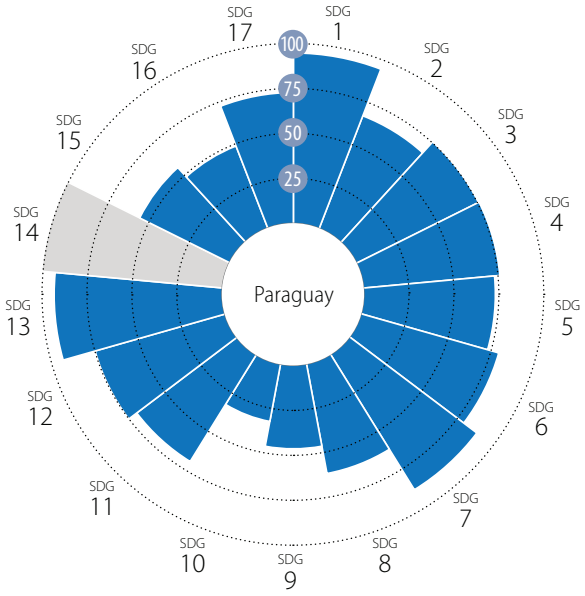
**Country Rank**

93 /169

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 5.0

Missing data 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



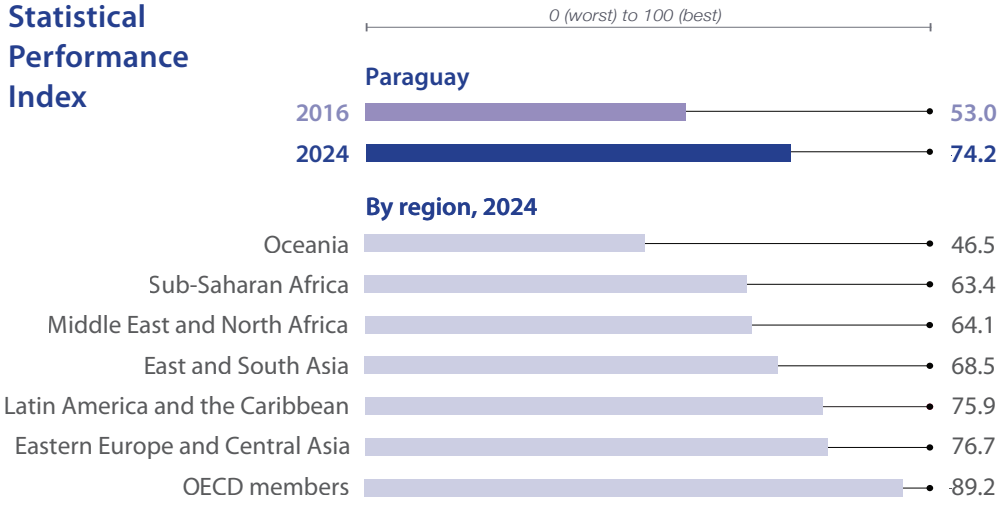

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# PARAGUAY



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 2.5 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 4.2 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 5.2 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 5.6 | 2016 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 1.0 | 2016 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 52.1 | 2016 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 33.0 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 4.5 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.0 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 27.7 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 58.3 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 8.6 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 16.3 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 81.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 16.1 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 58.5 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 21.0 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 74.1 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 72.0 | 2015 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 98.2 | 2023 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 80 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 79 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.2 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 75.0 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 86.7 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 75.5 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 98.6 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 83.1 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 99.9 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 72.3 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 23.8 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 99.6 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 95.9 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 1.8 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 4.8 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 389.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 99.8 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 71.3 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 44.8 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 58.9 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 6.4 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 60.9 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 4.6 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 97.6 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 81.6 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 80.2 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 18.8 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.1 | 2023 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 2.8 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 44.2 | 2024 | | |
| Palma ratio | 2.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 15.1 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 17.7 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 15.6 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.2 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 8.4 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.0 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 2.0 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 94.8 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 9.3 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.1 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 1.2 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 1.5 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 35.6 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 38.1 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 1.0 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 1.1 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 6.4 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 6.9 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 66.5 | 2023 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 71.6 | 2020 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 24.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 17.9 | 2016 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 54.7 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.55 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.37 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.52 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 8.2 | 2024 | | |
| 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) | 18.8 | 2024 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 74.2 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 80.2 | 2026 | | |

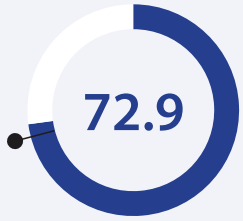
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# PERU



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

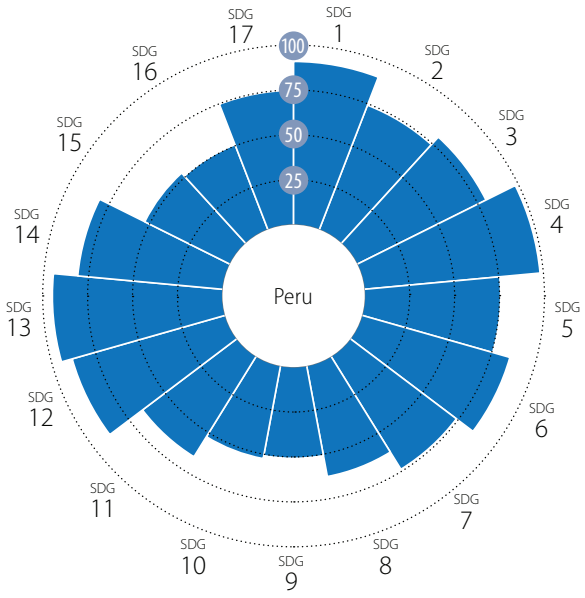
**Country Rank**

**66** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 8.6

**Missing data** 0%

## Average Performance by SDG



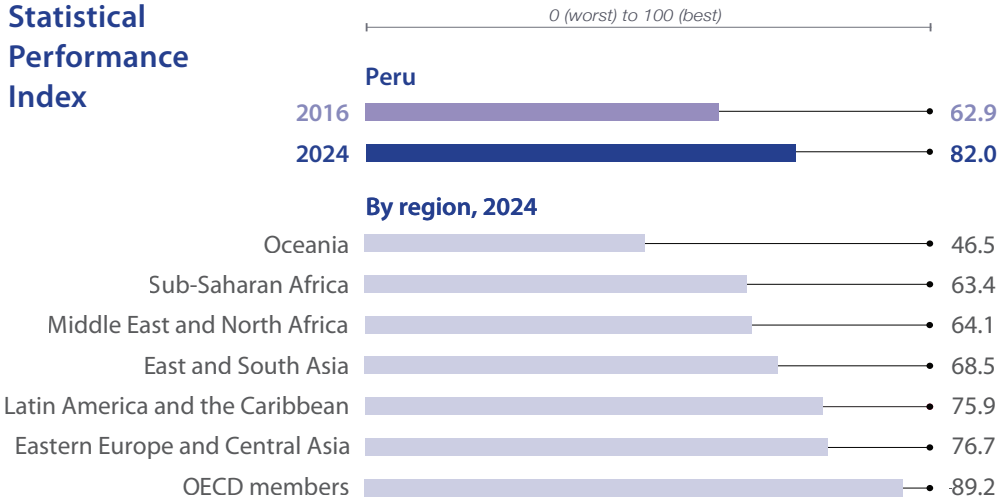

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**3**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 3.9 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 7.0 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 6.9 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 11.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 0.6 | 2023 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 84.8 | 2024 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 27.3 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 4.8 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.6 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 6.2 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 51.4 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 6.5 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 12.9 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 139.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 12.3 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 46.6 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 12.7 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 78.1 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 29.3 | 2023 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 94.3 | 2024 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 80 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 68 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.0 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 99.8 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 99.8 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 92.0 | 2019 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 71.7 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 89.1 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 80.4 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 41.5 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 95.6 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 78.8 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 3.6 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 67.0 | 2021 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 649.9 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 96.2 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 91.8 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.2 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 15.5 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 61.1 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 7.1 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 59.3 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 5.3 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.54 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 84.1 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 82.0 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 92.3 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 23.8 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.2 | 2023 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 7.8 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 40.1 | 2024 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.9 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 37.2 | 2011 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | 18.6 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 93.5 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 30.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.9 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 6.4 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 2.0 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 22.9 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 10.1 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 2.1 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 1.3 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 51.2 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 65.3 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 1.2 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 0.2 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 3.9 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.01 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 22.6 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 24.7 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.75 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 5.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 8.6 | 2021 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 38.1 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 96.4 | 2020 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 30.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 14.5 | 2015 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) * | 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 37.9 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.44 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.27 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.64 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 7.9 | 2024 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 20.7 | 2021 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 42 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 82.0 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 80.1 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# PHILIPPINES



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

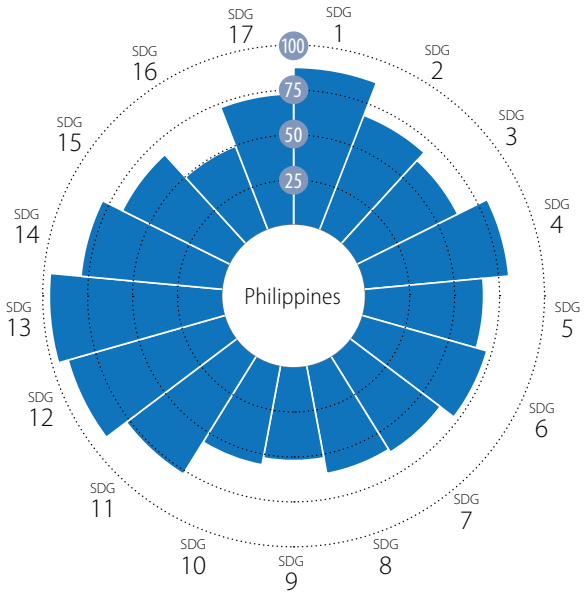
**Country Rank**

**80** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 7.9

**Missing data** 2%

## Average Performance by SDG



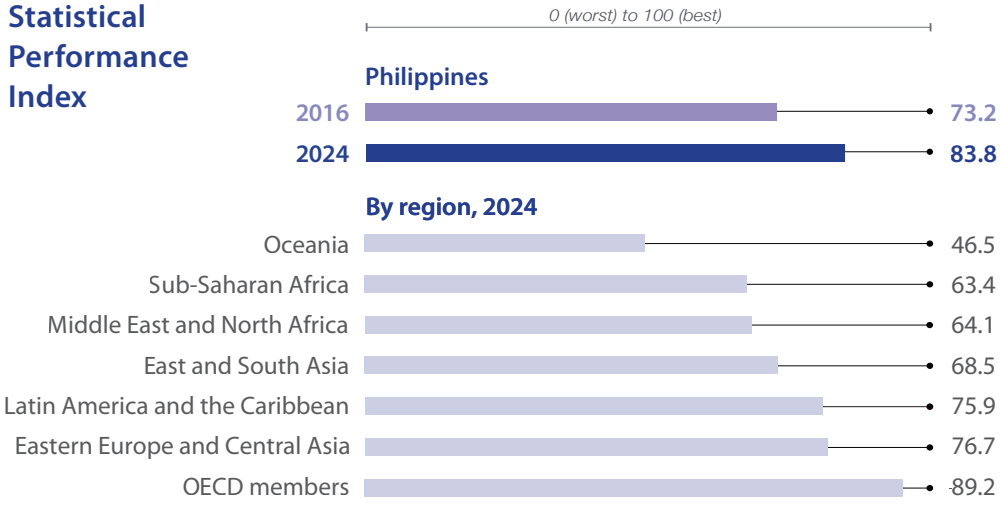

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**4**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# PHILIPPINES



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 5.2 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 9.4 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 3.0 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 26.7 | 2021 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 5.4 | 2021 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 47.2 | 2022 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 8.7 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 3.9 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.5 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 2.6 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 83.8 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 13.6 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 26.5 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 625.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 31.9 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 86.4 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 9.7 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 70.1 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 27.0 | 2022 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 89.6 | 2022 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 71 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 69 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.2 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 76.5 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 88.4 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 84.8 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.8 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 60.6 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 103.9 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 69.7 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 28.3 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 95.9 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 87.2 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 27.9 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 2.8 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 452.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 98.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 59.5 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.4 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 10.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 63.5 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 7.8 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 50.2 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 2.3 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.49 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 97.1 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 67.3 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 79.4 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 3.2 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 27.4 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.3 | 2020 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 9.0 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 39.3 | 2023 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.8 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 35.9 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 19.1 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 85.7 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.4 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 4.7 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 2.0 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.5 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 17.4 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 7.2 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 1.5 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 1.0 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 46.6 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 63.5 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 12.5 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 7.1 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 0.8 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.02 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 42.8 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 56.1 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.81 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 2.5 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 4.3 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 65.2 | 2022 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 94.0 | 2022 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 32.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 46.8 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.51 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.38 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.47 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 6.1 | 2025 | | |
| 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) | 16.7 | 2024 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 83.8 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 84.9 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# POLAND



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

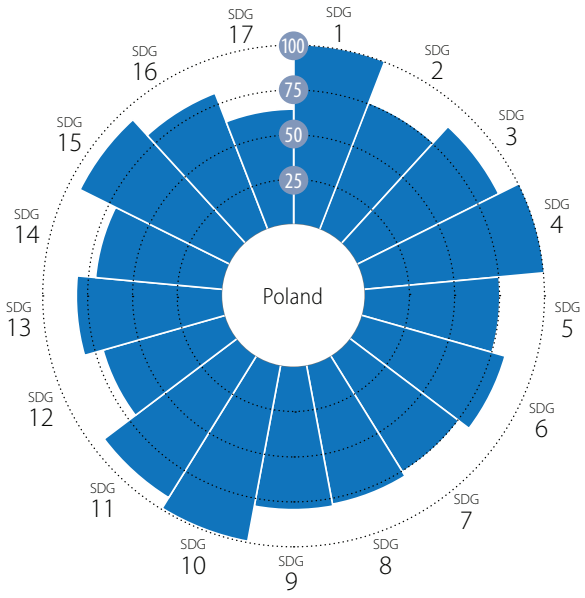
**Country Rank**

**11** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 2.2

**Missing data** 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



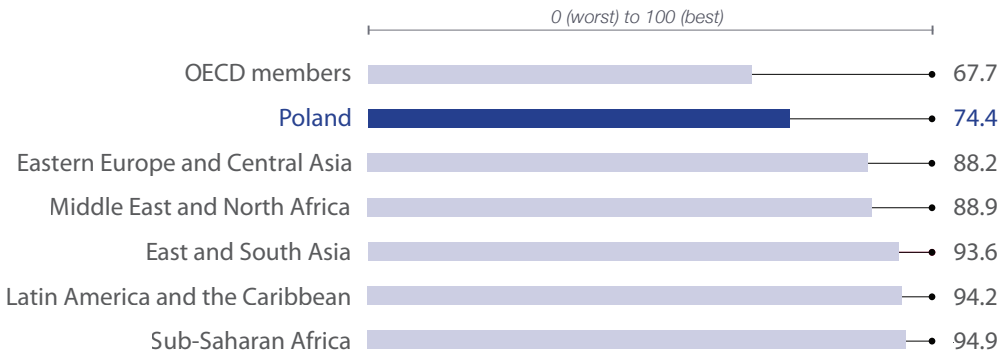

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.2 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.3 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | | 8.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 1.0 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 0.8 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 27.5 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.4 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 4.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 4.0 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | | 52.4 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 0.9 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 1.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 2.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 4.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 11.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 17.0 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 73.7 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 6.5 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 79.0 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 6.1 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 99.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 92 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 82 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.8 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | | 23.9 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | | 17.1 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 99.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 99.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | * | 98.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | * | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 46.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 492.3 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | | 16.3 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | | 23.0 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 73.3 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 103.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 78.7 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 31.5 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | | 4.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 90.1 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 99.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 32.5 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 75.2 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 1,760.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 88.7 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 97.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 1.6 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 16.4 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 80.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 5.5 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 86.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 3.2 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.62 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 10.4 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 100.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 88.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 219.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 43.7 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 1.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 1.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 155.0 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | | 8.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | | 40.2 | 2023 | ● | → |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 28.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Palma ratio | | 0.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | | 10.9 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 12.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 95.6 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | | 11.4 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | | 96.6 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 81.8 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 2.6 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 10.9 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 5.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 59.1 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 22.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 3.9 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 0.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 7.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 3.7 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.3 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | | 68.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 90.1 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 55.1 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 51.0 | 2018 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 36.8 | 2019 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 1.5 | 2019 | ● | ↑ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.02 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 90.7 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 94.2 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.98 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 9.4 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 0.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 11.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 53.0 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 0.75 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 75.5 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.66 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.51 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.68 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | | 192.2 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 9.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.16 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 54 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 48 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 91.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 56.5 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# PORTUGAL



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

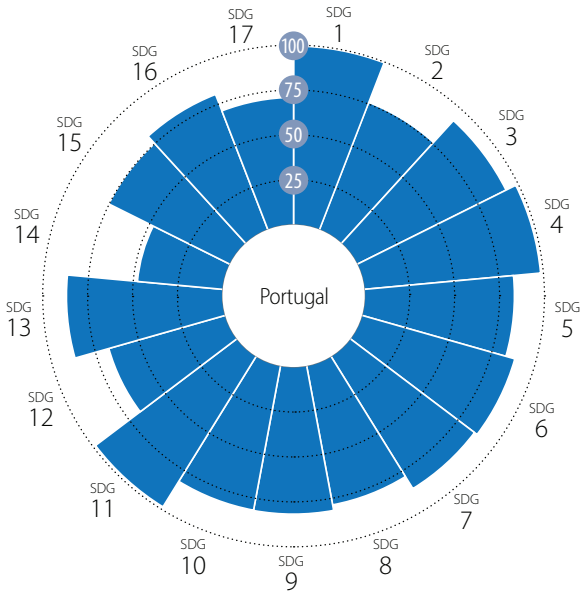
**Country Rank**

17 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 2.9

**Missing data** 0%

## Average Performance by SDG



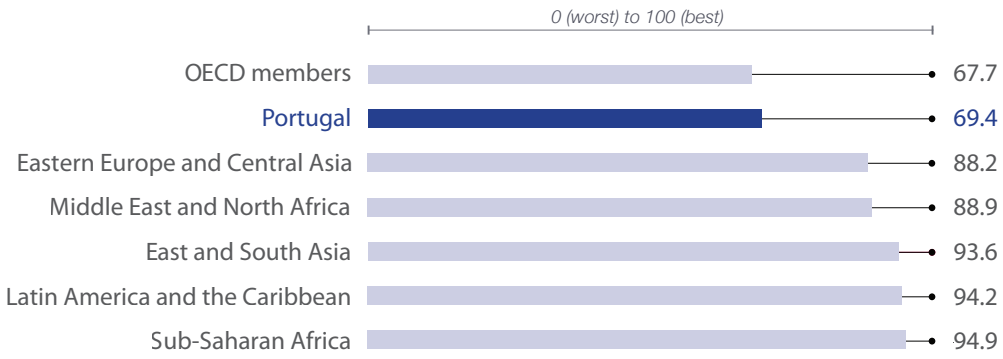

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# PORTUGAL



| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.5 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.8 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | | 11.4 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 3.2 | 2016 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 1.1 | 2016 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 21.8 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 5.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 4.0 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 5.5 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 14.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 1.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 3.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 15.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 10.5 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 41.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 7.2 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 82.7 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 6.1 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 98.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 99 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 83 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 4.2 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | | 25.7 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | | 14.2 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 99.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 99.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | * | 93.3 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 99.4 | 2011 | ● | ● |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 40.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 477.6 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | | 18.2 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | | 29.7 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 80.3 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 100.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 87.9 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 36.5 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | | 9.5 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 99.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 99.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 12.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 91.8 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 4,197.6 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 95.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 93.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 31.5 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 75.7 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 3.8 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 91.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 6.1 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.65 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 9.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 98.7 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 88.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 102.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 48.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 3.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 1.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 206.0 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | | 12.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | | 36.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 33.9 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Palma ratio | | 1.2 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | | 15.2 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | | 8.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 99.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | | 19.0 | 2022 | ● | ↗ |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | | 98.7 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 95.0 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 11.9 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 3.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 5.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 30.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 37.3 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 5.8 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 1.0 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 3.4 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 4.1 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | | 87.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 70.9 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 61.9 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 68.9 | 2018 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 27.9 | 2019 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 25.7 | 2019 | ● | ↓ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.58 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 77.4 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 68.6 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.88 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.1 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 20.2 | 2022 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 0.7 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 22.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 56.0 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 0.12 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 83.7 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.66 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.38 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.64 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | | 118.1 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 10.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.18 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 44 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 54 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 90.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 65.4 | 2026 | ● | → |

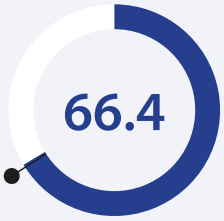
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# QATAR



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 65.6

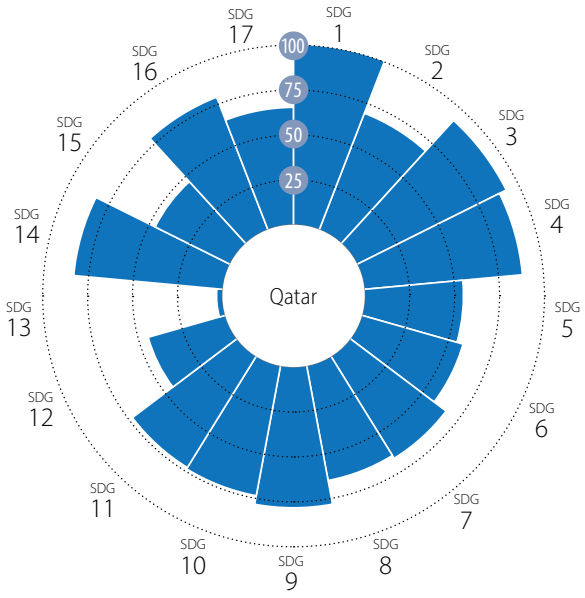
**Country Rank**

**101** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 6%

## Average Performance by SDG



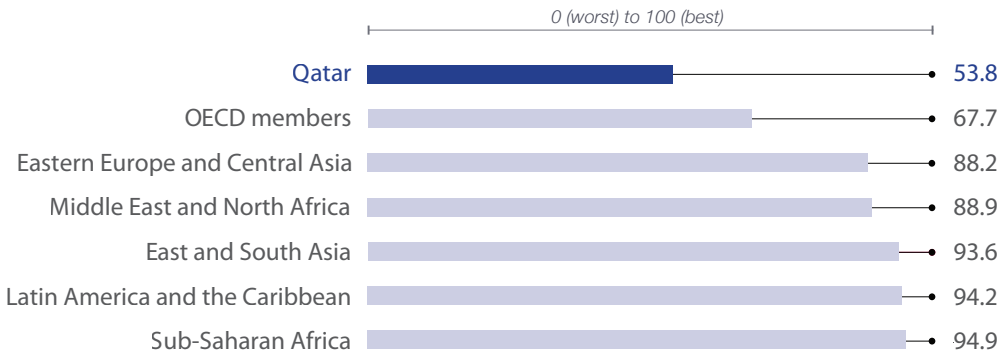

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

4

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.1 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.1 | 2026 | ● | → |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | * | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 6.2 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 1.6 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | | 63.5 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 43.1 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.3 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 18.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 2.2 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 0.0 | 2016 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 3.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 3.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 5.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 37.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 12.1 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 16.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 7.3 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 82.7 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 4.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 96 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 84 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.4 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 81.1 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 95.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | | 92.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 98.7 | 2014 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 65.6 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 124.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 64.7 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 6.1 | 2026 | ● | → |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 99.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 431.0 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 89.3 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 11,362.7 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 2.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 0.3 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 64.6 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 6.8 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 65.9 | 2011 | ● | ● |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 0.1 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.44 | 2024 | ● | ● |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 100.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 98.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 150.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 57.5 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 2.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 0.7 | 2021 | ● | → |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 51.0 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 35.1 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | | 1.4 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 64.0 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 89.0 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 1.3 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 16.1 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 5.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 33.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 49.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 64.3 | 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) | | 41.8 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 14.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 122.8 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 60.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 82.6 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 0.0 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 4.0 | 2019 | ● | ↑ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.09 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 60.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.78 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 34.1 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 0.1 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 23.6 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 58.0 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 0.65 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 59.8 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.65 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.71 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.74 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 5.3 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.43 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * | 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 68.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 65.8 | 2026 | ● | → |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# ROMANIA

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 72.0

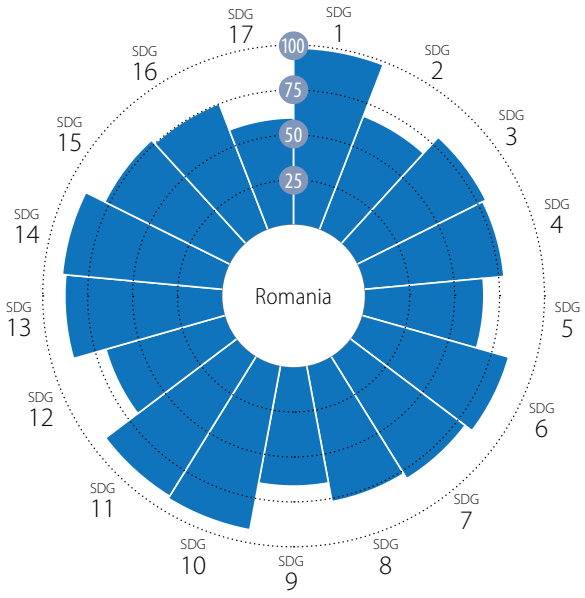
**Country Rank**

**37** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 3.8

**Missing data** 2%

## Average Performance by SDG



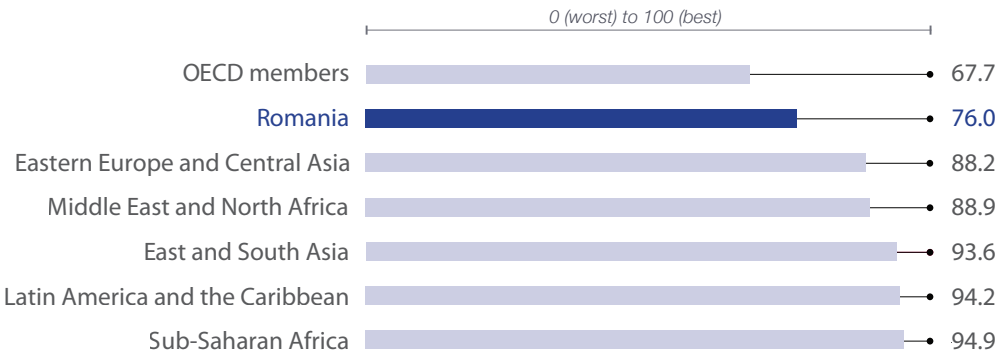

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# ROMANIA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 1.1 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 1.7 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 12.8 | 2002 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 3.5 | 2002 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 34.0 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.4 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 4.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 4.1 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 1.1 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 11.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 3.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 7.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 60.0 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 21.5 | 2021 | ● | → |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 105.0 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 9.6 | 2021 | ● | ↗ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 76.2 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 30.8 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 98.4 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 78 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 77 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.6 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 80.8 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 84.4 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | | 78.0 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 99.9 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 76.2 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 95.6 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 67.8 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 22.7 | 2026 | ● | → |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 90.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 7.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 55.2 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 1,426.9 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 1.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 23.5 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 89.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 7.6 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 71.3 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 6.1 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.7 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 99.9 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 91.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 101.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 2.9 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 36.1 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 1.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 0.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 55.7 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 29.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Palma ratio | | 1.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | 0.0 | 2006 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 13.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 89.8 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 84.2 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 0.8 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 9.3 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 14.7 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 5.4 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 48.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 22.4 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 2.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 3.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 3.5 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.1 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 88.6 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 71.7 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 2.1 | 2011 | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 0.7 | 2019 | ● | → |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.0 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 76.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 60.8 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 9.1 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 1.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 12.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 45.0 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 0.3 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 67.7 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.60 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.49 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.62 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 7.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.14 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 58 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 91.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 53.5 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |

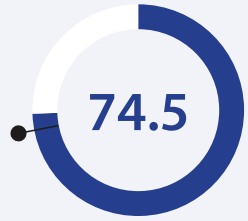
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 72.0

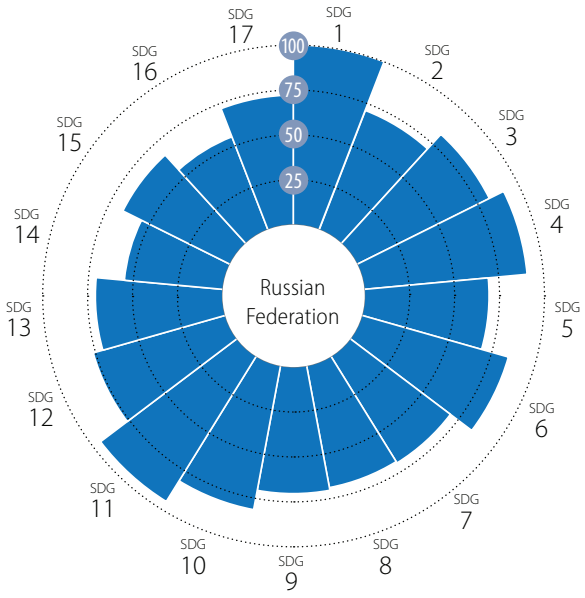
**Country Rank**

**51** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 4.2

**Missing data** 3%

## Average Performance by SDG




## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**1**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# RUSSIAN FEDERATION



| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.3 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.4 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 2.6 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 3.3 | 2005 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 24.2 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.4 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 3.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 0.1 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 9.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 2.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 5.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 34.0 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 22.4 | 2021 | ● | ↗ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 61.0 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 10.6 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 73.5 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 13.4 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 99.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 97 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 81 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 5.8 | 2025 | ● | → |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 83.4 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 95.1 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | | 97.0 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 99.9 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 75.8 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 101.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 79.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 17.9 | 2026 | ● | → |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 96.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 92.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 4.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 55.1 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 1,235.3 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 1.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 3.4 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 81.4 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 13.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 79.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 2.1 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.6 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 95.6 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 94.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 127.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 2.7 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 55.5 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 0.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 209.0 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 33.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Palma ratio | | 1.3 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 11.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 98.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 86.2 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 0.9 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 12.4 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 9.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 3.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 35.5 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 12.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 0.2 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 12.3 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 1.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 9.1 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 22.7 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 64.1 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 36.6 | 2018 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 4.2 | 2019 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 23.4 | 2019 | ● | ↓ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.1 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 25.5 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 26.1 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 4.3 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 7.8 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 15.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 22.0 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 1.4 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 23.2 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.61 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.60 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.34 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 9.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| 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) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * | 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 81.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 43.1 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# RWANDA

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

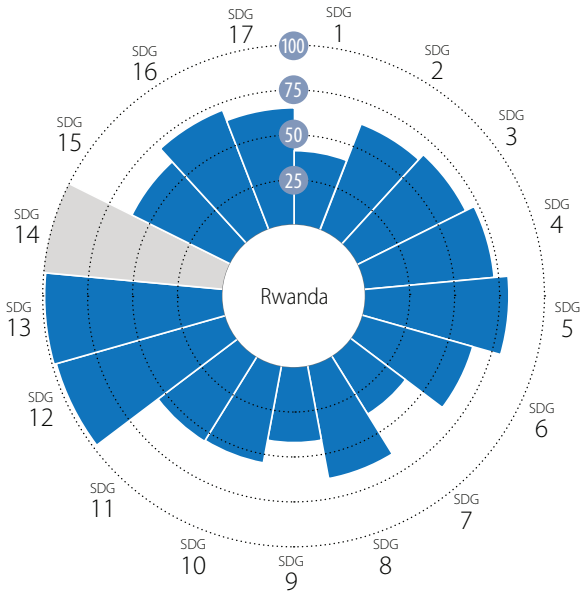
**Country Rank**

**114** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** **+11.9**

**Missing data** **0%**

## Average Performance by SDG



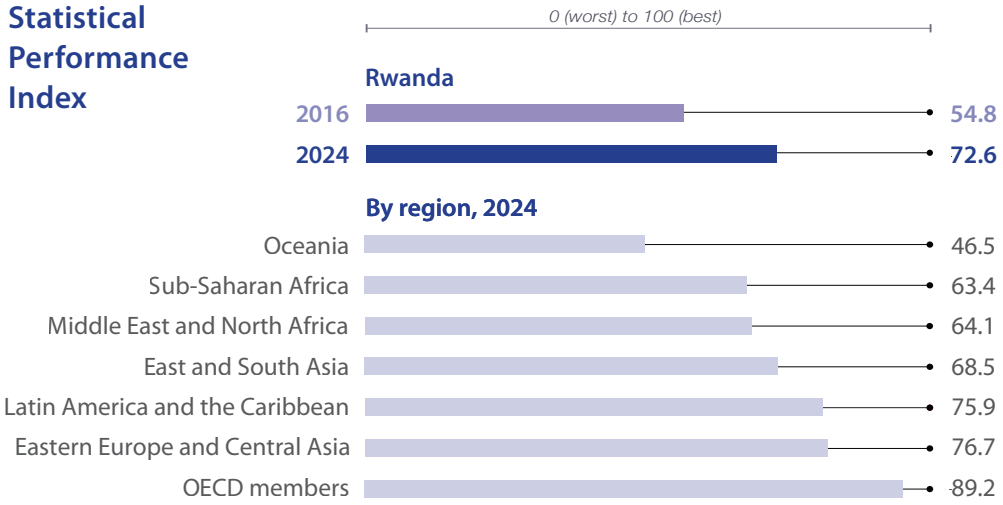

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**3**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# RWANDA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 24.3 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 42.0 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 24.4 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 33.1 | 2020 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 1.1 | 2020 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 34.4 | 2020 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 4.9 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.0 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.6 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.3 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.1 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 229.5 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 17.4 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 37.7 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 62.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 20.0 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 87.1 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 11.6 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 68.2 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 24.3 | 2023 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 94.2 | 2020 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 97 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 59 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 3.3 | 2021 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 80.4 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 99.0 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 47.6 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 90.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 75.8 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 84.4 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 81.2 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 63.8 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 61.4 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 81.3 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 6.6 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 189.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 63.9 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 9.3 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.8 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 8.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 65.1 | 2024 | | |
| 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 (%) | 50.0 | 2017 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 11.4 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 77.8 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 31.7 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 71.6 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.9 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 18.8 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.8 | 2023 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 0.9 | 2023 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 39.4 | 2023 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.8 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 38.3 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 40.3 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 83.1 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 29.5 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.2 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 0.6 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 6.4 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 6.2 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.1 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 37.1 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 26.9 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 6.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 3.6 | 2020 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 9.0 | 2020 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 85.6 | 2020 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 58.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 6.8 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 39.6 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.68 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.51 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.74 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 7.0 | 2024 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 19.3 | 2023 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 72.6 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 57.4 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# SAMOA



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**

NA

Regional Average = 51.8

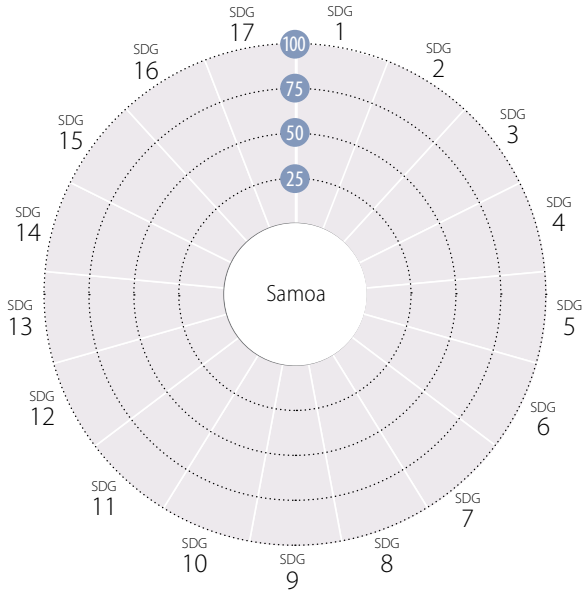
**Country Rank**

NA /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 24%

## Average Performance by SDG



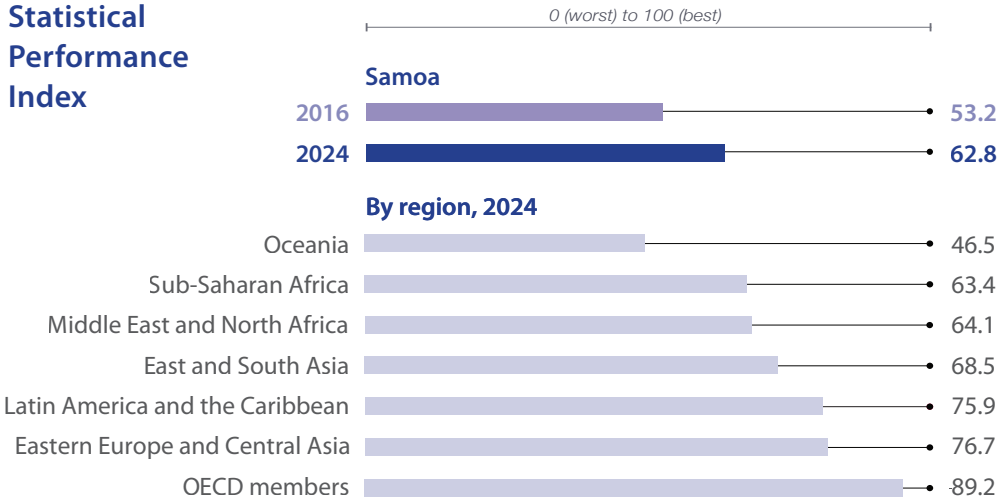

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

3

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# SAMOA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 4.3 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 8.4 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 3.6 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 7.3 | 2019 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 3.1 | 2019 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 20.0 | 2019 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 62.4 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | NA | NA | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.0 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 1.6 | 2014 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 101.5 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 5.8 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 14.9 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 5.5 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | NA | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 32.3 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 108.6 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 9.6 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 71.9 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 54.9 | 2018 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 88.9 | 2020 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 85 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 62 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 29.8 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 98.2 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 96.8 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.0 | 2019 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 32.1 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 108.0 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 56.4 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 9.8 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 99.4 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 97.1 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | NA | NA | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 25.3 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 39.7 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.5 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 4.7 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 55.8 | 2024 | | |
| 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 (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 5.1 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 87.7 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 21.2 | 2014 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 68.8 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 250.0 | 2023 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 38.7 | 2013 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.8 | 2013 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 34.6 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | 3.3 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 93.1 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 18.8 | 2021 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.2 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 3.1 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 1.1 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 54.2 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 93.9 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 49.9 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 0.0 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 7.5 | 2019 | | |
| 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 (%) | 47.6 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 6.3 | 2018 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 23.2 | 2019 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 66.9 | 2020 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 7.1 | 2022 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 64.5 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 10.1 | 2024 | | |
| 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) | 30.7 | 2023 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 62.8 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 66.2 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# SAN MARINO

Western Europe

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**

NA

Regional Average = 72.0

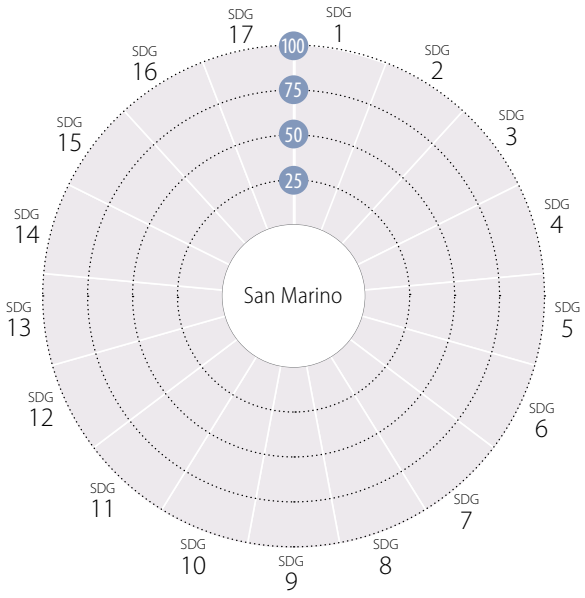
**Country Rank**

NA /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 53%

## Average Performance by SDG



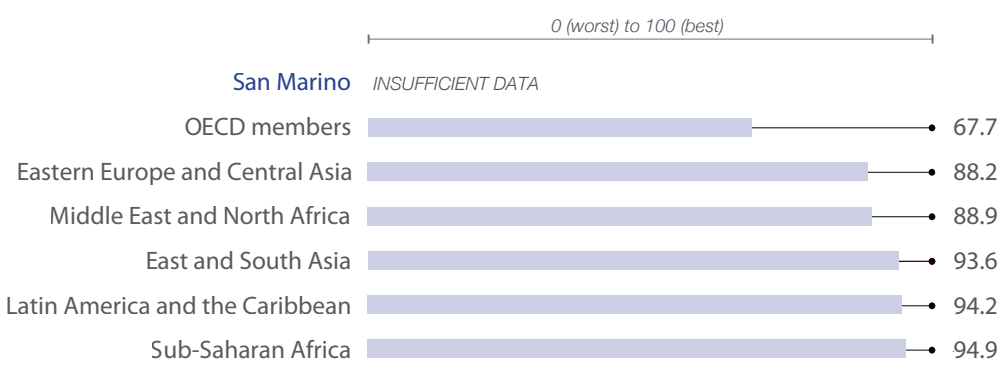

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

1

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# SAN MARINO



| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | * | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | * | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | * | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 2.6 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 0.7 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 0.1 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 7.7 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 1.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 49.3 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 5.9 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 85.9 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 1.2 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 85 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 74 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| 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) | | 97.7 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 93.9 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | | 92.5 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 100.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 99.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 35.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 83.9 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 73.9 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| 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 (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 94.6 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 97.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 142.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * | 0.0 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 1.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 3,062.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 11.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 1.4 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 22.1 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 6.5 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 0.0 | 2011 | ● | ● |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 8.6 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| 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) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 60 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 67.3 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**

64.8

Regional Average = 53.7

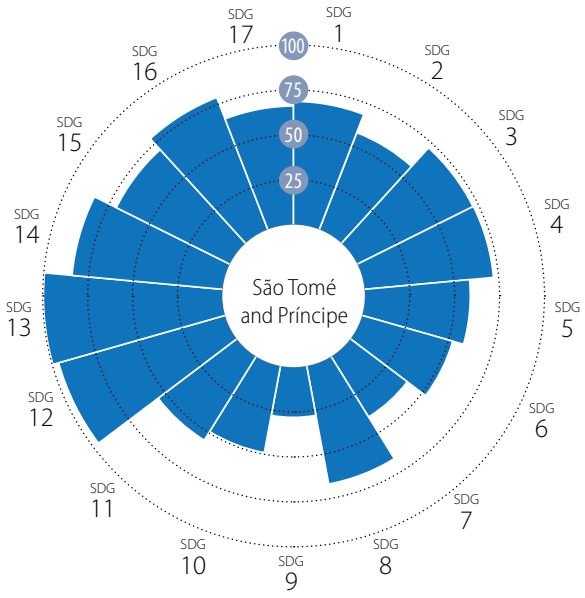
**Country Rank**

111 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 23%

## Average Performance by SDG



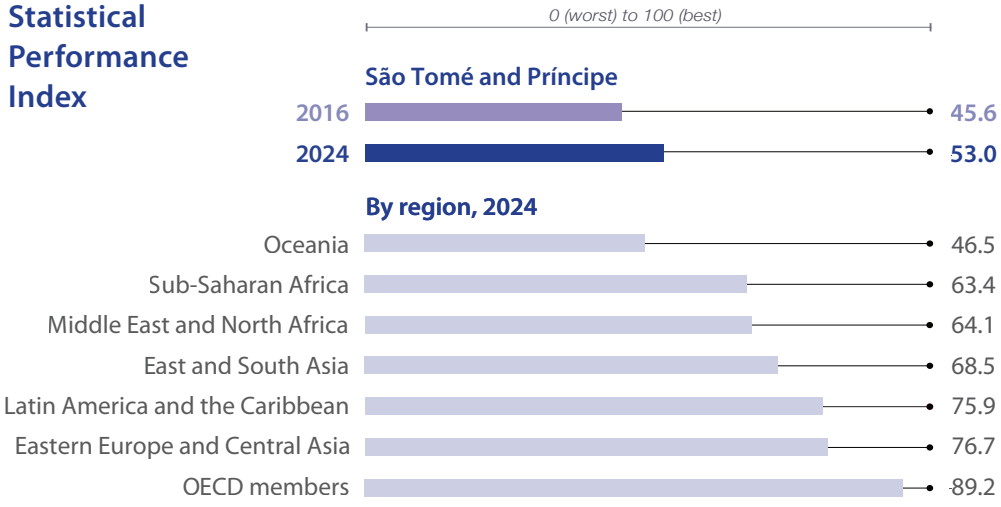

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

1

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

## Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 13.3 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 22.7 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 17.4 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 11.7 | 2019 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 4.1 | 2019 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 32.3 | 2019 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 16.5 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 2.0 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.7 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 75.4 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 6.4 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 13.6 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 87.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | NA | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 19.5 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 59.4 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 11.7 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 70.1 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 86.1 | 2018 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 96.8 | 2019 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 87 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 60 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 54.8 | 2015 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 97.1 | 2017 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 74.9 | 2017 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 95.5 | 2019 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 62.3 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 79.1 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 95.0 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 14.6 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 78.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 48.7 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 1.9 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 6.7 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 81.3 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 4.6 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.6 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 0.5 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 66.0 | 2024 | | |
| 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 (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 9.1 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 71.8 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 59.1 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 44.6 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.3 | 2018 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 9.0 | 2021 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 40.7 | 2017 | | |
| Palma ratio | 2.0 | 2017 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 82.4 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | NA | NA | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.4 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 1.9 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.0 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | * 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 92.3 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 62.1 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 32.4 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 2.8 | 2011 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 0.0 | 2011 | | |
| 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 (%) | 86.3 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 92.8 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 3.2 | 2011 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 32.8 | 2018 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 98.6 | 2019 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 45.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 10.5 | 2019 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 7.2 | 2023 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 53.0 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 55.2 | 2026 | | |

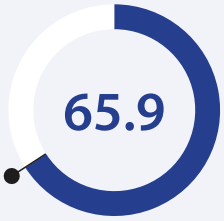
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# SAUDI ARABIA

Middle East and North Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 65.6

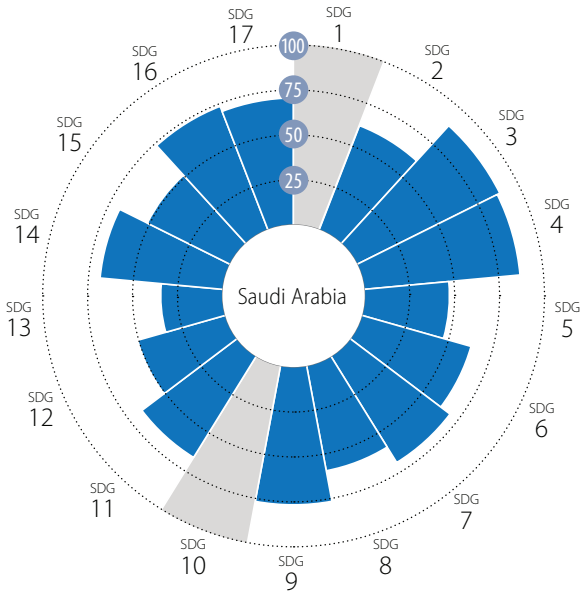
**Country Rank**

**104** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 4.3

**Missing data** 12%

## Average Performance by SDG



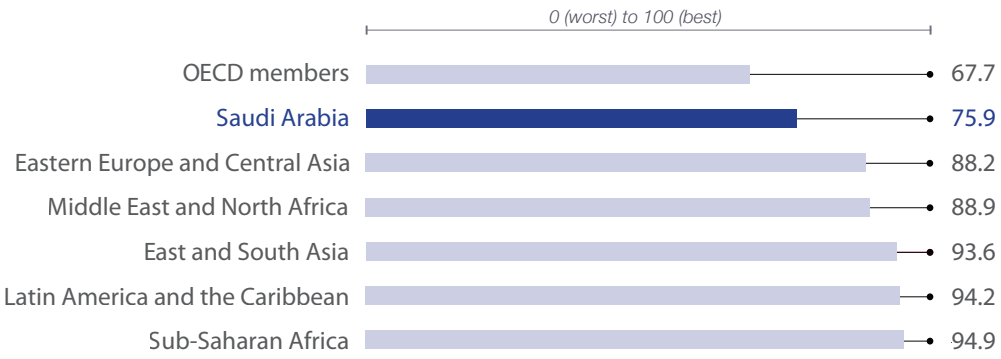

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**3**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# SAUDI ARABIA

## Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | * | NA | NA | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | * | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 10.8 | 2020 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 3.9 | 2020 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 40.6 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 5.1 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 2.2 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 0.3 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 7.4 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 2.9 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 6.0 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 8.4 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 13.6 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 44.5 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 18.5 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 79.2 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 8.3 | 2021 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 99.6 | 2024 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 96 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 83 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.8 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 64.4 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 99.5 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | | 103.5 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 99.9 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 55.4 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 92.2 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 40.3 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 19.9 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 99.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 97.6 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 974.2 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 61.0 | 2018 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 3,150.6 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 1.6 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 0.1 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 64.0 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 21.3 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 78.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 2.9 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 66.7 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 181.2 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.6 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 56.8 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 2.1 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 168.0 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 1.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | NA | NA | | |
| Palma ratio | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | | 50.1 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 90.5 | 2023 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 33.0 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 1.8 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 17.1 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 25.7 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 9.7 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 57.9 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 32.8 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 1.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 20.6 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 4.4 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 31.6 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 30.7 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 78.0 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 15.8 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 18.3 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 6.1 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.5 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 34.2 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 16.3 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 12.8 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 20.0 | 2019 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 99.9 | 2024 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 57.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 0.0 | 2023 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 19.1 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 8.9 | 2023 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.45 | 2024 | | |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * | 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 83.3 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 55.7 | 2026 | | |

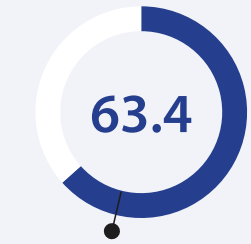
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# SENEGAL

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**



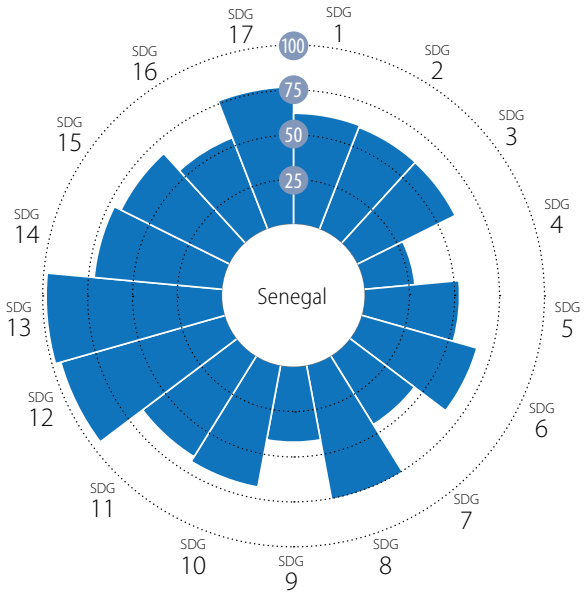

**Country Rank**

**118** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** **+11.9**

**Missing data** **1%**

## Average Performance by SDG



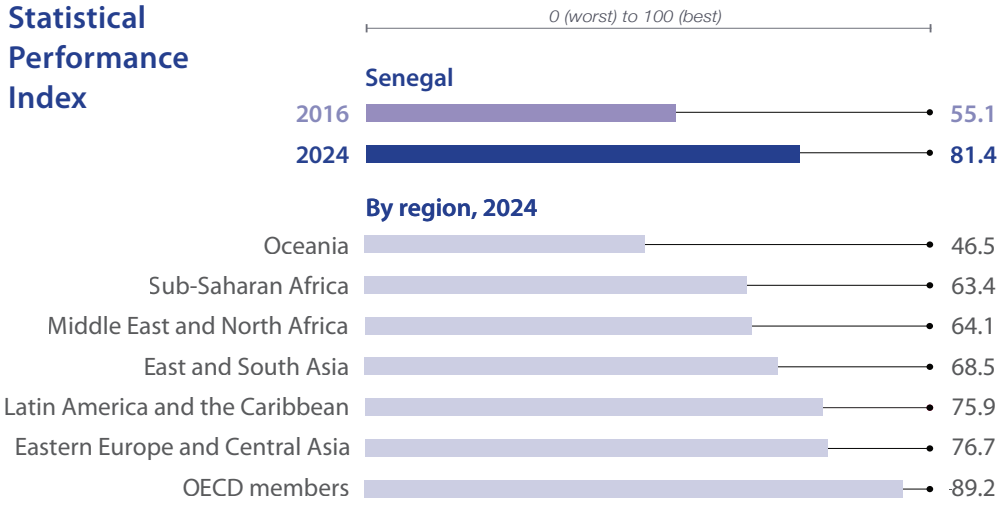

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**3**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# SENEGAL



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 14.4 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 28.5 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 5.1 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 17.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 10.2 | 2023 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 26.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 10.2 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.1 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.0 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 237.4 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 20.9 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 36.5 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 132.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 21.4 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 79.7 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 20.8 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 69.2 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 67.4 | 2019 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 93.5 | 2023 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 87 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 48 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.8 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 25.4 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 75.5 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 38.7 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 67.5 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 58.1 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 64.3 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 58.2 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 41.2 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 88.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 62.5 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 16.3 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 8.7 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 591.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 74.2 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 34.8 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.8 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 3.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 56.7 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 2.9 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 76.5 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 2.8 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 86.8 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 60.1 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 107.9 | 2023 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.2 | 2018 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 18.8 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.6 | 2015 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 14.7 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 36.2 | 2021 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.5 | 2021 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 46.4 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | 42.4 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 89.9 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 70.2 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.5 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 1.5 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.3 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 13.7 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 6.1 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 40.6 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 52.1 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 14.4 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 6.0 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 5.0 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 48.5 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 24.1 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 1.0 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 3.1 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 53.8 | 2023 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 81.4 | 2023 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 46.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 22.8 | 2016 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 58.1 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.58 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.44 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.65 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 7.4 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 24.2 | 2023 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 81.4 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 81.1 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# SERBIA

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**

78.2

Regional Average = 72.0

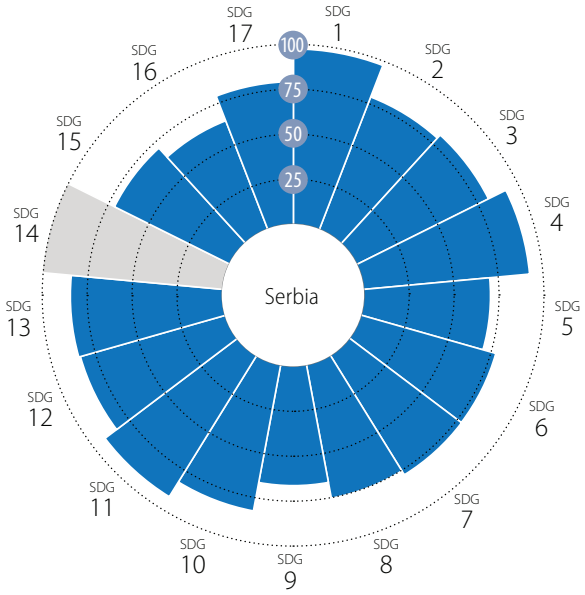
**Country Rank**

36 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 2.6

**Missing data** 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



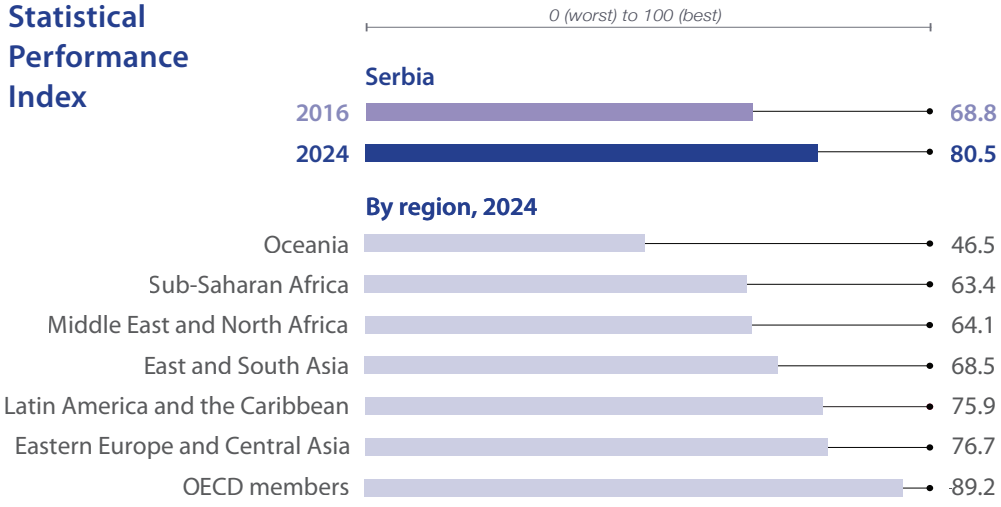

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

1

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 1.2 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 1.8 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 5.4 | 2019 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 2.6 | 2019 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 85.9 | 2019 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 22.5 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 6.1 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 4.3 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.9 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 10.7 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 3.0 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 5.4 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 8.7 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 20.7 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 156.1 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 7.4 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 77.1 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 13.9 | 2022 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.8 | 2023 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 84 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 73 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.7 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 86.2 | 2022 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 96.7 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 95.3 | 2022 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.7 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 55.6 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 95.1 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 79.1 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 37.6 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 95.4 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 97.9 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 5.8 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 10.1 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 669.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 83.1 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.1 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 25.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 82.2 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 7.0 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 83.3 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 6.6 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 96.4 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 87.7 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 113.5 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 26.3 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 1.5 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 45.1 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 32.8 | 2022 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 0.5 | 2012 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 14.7 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 98.3 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 79.4 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.2 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 6.8 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 5.2 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 10.5 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 16.6 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 6.2 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 2.9 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.8 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 45.1 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 37.2 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 3.5 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 21.6 | 2023 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 99.9 | 2019 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 33.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 9.5 | 2019 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 0.3 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 50.8 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.59 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.39 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.48 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 8.7 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 38.7 | 2022 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 80.5 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 58.1 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# SEYCHELLES

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**

NA

Regional Average = 53.7

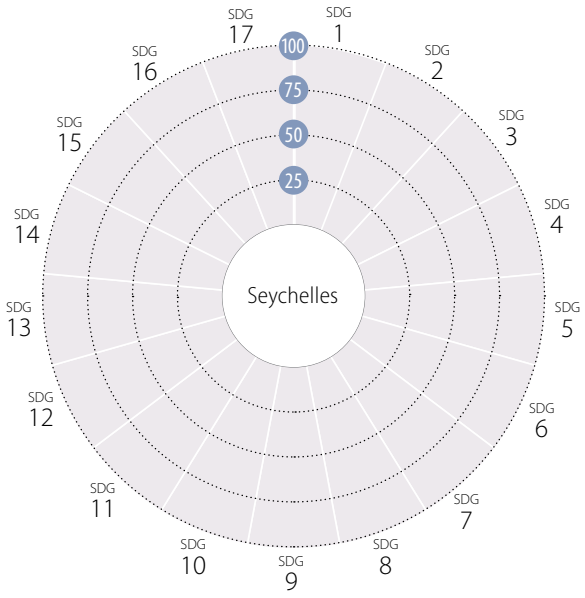
**Country Rank**

NA /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 29%

## Average Performance by SDG



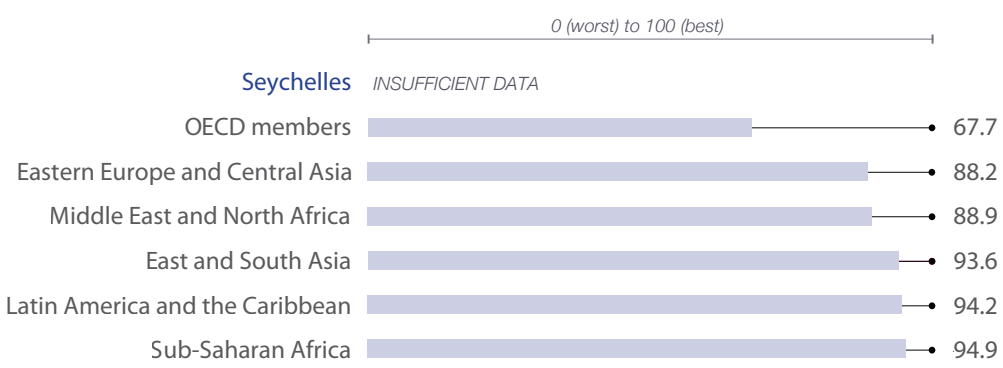

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# SEYCHELLES



| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.0 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 7.9 | 2012 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 4.3 | 2012 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 29.4 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.4 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 87.5 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 41.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 8.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 14.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 17.0 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 15.6 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 19.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 6.6 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 73.1 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 49.0 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 99.8 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 94 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 80 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| 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) | | 86.1 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 93.2 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | | 93.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 99.0 | 2010 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 96.7 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 26.5 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 97.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 99.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 49.7 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 1.0 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 1.4 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 57.7 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| 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 (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 99.9 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 87.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 82.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * | 0.0 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 0.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 0.2 | 2016 | ● | ● |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 232.9 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 32.1 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | | 1.2 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 4.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 88.8 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 1.5 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 13.5 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 5.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.0 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 71.9 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 97.4 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 23.9 | 2018 | ● | → |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 0.0 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 1.3 | 2019 | ● | → |
| 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 (%) | | 52.8 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 98.9 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.6 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 8.0 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 31.6 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 68.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 73.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 7.6 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| 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) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 70 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | | 0.3 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 64.5 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 81.2 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# SIERRA LEONE

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

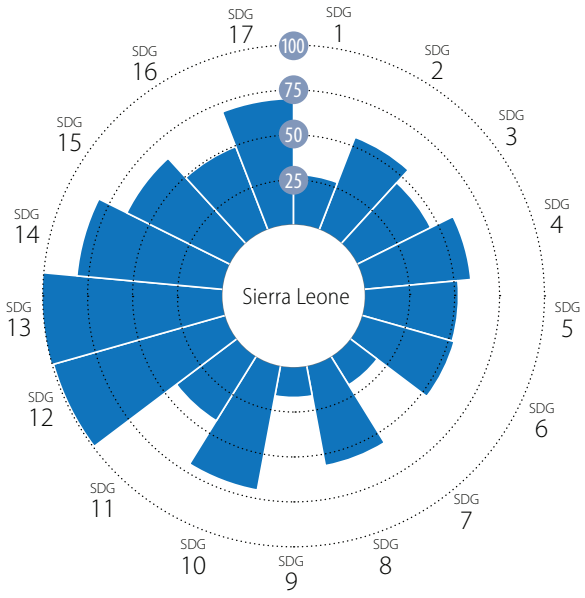
**Country Rank**

142 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 10.7

**Missing data** 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



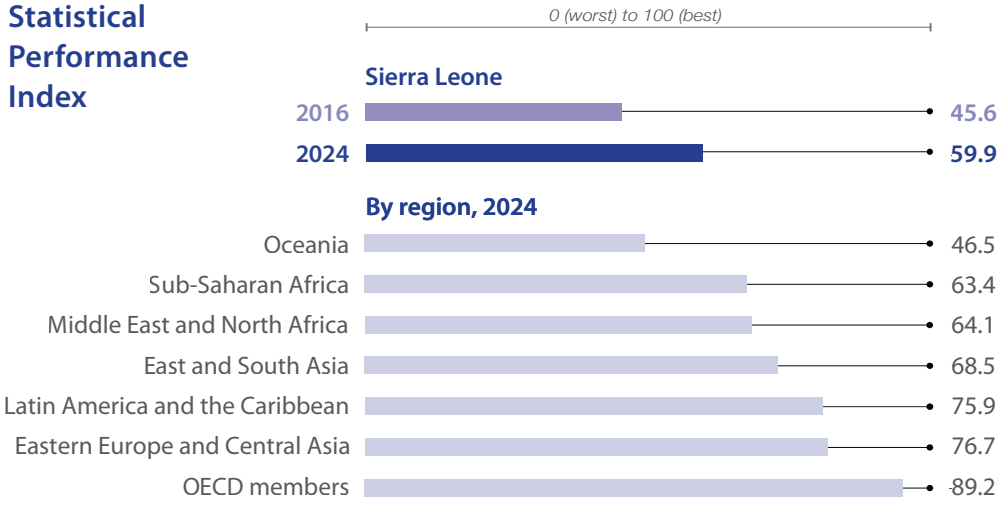

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

4

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# SIERRA LEONE

## Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 31.9 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 49.7 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 24.1 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 26.3 | 2021 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 6.3 | 2021 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 24.4 | 2021 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 7.1 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.1 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.5 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.9 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.0 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 353.6 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 28.3 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 90.5 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 372.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 23.9 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 114.0 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 13.8 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 62.2 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 101.9 | 2018 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 86.9 | 2019 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 90 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 48 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 3.3 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 62.8 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 97.4 | 2023 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 57.1 | 2021 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 73.0 | 2019 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 59.7 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 51.1 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 93.5 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 28.2 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 68.1 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 24.9 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 0.5 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 139.9 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 35.5 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 0.9 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 6.6 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 25.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 43.4 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 3.4 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 38.6 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 3.2 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 68.6 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 25.1 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 29.1 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 1.8 | 2018 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | * 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 0.1 | 2020 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 35.7 | 2018 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.5 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 49.3 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 21.2 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 30.3 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 21.4 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.1 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 0.7 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 7.3 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 1.2 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.0 | 2017 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 60.2 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 48.1 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 2.2 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 0.3 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 0.2 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 65.3 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 71.1 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 1.9 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 0.7 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 2.2 | 2020 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 51.1 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 90.4 | 2019 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 34.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 25.2 | 2017 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 57.1 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.48 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.36 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.35 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 3.4 | 2023 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 59.9 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 77.2 | 2026 | | |

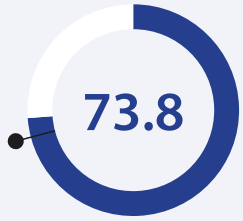
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# SINGAPORE



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

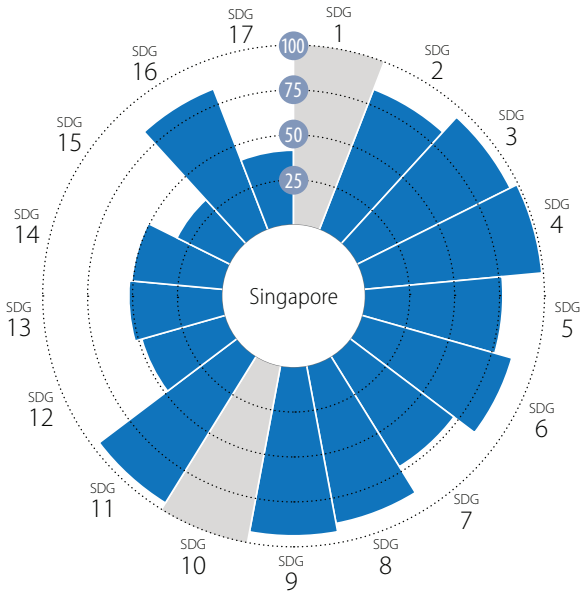
**Country Rank**

**59** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 12%

## Average Performance by SDG



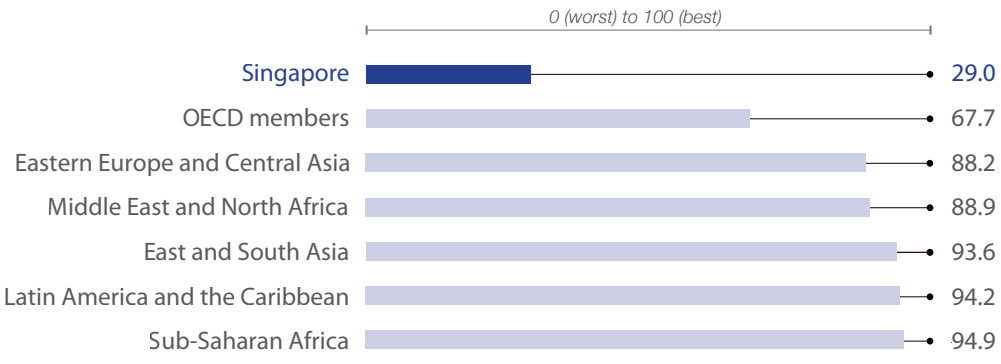

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# SINGAPORE



| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | * | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | * | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | * | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 4.5 | 2000 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 3.6 | 2000 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 13.9 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 1.8 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 6.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 1.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 2.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 43.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 10.3 | 2021 | ● | → |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 39.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 1.9 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 84.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 1.9 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 99.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 97 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 88 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.6 | 2025 | ● | → |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 95.2 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 99.8 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | | 101.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 99.9 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 78.1 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 94.6 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 84.3 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 32.3 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 7.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 100.0 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 5,779.6 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 1.3 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 83.2 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 2.1 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 98.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 3.1 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 97.9 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 94.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 170.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 4.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 85.7 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 4.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 1.8 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 1,730.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 1.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 20.8 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 99.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 0.9 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 20.3 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 1.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 43.1 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 13.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 153.7 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 5.5 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 9.3 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 20.1 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 3.3 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 62.4 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 0.0 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 0.0 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 3.2 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 21.1 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 48.5 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 1.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 12.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 99.9 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 84.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 0.8 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 44.6 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.66 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.90 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.77 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 4.8 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| 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) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 87 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | | 127.0 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 88.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 68.3 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# SLOVAK REPUBLIC

OECD Countries

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

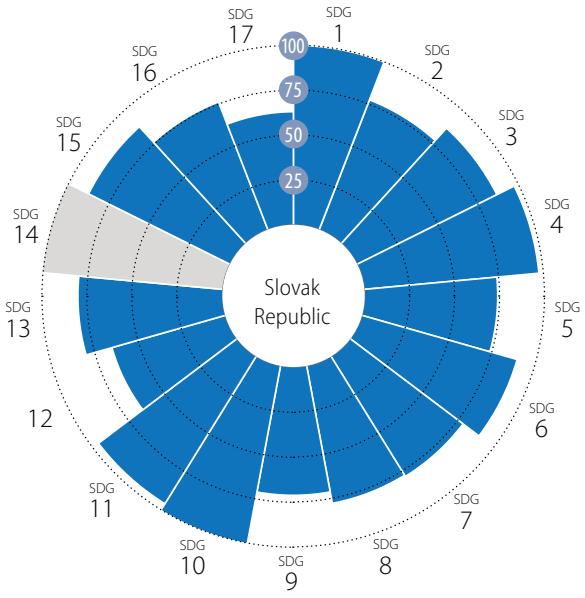
**Country Rank**

**21** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 3.4

**Missing data** 0%

## Average Performance by SDG



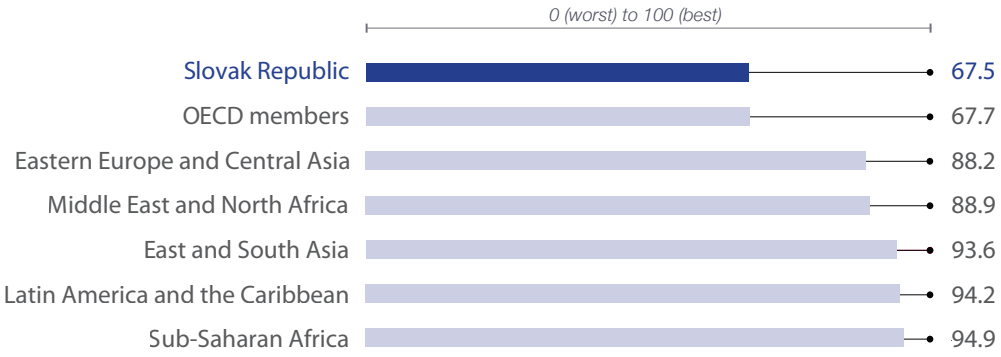

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# SLOVAK REPUBLIC



| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.4 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.6 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | | 8.3 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 3.1 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 2.6 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 0.7 | 2023 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 26.8 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 6.2 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 4.3 | 2024 | | |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | | 64.4 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 0.8 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 4.5 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 3.3 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 6.3 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 3.3 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 16.6 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 64.0 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 6.4 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 78.7 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 24.8 | 2022 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 97.2 | 2023 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 94 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 78 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.3 | 2025 | | |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 2.8 | 2023 | | |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | | 7.2 | 2024 | | |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | | 21.0 | 2019 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 93.0 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 98.9 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | * | 99.1 | 2023 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | * | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 39.8 | 2023 | | |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 457.7 | 2022 | | |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | | 25.7 | 2022 | | |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | | 33.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 79.4 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 100.1 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 83.4 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 22.0 | 2026 | | |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | | 12.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 99.8 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 97.5 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 70.2 | 2021 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 1,503.3 | 2024 | | |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 99.6 | 2024 | | |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 83.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 1.0 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 17.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 70.5 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 7.7 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 92.2 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 5.5 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.73 | 2024 | | |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 9.8 | 2022 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 99.9 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 89.8 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 99.1 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.3 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 29.7 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 1.7 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 1.0 | 2023 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 93.2 | 2024 | | |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | | 8.3 | 2024 | | |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | | 33.4 | 2023 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 23.8 | 2023 | | |
| Palma ratio | | 0.7 | 2023 | | |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | | 4.7 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | 0.0 | 2004 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 11.1 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 97.2 | 2018 | | |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | | 10.8 | 2022 | | |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | | 97.3 | 2025 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 92.8 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 6.7 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 9.2 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 8.4 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 29.1 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 31.9 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 7.3 | 2024 | | |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 5.3 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 5.6 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | | 62.0 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.12 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 85.7 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 86.3 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.96 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 13.8 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 1.1 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 13.0 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 48.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 1.38 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 72.7 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.61 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.56 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.62 | 2024 | | |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | | 176.2 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 10.5 | 2023 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.13 | 2025 | | |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 51 | 2025 | | |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 47 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 83.3 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 54.6 | 2026 | | |

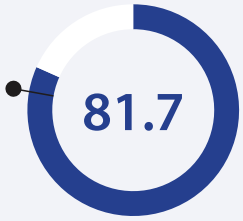
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# SLOVENIA



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

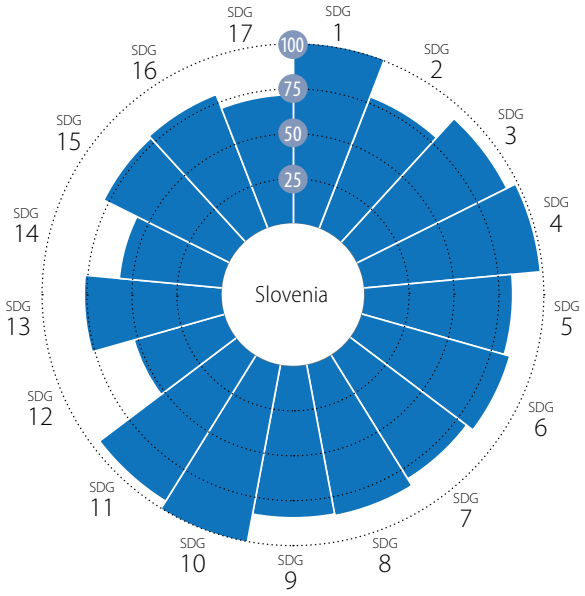
**Country Rank**

15 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 2.4

**Missing data** 2%

## Average Performance by SDG



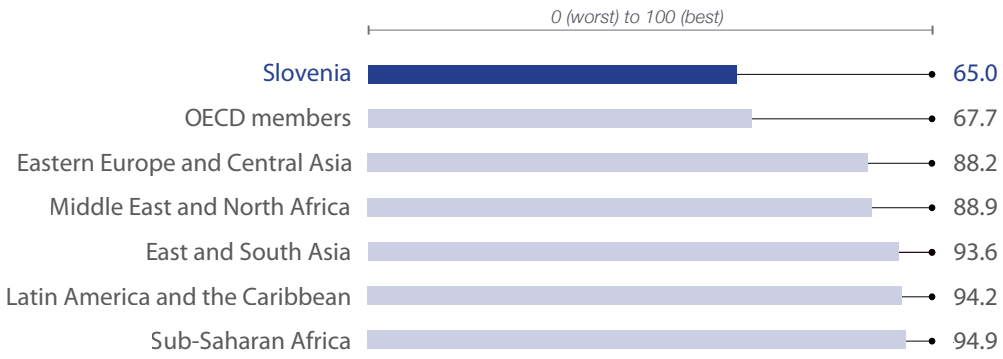

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# SLOVENIA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.1 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.2 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | | 8.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 2.6 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 0.7 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 19.4 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 6.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.6 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | | 64.4 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 2.2 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 3.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 1.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 2.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 2.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 11.6 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 51.4 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 5.8 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 81.9 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 3.3 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 99.8 | 2012 | ● | ● |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 90 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 84 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.9 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 2.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | | 28.2 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | | 17.4 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 95.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 98.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | * | 99.3 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | * | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 40.7 | 2023 | ● | → |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 484.3 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | | 15.7 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | | 24.6 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 79.9 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 101.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 83.3 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 37.8 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | | 8.5 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 99.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 98.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 6.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 67.6 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 3,000.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 99.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 84.5 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 20.0 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 78.7 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 4.4 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 98.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 3.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.72 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 10.1 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 100.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 90.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 102.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 34.7 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 3.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 2.1 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 372.7 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | | 10.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | | 32.8 | 2023 | ● | → |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 24.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Palma ratio | | 0.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | | 15.8 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 11.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | | 6.1 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | | 98.6 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 92.5 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 9.9 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 11.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 10.8 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 34.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 45.0 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 52.4 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 0.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 6.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 6.8 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | | 88.7 | 2023 | ● | → |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 62.3 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 30.7 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 38.4 | 2019 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 6.6 | 2019 | ● | ↑ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.08 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 73.7 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 84.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.83 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 13.7 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 0.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 28.2 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 58.0 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 0.68 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 72.9 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.70 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.59 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.61 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | | 67.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 12.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.22 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 47 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 29 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 91.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 63.1 | 2026 | ● | → |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# SOLOMON ISLANDS

Oceania

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**

NA

Regional Average = 51.8

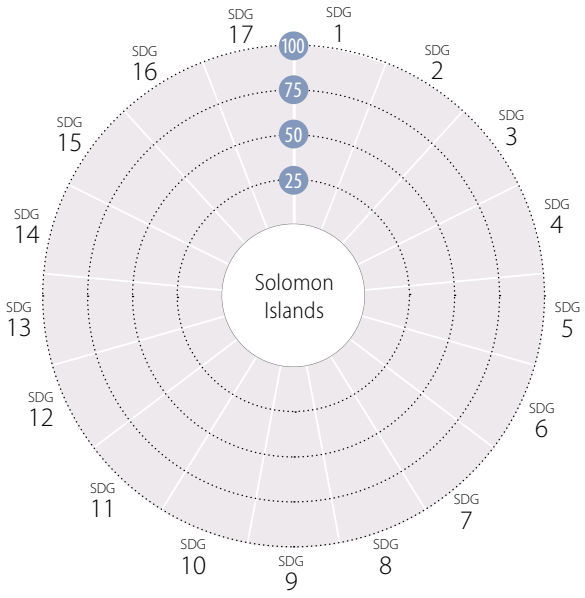
**Country Rank**

NA /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 27%

## Average Performance by SDG



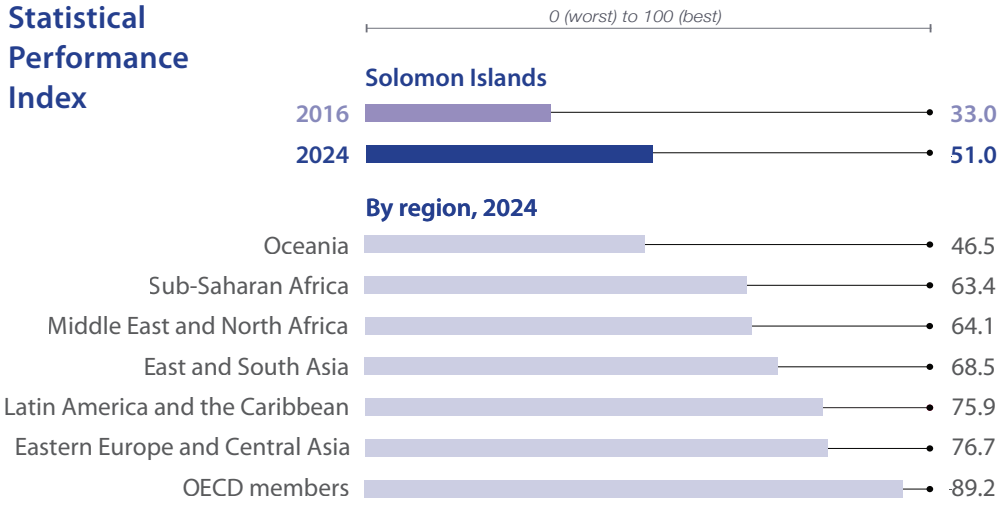

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# SOLOMON ISLANDS



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 31.4 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 53.1 | 2026 | ● | → |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 20.0 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 31.7 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 8.5 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 22.6 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 122.6 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 8.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 20.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 123.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 40.6 | 2021 | ● | ↓ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 194.4 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 11.2 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 70.8 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 49.1 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 86.2 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 78 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 47 | 2023 | ● | → |
| 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) | 53.6 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 69.9 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 57.8 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 53.3 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 80.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 95.5 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 6.0 | 2026 | ● | → |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 71.6 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 34.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 81.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 8.7 | 2023 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 2.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 0.3 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 31.9 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| 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 (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 1.4 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 50.5 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 29.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 16.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 2.6 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * | 0.0 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 0.1 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | * | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 37.1 | 2012 | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | | 1.6 | 2012 | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | 2.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | | 6.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 59.2 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 7.1 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 0.8 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 1.1 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 0.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.0 | 2016 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 3.2 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 65.8 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 54.1 | 2018 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 4.9 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.8 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.1 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 3.7 | 2008 | ● | ● |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 46.8 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 88.0 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 44.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 17.9 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 11.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| 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) | | 24.6 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * | 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 51.0 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 64.6 | 2026 | ● | → |

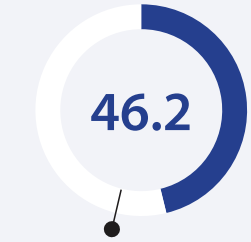
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# SOMALIA

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

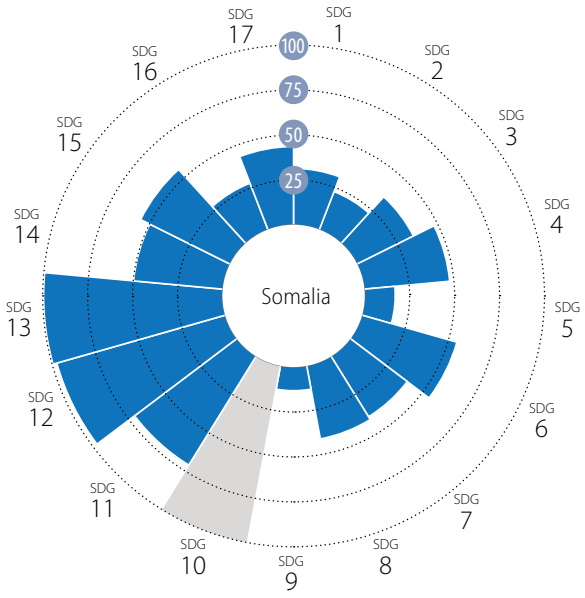
**Country Rank**

166 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 18%

## Average Performance by SDG



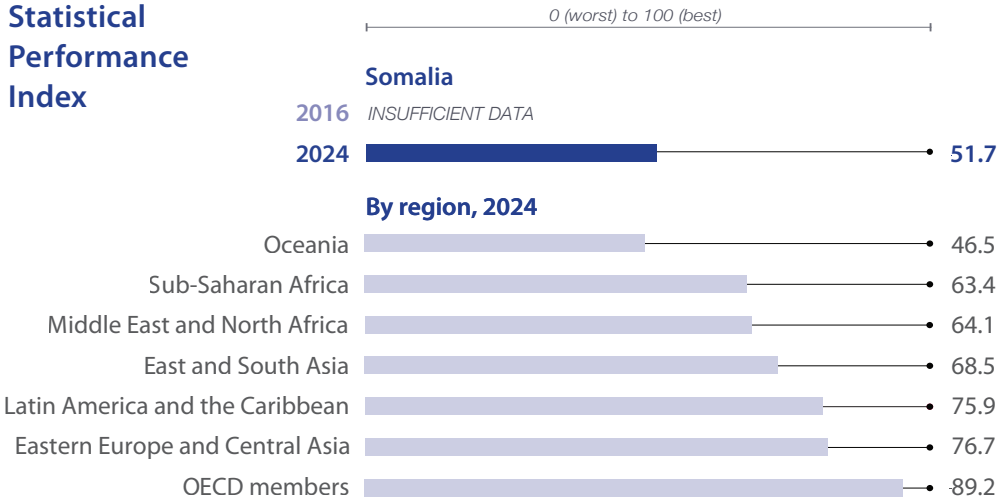

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# SOMALIA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 31.1 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 47.0 | 2026 | ● | → |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 53.2 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 25.3 | 2009 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 14.3 | 2009 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 13.0 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 14.6 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 0.5 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 562.6 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 34.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 101.1 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 151.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 27.6 | 2021 | ● | → |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 77.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 20.2 | 2021 | ● | ↗ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 59.1 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 115.6 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 31.9 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 64 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 30 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.5 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 70.7 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 9.8 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 30.5 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 43.8 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 19.0 | 2026 | ● | → |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 75.3 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 44.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 24.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 1,127.3 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 50.3 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 5.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 3.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 33.4 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 30.5 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 6.2 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 38.7 | 2014 | ● | ● |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 18.9 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 60.3 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Population using the internet (%) | 27.9 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 13.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 1.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | * 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | * 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.3 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 48.7 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 12.8 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 75.6 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.1 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 0.5 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 13.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 5.2 | 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) | 0.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | * 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 54.1 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 14.0 | 2018 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 0.0 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 14.9 | 2019 | ● | ↓ |
| 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 (%) | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.1 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 0.4 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 3.0 | 2006 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 9.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 43.8 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 0.5 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| 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) | 3.1 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 51.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 41.0 | 2026 | ● | → |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# SOUTH AFRICA

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

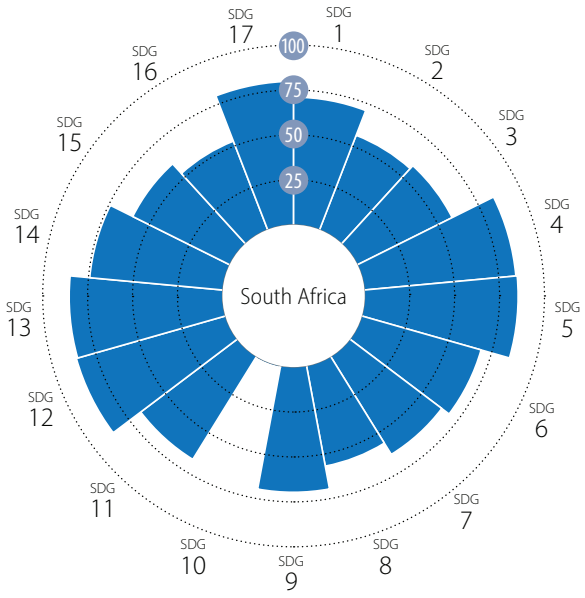
**Country Rank**

**109** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 3.5

**Missing data** 0%

## Average Performance by SDG



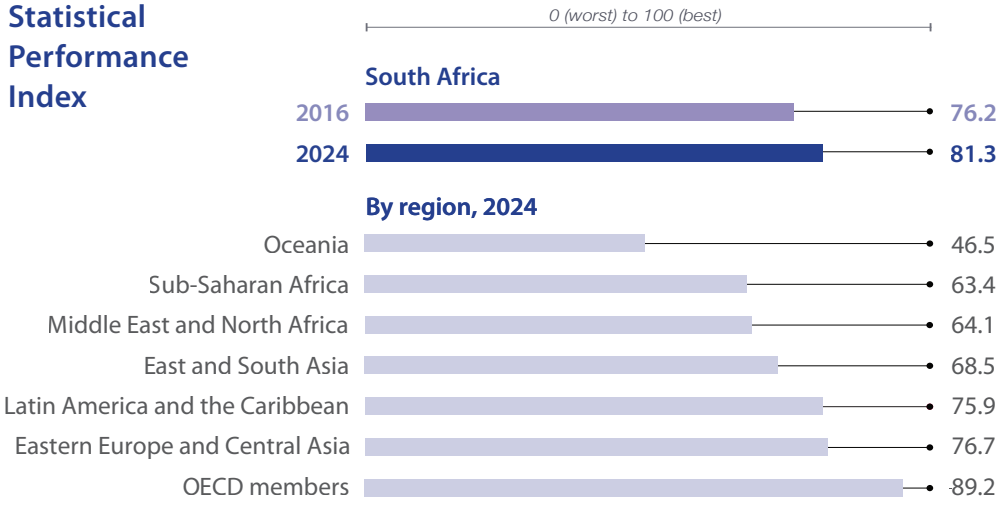

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**1**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# SOUTH AFRICA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 12.8 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 20.1 | 2026 | ● | → |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 10.0 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 21.3 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 3.6 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 39.9 | 2016 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 30.8 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 5.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 81.0 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 117.6 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 12.4 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 35.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 389.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 3.1 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 22.7 | 2021 | ● | → |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 50.5 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 24.5 | 2021 | ● | ↓ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 66.5 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 40.1 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 96.7 | 2016 | ● | ● |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 74 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 74 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.0 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 78.8 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 93.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 88.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 97.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 82.6 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 98.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 80.8 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 44.8 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 90.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 77.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 67.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 56.0 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 405.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 87.7 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 89.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 5.6 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 45.8 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 2.7 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 81.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 32.5 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | ● | → |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 99.4 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | 78.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 130.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 3.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 55.5 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.6 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 19.8 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 63.0 | 2014 | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | 7.0 | 2014 | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 24.2 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 27.6 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 97.9 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 28.1 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.3 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 8.4 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 3.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 2.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 35.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 6.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.1 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 6.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 1.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 2.9 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 63.0 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 64.2 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 20.8 | 2018 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 21.9 | 2019 | ● | ↗ |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 4.4 | 2019 | ● | ↑ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.1 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 20.2 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 21.9 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.1 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 2.8 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 39.7 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 38.0 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 88.6 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 41.0 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 7.5 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 0.2 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 78.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.50 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.46 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.56 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 11.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| 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) | 29.8 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 47 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 81.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 72.7 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# SOUTH SUDAN

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

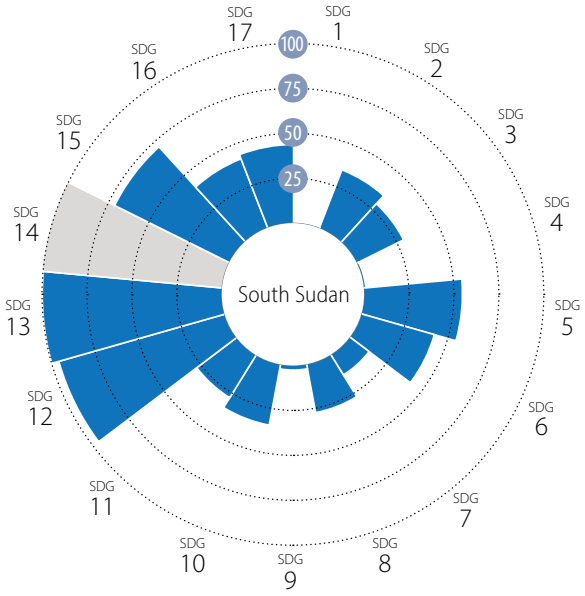
**Country Rank**

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**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 0.7

**Missing data** 16%

## Average Performance by SDG



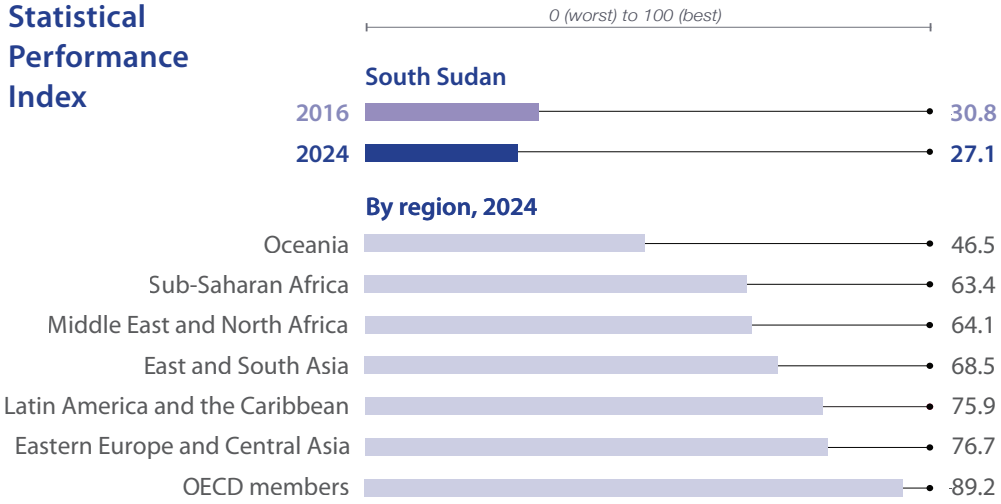

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



1

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# SOUTH SUDAN



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 77.0 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 85.1 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 22.3 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 31.3 | 2010 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 22.7 | 2010 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 8.6 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.0 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.2 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 691.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 39.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 96.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 320.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 22.4 | 2021 | ● | ↓ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 105.3 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 23.3 | 2021 | ● | ↗ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 57.9 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 158.1 | 2008 | ● | ● |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 39.7 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 72 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 41 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 2.8 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 9.5 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 35.3 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 20.5 | 2011 | ● | ● |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 36.7 | 2008 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 22.6 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 76.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 91.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 32.4 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 39.7 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 14.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 4.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 19.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 5.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 0.0 | 2023 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 3.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 1.8 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 0.0 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 10.3 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 5.8 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 12.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 26.2 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Population using the internet (%) | 6.7 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 6.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | * 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | * 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 44.0 | 2016 | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | 2.3 | 2016 | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 94.2 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 20.8 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 15.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 24.6 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.1 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 1.4 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 19.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 1.2 | 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) | 0.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 33.6 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 58.6 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 1.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 14.0 | 2012 | ● | ● |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 35.4 | 2010 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 9.0 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 46.2 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 2.1 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 27.1 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 22.3 | 2026 | ● | → |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# SPAIN



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

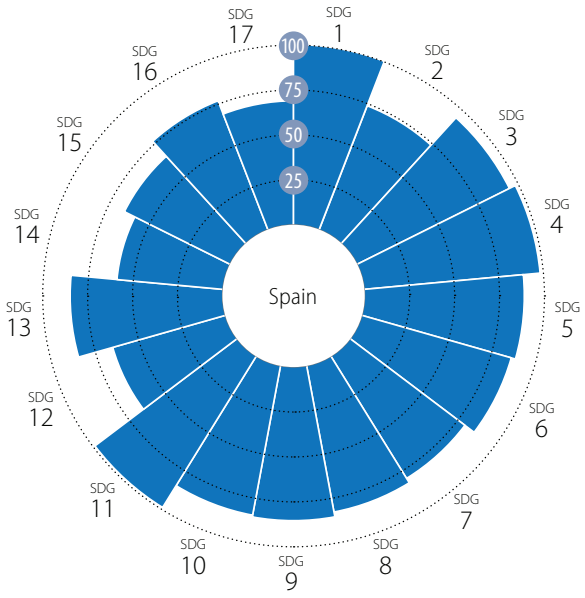
**Country Rank**

**16** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 2.1

**Missing data** 0%

## Average Performance by SDG



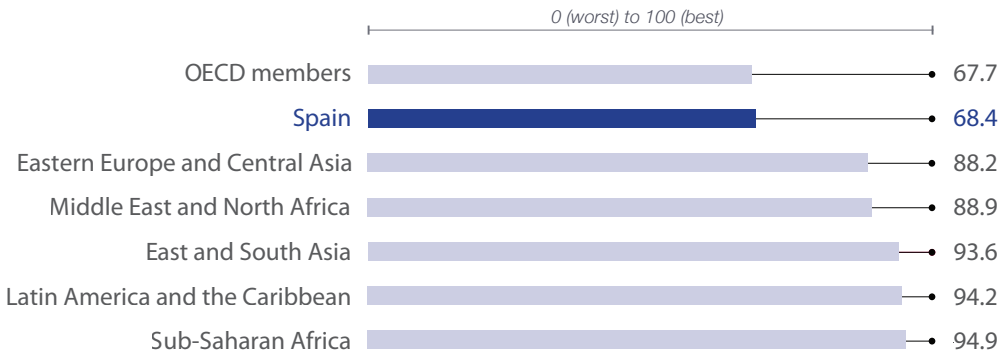

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**3**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.2 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.3 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | | 14.1 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 2.6 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 0.7 | 2023 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 15.7 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 4.1 | 2024 | | |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | | 46.6 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 8.3 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 2.7 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 1.7 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 3.2 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 7.9 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 9.3 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 40.1 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 3.5 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 84.0 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 4.6 | 2022 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 99.9 | 2023 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 94 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 84 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.5 | 2025 | | |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 4.3 | 2023 | | |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | | 13.2 | 2024 | | |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | | 19.8 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 98.6 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 98.8 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | * | 95.1 | 2023 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 99.7 | 2021 | | |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 52.0 | 2023 | | |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 477.3 | 2022 | | |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | | 14.2 | 2022 | | |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | | 27.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 89.2 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 98.8 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 84.9 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 44.0 | 2026 | | |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | | 6.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 99.9 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 99.9 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 43.3 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 88.3 | 2018 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 1,967.4 | 2024 | | |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 99.5 | 2024 | | |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 88.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 18.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 73.5 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 2.3 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 98.4 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 9.9 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.77 | 2024 | | |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 13.0 | 2022 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 99.5 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 95.8 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 115.8 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.8 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 60.4 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 2.4 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 1.5 | 2023 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 225.9 | 2024 | | |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | | 8.4 | 2024 | | |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | | 27.2 | 2023 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 33.4 | 2023 | | |
| Palma ratio | | 1.2 | 2023 | | |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | | 13.1 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | 0.0 | 2003 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | | 9.5 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 99.9 | 2024 | | |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | | 24.1 | 2022 | | |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | | 97.2 | 2025 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 97.1 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 11.3 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 3.8 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 6.8 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 52.8 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 32.3 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 4.7 | 2024 | | |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 4.6 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 4.1 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | | 67.7 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 86.8 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 62.8 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 32.1 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 51.5 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 12.0 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.64 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 57.8 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 51.3 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.80 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 16.7 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 18.9 | 2023 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2020 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 55.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 1.50 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 75.4 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.71 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.49 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.65 | 2024 | | |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | | 118.3 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 11.3 | 2023 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.27 | 2025 | | |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 60 | 2025 | | |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 55 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 91.8 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 65.8 | 2026 | | |

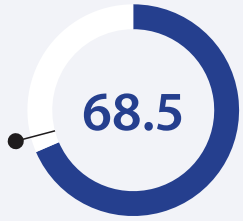
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# SRI LANKA



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

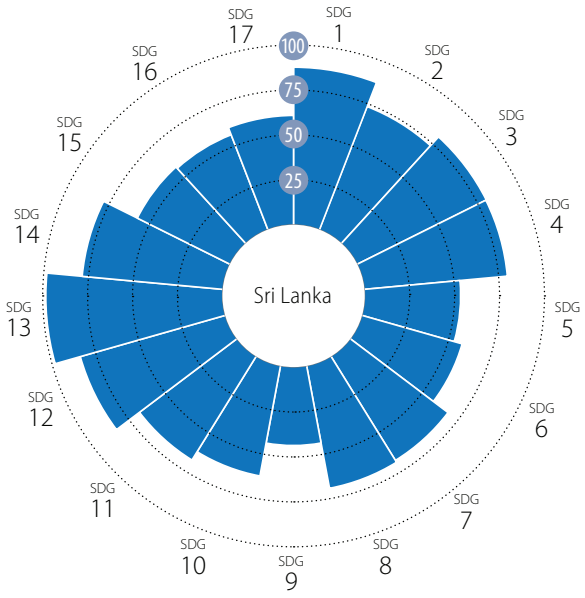
**Country Rank**

92 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 3.2

**Missing data** 0%

## Average Performance by SDG



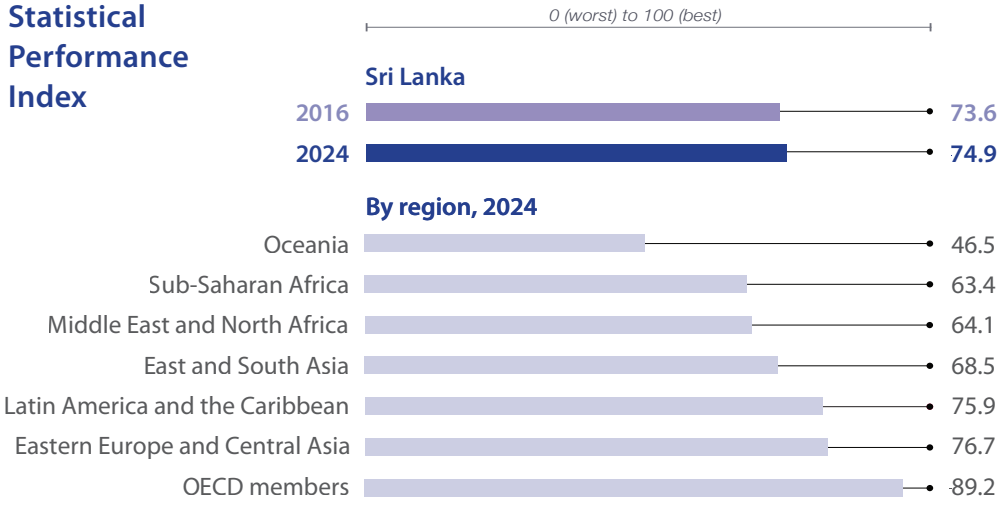

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# SRI LANKA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 5.4 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 9.0 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 7.4 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 10.5 | 2024 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 9.3 | 2024 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 78.4 | 2016 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 10.6 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 3.8 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.3 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.0 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 18.3 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 4.0 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 5.9 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 59.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 13.9 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 119.5 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 11.5 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 77.9 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 16.2 | 2015 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.5 | 2016 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 97 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 72 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.0 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 65.9 | 2023 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 90.9 | 2023 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 91.9 | 2023 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 98.9 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 74.2 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 98.8 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 45.7 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 9.8 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 90.2 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 95.4 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 90.8 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 1.1 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 384.9 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 35.4 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.3 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 31.6 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 50.9 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 6.5 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 81.7 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 3.9 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 99.5 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 54.6 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 73.5 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 27.4 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.1 | 2022 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 14.7 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 37.7 | 2019 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.7 | 2019 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 44.7 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 20.7 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 81.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 60.5 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.3 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 8.0 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 14.5 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.8 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 12.9 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 4.0 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 58.0 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 69.8 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 11.7 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 11.9 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 4.0 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.1 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 45.2 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 43.9 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 1.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 2.5 | 2022 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 66.2 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 98.9 | 2019 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 35.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 0.8 | 2016 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) * | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 40.8 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.47 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.39 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.49 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 3.1 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 11.1 | 2023 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * | 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 74.9 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 72.5 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# ST. KITTS AND NEVIS

Latin America and the Caribbean

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**

NA

**Country Rank**

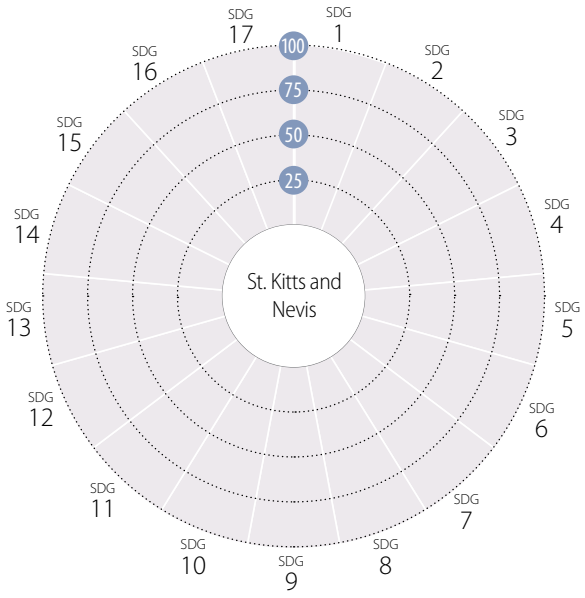
NA /169

Regional Average = 70.5

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 36%

## Average Performance by SDG



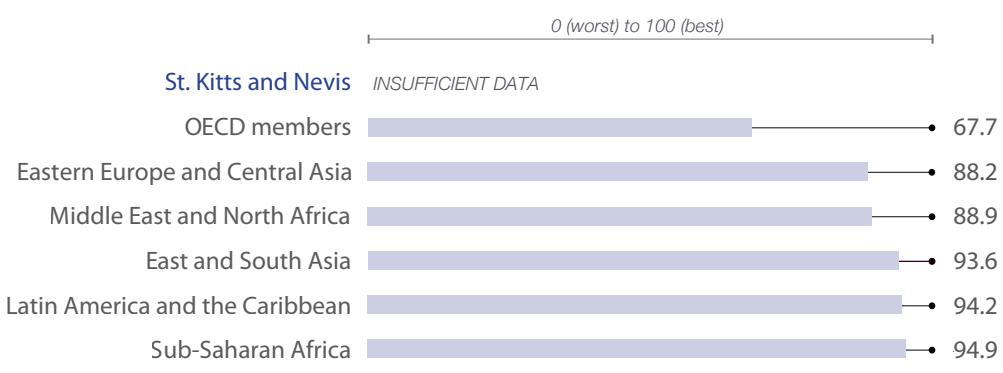

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# ST. KITTS AND NEVIS



| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | * | NA | NA | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | * | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | * | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 2.6 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 0.7 | 2023 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 45.6 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | NA | NA | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 2.8 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 0.2 | 2014 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 73.5 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 10.0 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 15.9 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 1.1 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | NA | NA | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 22.6 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 23.1 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 72.4 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 74.1 | 2001 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 99.4 | 2024 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 95 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 80 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | | NA | NA | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 96.9 | 2023 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | | 119.7 | 2023 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 74.7 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 105.2 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 31.3 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 98.6 | 2017 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 95.0 | 2017 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 32.0 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 46.1 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 1.2 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 1.5 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 57.6 | 2024 | | |
| 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 (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | NA | NA | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.7 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 100.0 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 76.9 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 157.8 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * | 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 2.9 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | NA | NA | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 125.5 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | NA | NA | | |
| Palma ratio | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 7.9 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | NA | NA | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 1.9 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 15.0 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | NA | NA | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | NA | NA | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 5.6 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | * | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 51.7 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 79.7 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 97.0 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 41.3 | 2019 | | |
| 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 (%) | | 56.8 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.4 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 59.8 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 60.6 | 2022 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | NA | NA | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.72 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.53 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.63 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 6.6 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * | 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | | 0.1 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 42.7 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 69.9 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# ST. LUCIA



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**

NA

Regional Average = 70.5

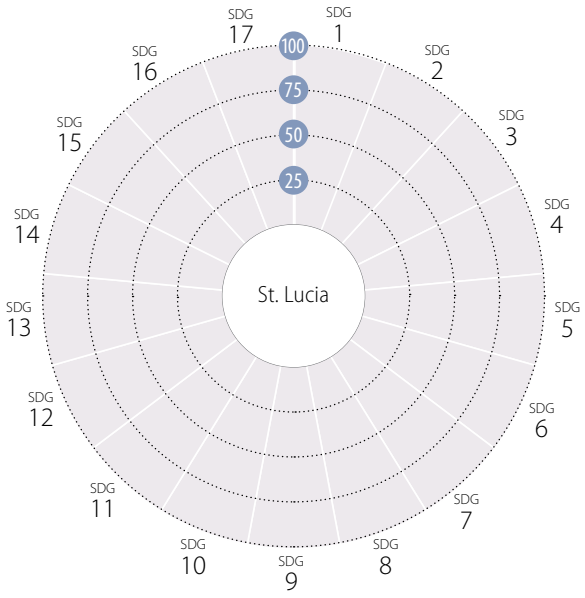
**Country Rank**

NA /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 23%

## Average Performance by SDG



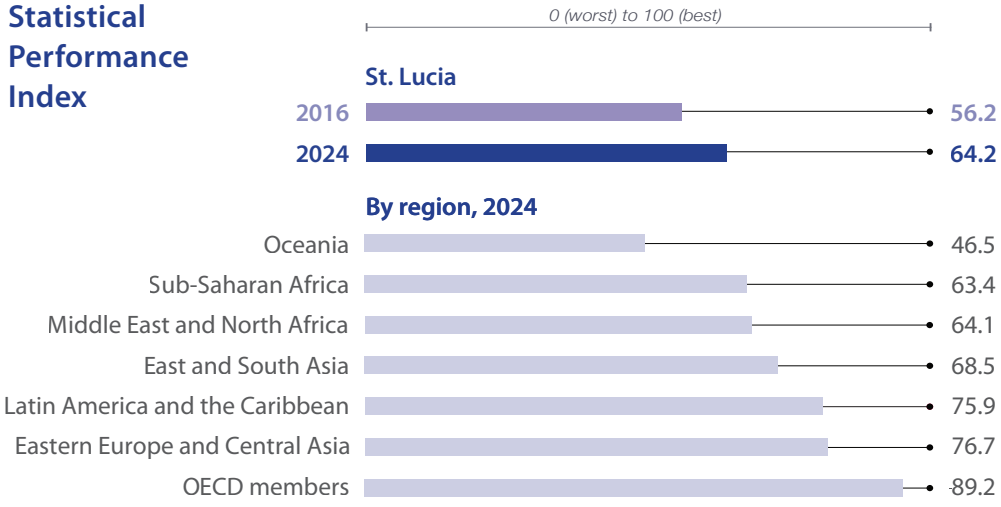

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# ST. LUCIA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 3.4 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 5.3 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 2.5 | 2012 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 3.7 | 2012 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 33.5 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | NA | NA | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.4 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 14.7 | 2016 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 44.0 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 11.3 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 17.2 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | NA | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 15.5 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 27.2 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 8.9 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 73.0 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 23.9 | 2020 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 83 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 75 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 91.7 | 2023 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 93.0 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 83.0 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 100.0 | 2012 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 75.3 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 106.0 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 82.9 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 10.5 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 98.1 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 83.4 | 2022 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 14.3 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 34.7 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 92.1 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.3 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 0.4 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 75.9 | 2024 | | |
| 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 (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 9.4 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 100.0 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 68.2 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 66.7 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 16.9 | 2018 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 43.7 | 2015 | | |
| Palma ratio | 2.3 | 2015 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 0.4 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 12.8 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 98.3 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.3 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 11.2 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.2 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 3.0 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 26.2 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 63.6 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 1.9 | 2019 | | |
| 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 (%) | 45.6 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 40.6 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 69.1 | 2023 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 92.0 | 2012 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 59.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 3.3 | 2012 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.61 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.49 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.66 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 6.2 | 2024 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 19.4 | 2017 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | 0.3 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 64.2 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 78.1 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Latin America and the Caribbean

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**

NA

**Country Rank**

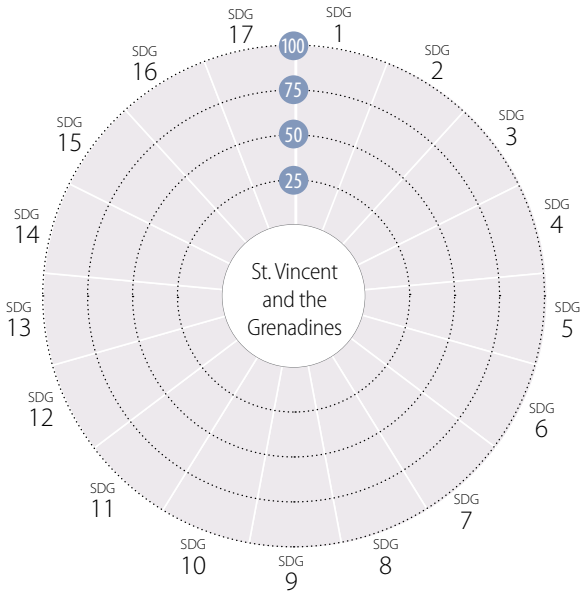
NA /169

Regional Average = 70.5

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 30%

## Average Performance by SDG



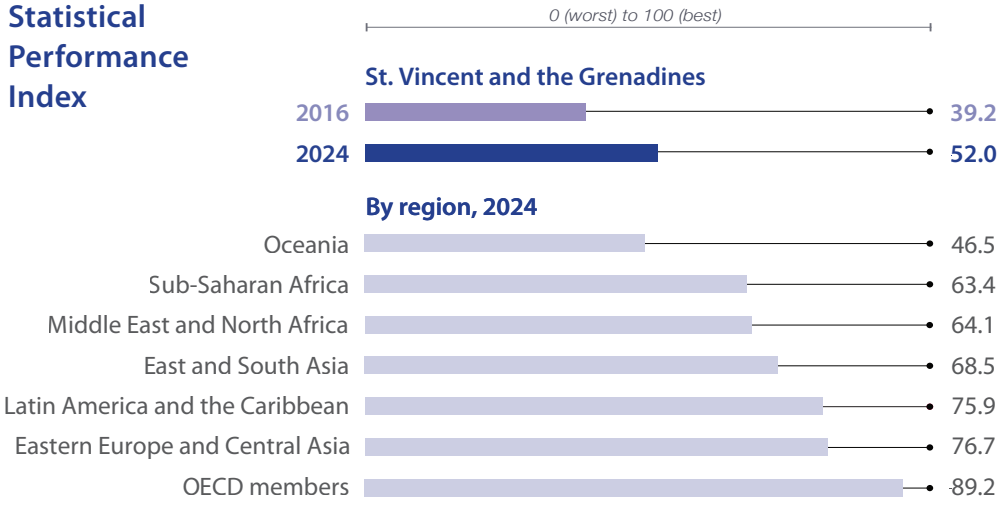

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

1

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES



| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | * | NA | NA | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | * | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 6.1 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 33.3 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 14.1 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 4.0 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 55.8 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 9.0 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 11.3 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 4.6 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | NA | NA | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 23.6 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 39.2 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 4.8 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 71.5 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 37.9 | 2021 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 99.0 | 2021 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 99 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 80 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | | 98.0 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 96.0 | 2018 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | | 109.9 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 78.4 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 102.0 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 77.6 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 30.4 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 97.7 | 2018 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 89.7 | 2018 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 7.9 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 36.1 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 89.5 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 1.7 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 3.1 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 68.2 | 2024 | | |
| 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 (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 18.3 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.6 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 95.2 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 76.2 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 69.8 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * | 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 0.1 | 2002 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 9.6 | 2023 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | NA | NA | | |
| Palma ratio | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | | 10.5 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 97.9 | 2018 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 0.9 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 10.6 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | NA | NA | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | NA | NA | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 1.5 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 2.5 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.0 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 26.3 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 89.6 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 19.0 | 2001 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 0.3 | 2019 | | |
| 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 (%) | | 45.6 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.7 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 51.3 | 2023 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 58.8 | 2023 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | NA | NA | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 63.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | NA | NA | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.61 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.47 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.57 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 9.5 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | | 25.6 | 2017 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * | 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | | 0.1 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 52.0 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 68.3 | 2026 | | |

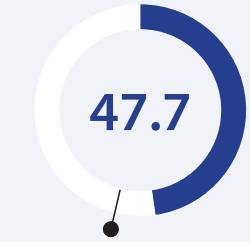
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# SUDAN

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

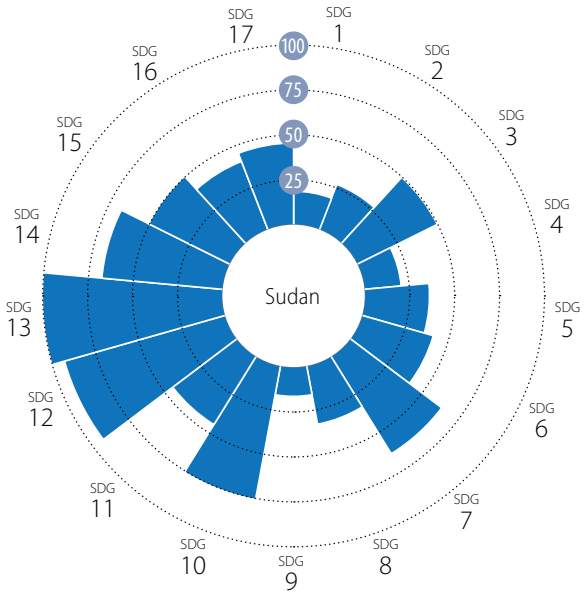
**Country Rank**

165 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 3.6

**Missing data** 4%

## Average Performance by SDG



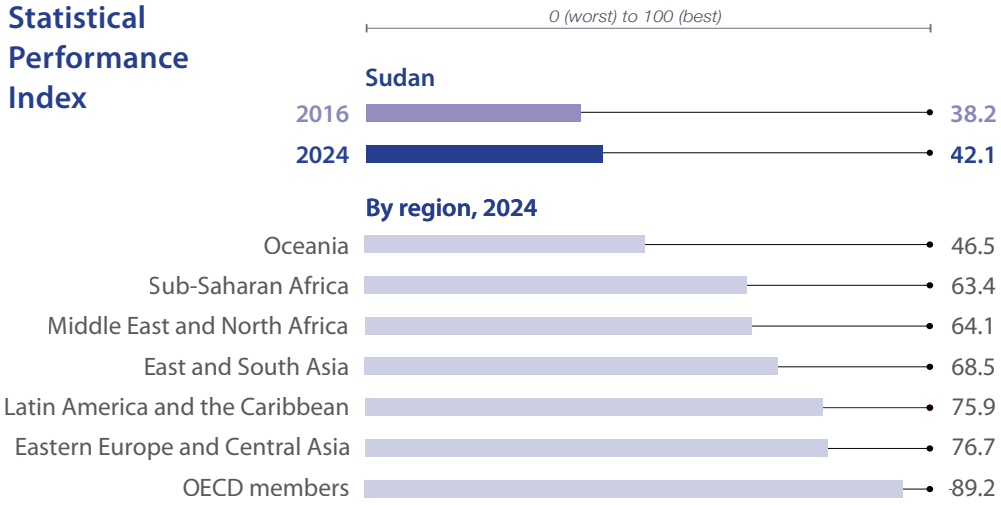

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



3

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# SUDAN



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 44.7 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 66.1 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 11.0 | 2021 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 38.2 | 2014 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 16.3 | 2014 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 24.0 | 2014 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 17.0 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.4 | 2011 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 0.4 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.3 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 255.7 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 23.7 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 61.6 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 47.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 21.2 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 101.6 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 19.6 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 66.7 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 86.8 | 2013 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 77.7 | 2014 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 39 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 48 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.1 | 2017 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 38.0 | 2019 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 56.2 | 2019 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 47.5 | 2019 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 65.8 | 2008 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 37.4 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 84.6 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 23.4 | 2022 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 27.7 | 2019 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 64.9 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 65.7 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 118.7 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 150.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 66.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 70.6 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.2 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 23.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 4.0 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 15.3 | 2014 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 7.5 | 2022 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 48.8 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 18.6 | 2017 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 59.9 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.2 | 2005 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 3.7 | 2020 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 34.2 | 2014 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.4 | 2014 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 73.7 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | 34.5 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 85.8 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 16.5 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.4 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 2.2 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 34.1 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 1.6 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.2 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 48.0 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 62.6 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 38.2 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 11.2 | 2009 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 1.6 | 2009 | | |
| 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 (%) | 17.8 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 0.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 20.4 | 2014 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 67.3 | 2014 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 14.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 18.2 | 2022 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 29.0 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.33 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.39 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.31 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 2.6 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 8.8 | 2016 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 42.1 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 48.0 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# SURINAME

Latin America and the Caribbean

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

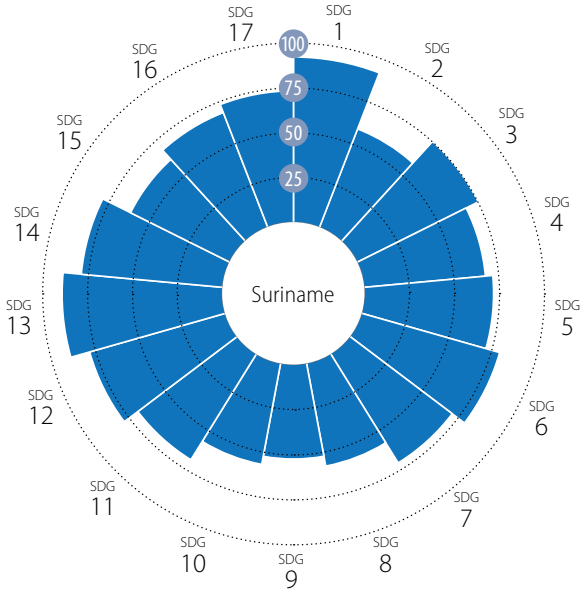
**Country Rank**

**78** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 13%

## Average Performance by SDG



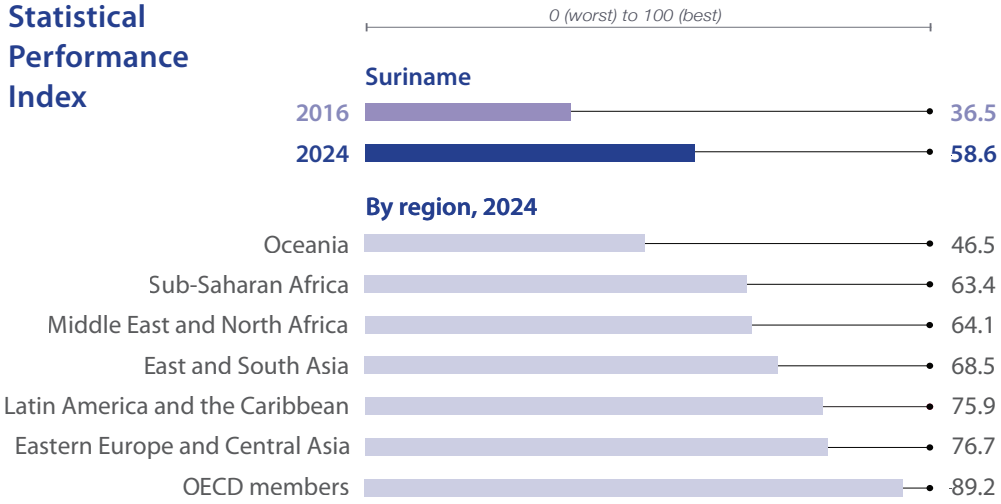

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# SURINAME



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 2.9 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 6.3 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 9.7 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 8.3 | 2018 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 5.5 | 2018 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 28.1 | 2018 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 29.0 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 4.1 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.9 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 1.4 | 2010 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 83.6 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 9.7 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 15.8 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 34.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 18.7 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 52.9 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 16.2 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 73.9 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 40.4 | 2022 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 100.0 | 2021 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 69 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 74 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.3 | 2015 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 86.5 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 83.8 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 42.3 | 2021 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 97.7 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 70.2 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 105.2 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 71.4 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 31.4 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 98.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 90.0 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 4.0 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 39.6 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 99.6 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 95.7 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.7 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 10.1 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 54.9 | 2024 | | |
| 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 (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 8.1 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 81.6 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 87.4 | 2023 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 109.2 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | NA | NA | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 39.2 | 2022 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.8 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 15.8 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 12.8 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 88.7 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 19.0 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.6 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 11.1 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 4.7 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 74.2 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 84.5 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 7.7 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 26.0 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 9.3 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 51.2 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 49.4 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 4.3 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 18.0 | 2023 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 98.3 | 2018 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 38.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 4.3 | 2018 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 73.2 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.49 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.43 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.51 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 6.2 | 2023 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 58.6 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 76.6 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# SWEDEN



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

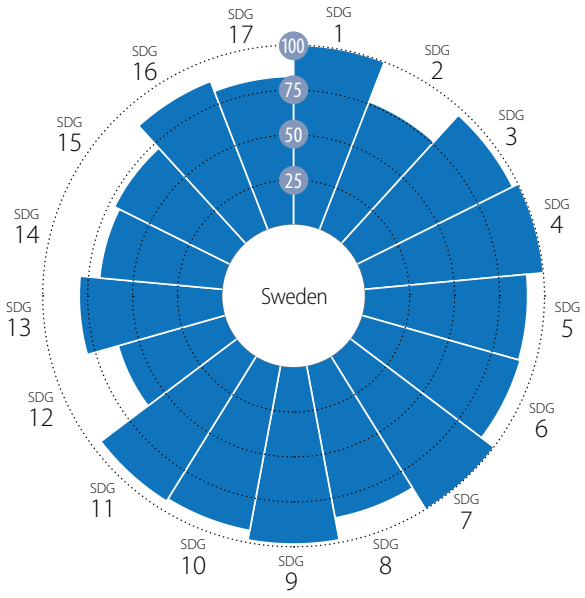
**Country Rank**

**2** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** **– 0.1**

**Missing data** **2%**

## Average Performance by SDG



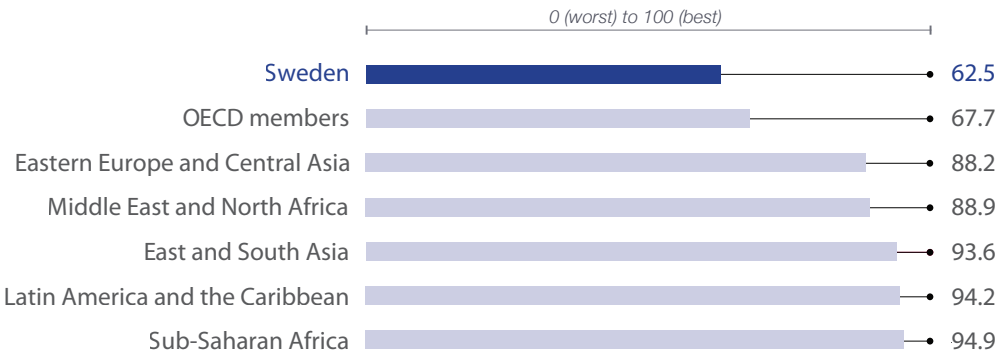

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.4 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.5 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | | 8.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 2.6 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 0.7 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 15.3 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 4.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.9 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | | 73.6 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 8.0 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 4.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 1.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 2.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 3.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 7.9 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 8.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 2.1 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 83.6 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 2.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 93 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 85 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 7.3 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 3.1 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | | 19.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | | 8.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 98.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 99.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | * | 99.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | * | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 54.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 487.4 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | | 15.0 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | | 27.2 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 86.5 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 103.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 91.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 44.7 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | | 7.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 99.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 98.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 3.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 88.0 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 2,577.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 99.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 95.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 59.7 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 69.5 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 0.6 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 98.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 8.6 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.81 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 6.7 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 99.6 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 95.8 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 133.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 4.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 69.3 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 4.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 3.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 2,469.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | | 17.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | | 37.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 29.3 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Palma ratio | | 1.1 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | | 7.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | | 5.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 89.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | | 21.8 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | | 95.8 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 88.5 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 6.6 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 3.9 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 10.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 30.5 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 43.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 11.4 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 0.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 3.6 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 7.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 0.1 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | | 90.3 | 2023 | ● | → |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 60.2 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 69.0 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 39.2 | 2018 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 21.6 | 2019 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 7.6 | 2019 | ● | ↑ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.08 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 57.6 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 56.4 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.99 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 28.6 | 2022 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 28.3 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 80.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 2.49 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 87.6 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.78 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.80 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.88 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | | 92.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 16.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.85 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 57 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 44 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 92.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 57.5 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# SWITZERLAND



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

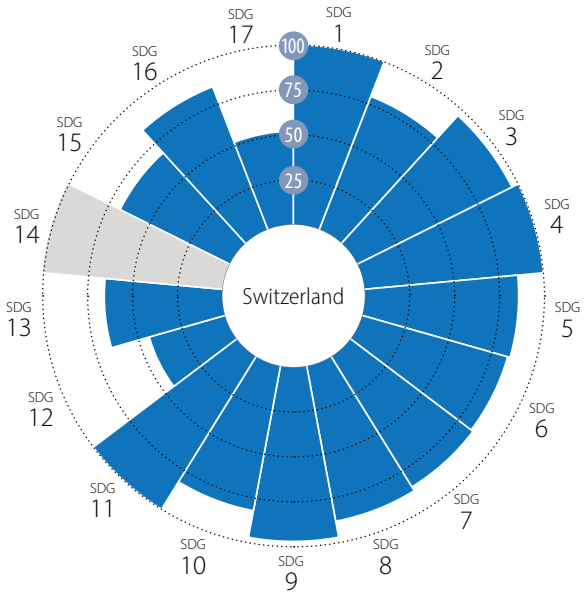
**Country Rank**

22 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 2.5

**Missing data** 6%

## Average Performance by SDG



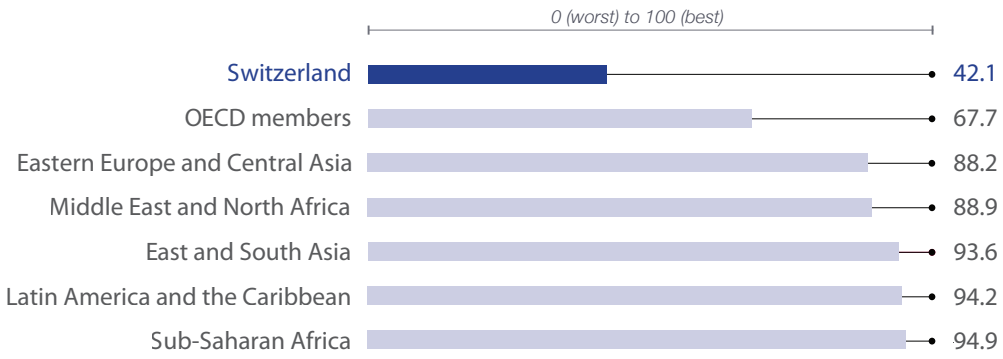

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

4

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# SWITZERLAND

## Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.1 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.2 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | | 10.7 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 2.6 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 0.7 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 12.1 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 5.7 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.7 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | | 62.9 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 0.3 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 5.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 2.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 3.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 5.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 7.5 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 25.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 2.4 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 84.2 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 1.4 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 96 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 87 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 7.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 1.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | | 17.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | | 16.1 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 98.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 99.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | * | 98.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | * | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 52.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 497.9 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | | 20.8 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | | 19.5 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 88.7 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 95.2 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 87.2 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 39.7 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | | 11.0 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 99.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 6.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 93.9 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 6,159.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 96.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 99.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 0.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 26.2 | 2022 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 71.9 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 0.5 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 98.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 5.3 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 11.7 | 2021 | ● | ● |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 100.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | 97.3 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 114.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 4.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 79.4 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 5.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 3.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 5,958.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | 10.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | 26.3 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 33.8 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Palma ratio | 1.2 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | 18.8 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 0.0 | 2008 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 8.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | 19.7 | 2021 | ● | ↓ |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | 99.5 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 99.4 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 8.6 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 11.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 21.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 25.1 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 89.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 9.8 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 3.6 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 14.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | 168.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.54 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 37.7 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 60.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.96 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 25.3 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 46.1 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 80.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 1.11 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 84.8 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | 74.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 8.7 | 2023 | ● | → |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.46 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 89 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | 75 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | 94.6 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 88.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 77.7 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Middle East and North Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 65.6

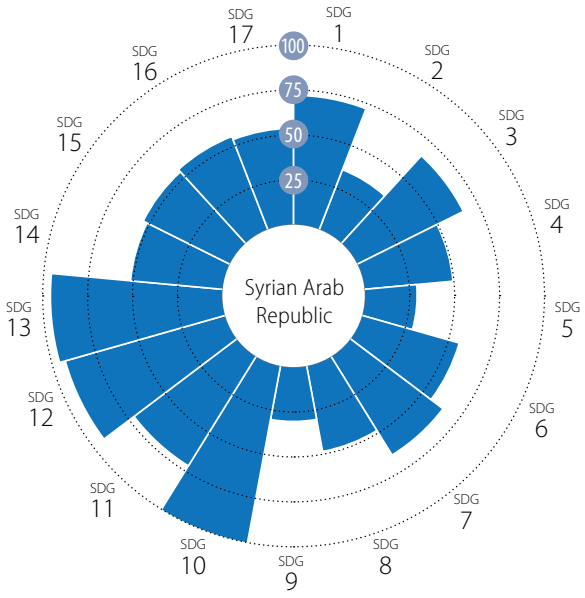
**Country Rank**

**130** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** – 2.6

**Missing data** 11%

## Average Performance by SDG



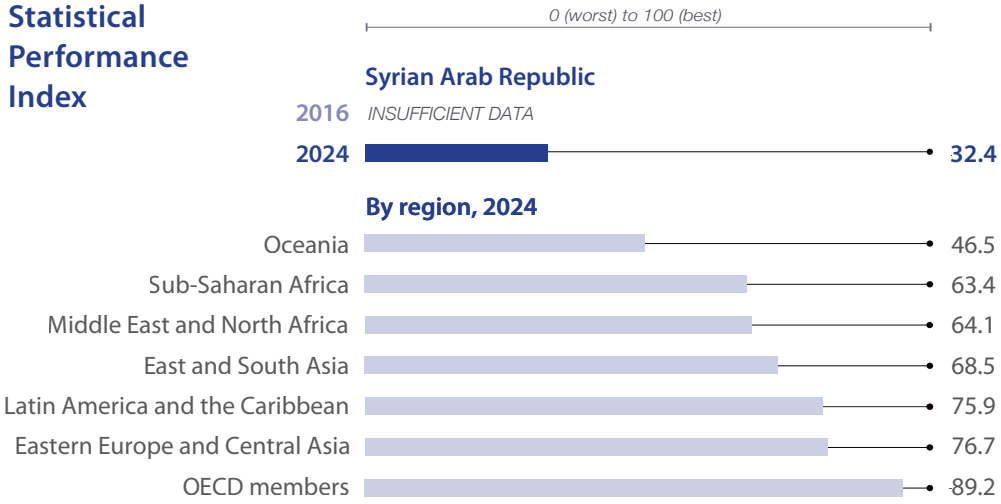

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 10.3 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 21.2 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 39.0 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 27.9 | 2010 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 11.5 | 2010 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 26.8 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 33.9 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.8 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.8 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 7.7 | 2010 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 20.4 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 9.5 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 18.4 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 23.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 21.3 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 79.9 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 29.9 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 73.0 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 54.0 | 2007 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 96.2 | 2009 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 73 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 70 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 3.5 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 46.5 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 78.2 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 42.7 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 98.4 | 2021 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 63.0 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 76.2 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 20.7 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 4.9 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 94.1 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 95.6 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 124.4 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 7.2 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 725.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 88.4 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 88.8 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.3 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 1.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 66.5 | 2022 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 8.7 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 23.3 | 2011 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 13.7 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 84.3 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 33.8 | 2018 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 64.8 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 18.8 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 6.4 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 26.6 | 2022 | | |
| Palma ratio | 0.9 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 41.1 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 26.5 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 84.7 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.5 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 5.6 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.6 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 7.3 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 2.5 | 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) | 1.3 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 51.6 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 33.0 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 8.3 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 0.8 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 2.1 | 2010 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 50.5 | 2004 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 96.0 | 2006 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 15.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) * | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 39.4 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 5.5 | 2023 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * | 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 32.4 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 41.3 | 2026 | | |

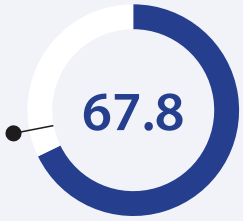
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# TAJIKISTAN

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 72.0

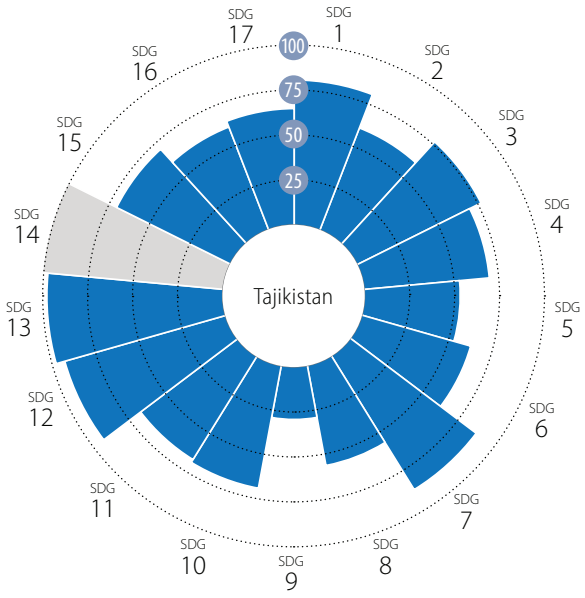
**Country Rank**

**98** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 9.2

**Missing data** 7%

## Average Performance by SDG



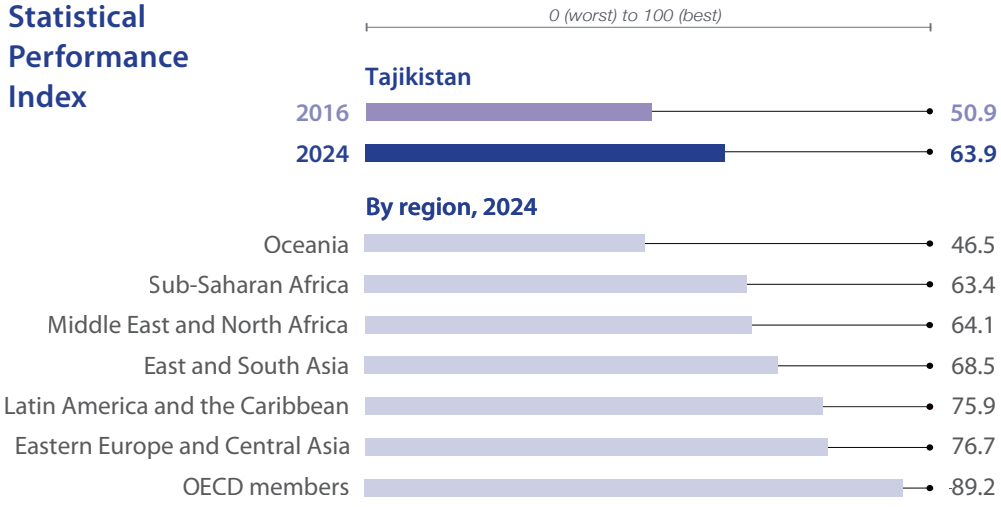

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# TAJIKISTAN



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 6.8 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 15.3 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 8.4 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 13.7 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 6.4 | 2023 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 27.8 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 23.8 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 3.6 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.3 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.0 | 2008 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 13.9 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 11.1 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 28.1 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 75.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 18.1 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 85.9 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 13.9 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 72.1 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 39.2 | 2019 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 97.6 | 2023 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 97 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 72 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.6 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 11.4 | 2017 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 95.8 | 2017 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 88.0 | 2017 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 98.8 | 2017 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 56.9 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 93.7 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 39.3 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 29.0 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 89.2 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 96.0 | 2023 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 69.9 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 5.2 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 397.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 87.9 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 36.7 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 60.8 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 14.0 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 54.5 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 6.9 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 78.4 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 55.8 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 51.2 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.1 | 2020 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 3.3 | 2022 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 36.1 | 2024 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 17.1 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | 26.3 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 77.4 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 41.1 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.5 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 1.2 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 2.8 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 19.2 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 5.0 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.5 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 1.0 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 18.7 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 35.1 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 1.0 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 0.7 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 0.9 | 2020 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | NA | NA | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 96.8 | 2023 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 19.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 32.2 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 7.3 | 2023 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 19.0 | 2024 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 63.9 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 62.3 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# TANZANIA

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

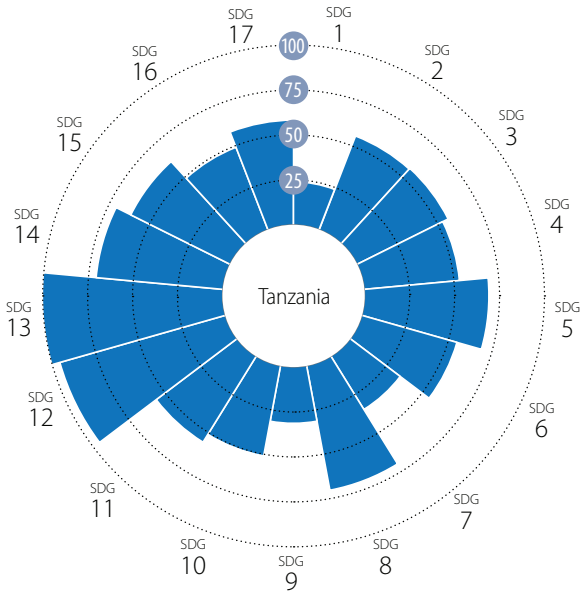
**Country Rank**

136 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 5.5

**Missing data** 0%

## Average Performance by SDG



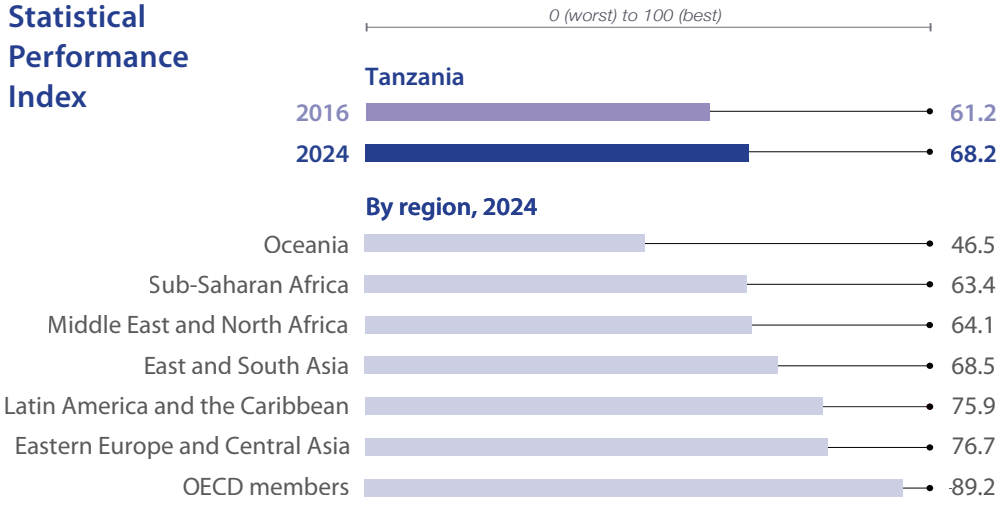

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



3

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# TANZANIA

## Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 37.5 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 54.8 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 20.2 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 30.0 | 2022 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 3.1 | 2022 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 18.8 | 2022 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 12.6 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.1 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 2.0 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.0 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.4 | 2019 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 275.8 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 19.9 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 37.0 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 172.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 18.8 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 70.0 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 15.8 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 67.4 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 112.3 | 2020 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 85.0 | 2022 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 83 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 49 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 3.9 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 68.0 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 83.6 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 34.2 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 87.1 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 57.4 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 81.8 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 92.0 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 37.6 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 64.6 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 37.2 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 13.0 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 14.4 | 2018 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 114.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 48.3 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 9.8 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 2.3 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 14.5 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 59.1 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 2.9 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 59.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 1.6 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 72.5 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 31.2 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 37.3 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.8 | 2016 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 18.8 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.5 | 2013 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 0.1 | 2015 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 40.5 | 2018 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.9 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 70.1 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | 15.2 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 67.3 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 50.8 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.7 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 0.9 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 13.8 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 2.6 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 54.0 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 42.3 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 23.5 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 6.3 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 4.3 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 65.0 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 43.6 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 0.9 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 3.3 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 50.0 | 2021 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 67.7 | 2022 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 40.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 24.8 | 2014 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) * | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 46.2 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.45 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.40 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.47 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 4.1 | 2024 | | |
| 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) | 14.5 | 2024 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 47 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 68.2 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 64.4 | 2026 | | |

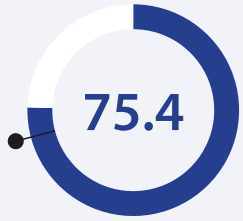
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# THAILAND



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

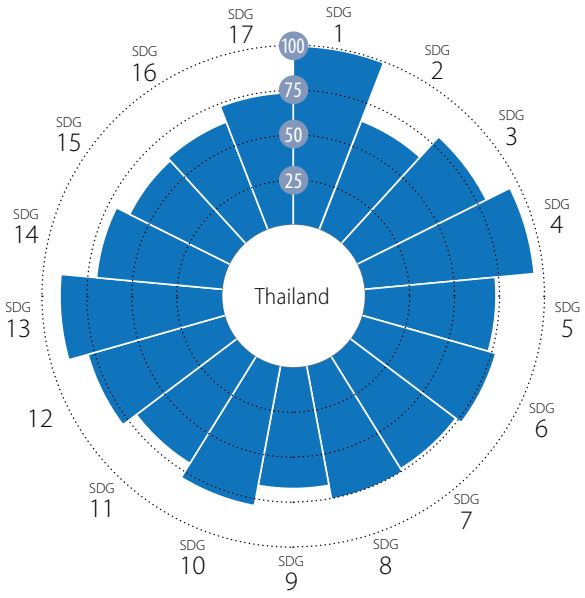
**Country Rank**

**43** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 7.0

**Missing data** 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



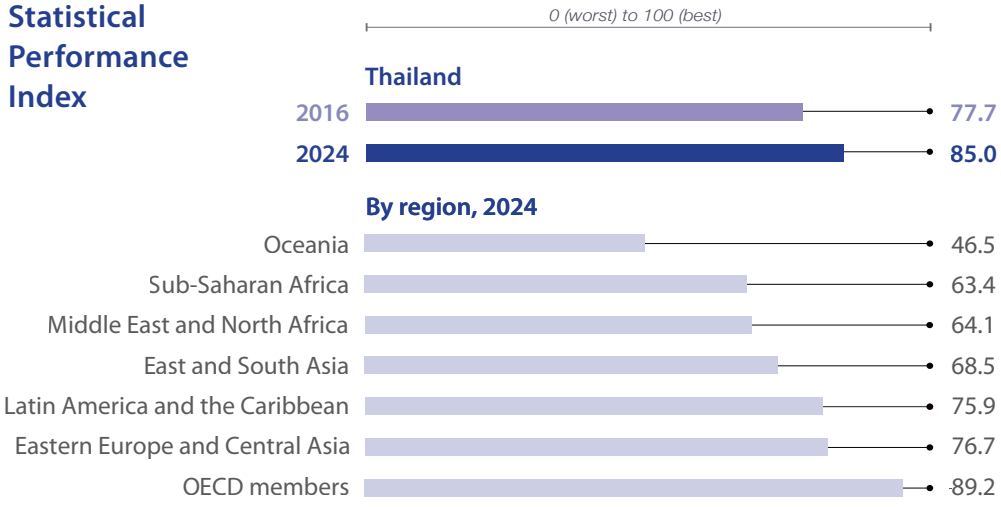

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**3**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# THAILAND



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 0.4 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 0.8 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 4.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 12.4 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 7.2 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 72.1 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 15.4 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 3.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.9 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 96.1 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 34.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 5.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 9.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 146.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 14.5 | 2021 | ● | → |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 80.6 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 25.4 | 2021 | ● | ↗ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 76.8 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 18.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.6 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 92 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 82 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.3 | 2025 | ● | → |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 90.8 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 99.2 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 95.7 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 98.2 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 89.2 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 96.1 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 78.6 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 19.6 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 99.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 21.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 18.1 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 868.2 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 86.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.3 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 16.2 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 64.5 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 5.7 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 91.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 0.8 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 98.2 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | 90.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 108.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 3.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 41.1 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.4 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.9 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 21.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 33.5 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Palma ratio | 1.3 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 7.3 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 27.7 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 93.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 26.5 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 10.5 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 2.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 3.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 42.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 11.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 1.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 3.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 2.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.1 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 44.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 82.9 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 46.3 | 2018 | ● | ↗ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 37.4 | 2019 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 1.4 | 2019 | ● | ↑ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.1 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 68.2 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 36.3 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.7 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 4.9 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 4.8 | 2011 | ● | ● |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 11.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 99.8 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 33.0 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 54.0 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.59 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.43 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.46 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 6.1 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 20.3 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 85.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 79.2 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# TIMOR-LESTE



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**

66.2

Regional Average = 70.5

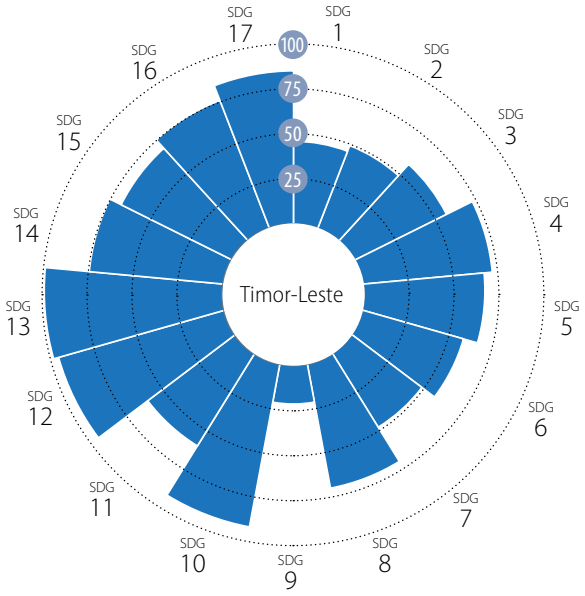
**Country Rank**

102 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 19%

## Average Performance by SDG



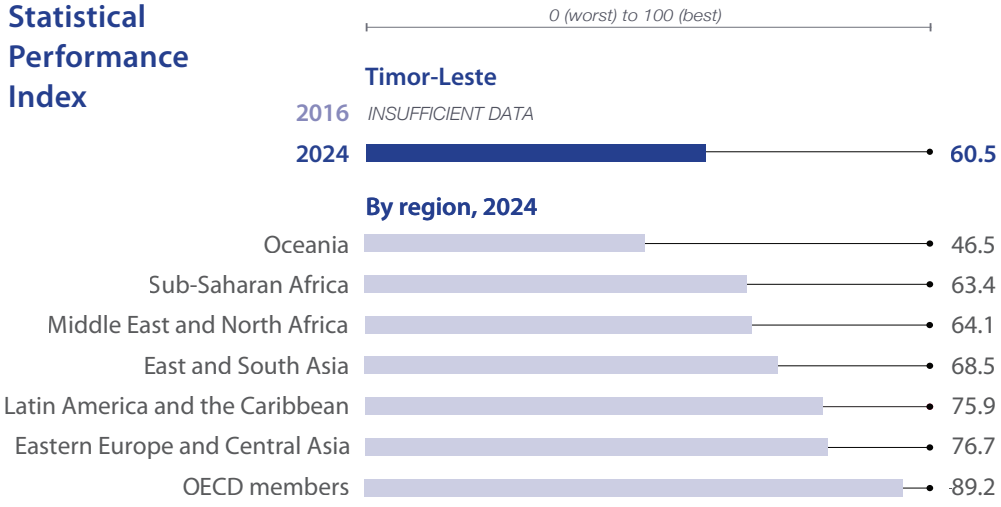

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# TIMOR-LESTE



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 22.3 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 41.3 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 18.7 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 46.7 | 2020 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 8.3 | 2020 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 39.8 | 2020 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 2.4 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 2.1 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.2 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 192.4 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 21.6 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 47.6 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 496.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 20.1 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 119.6 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 12.0 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 68.1 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 41.9 | 2015 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 68.5 | 2022 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 72 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 48 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 58.9 | 2020 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 93.1 | 2023 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 88.3 | 2020 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 86.1 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 56.3 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 85.0 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 85.4 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 35.4 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 87.3 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 72.9 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 28.3 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 8.7 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 19.1 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.3 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 0.1 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 46.8 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 6.1 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 1.7 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 78.4 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 35.0 | 2021 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 28.6 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | * 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 28.7 | 2014 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.1 | 2014 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 33.9 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | 10.9 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 82.6 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 16.1 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.4 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 1.6 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.0 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.8 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 19.6 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 70.9 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 9.6 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 0.0 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 0.0 | 2019 | | |
| 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 (%) | 45.6 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 4.1 | 2015 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 23.8 | 2017 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 60.4 | 2016 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 44.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 9.2 | 2016 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 75.3 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 12.7 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 51.5 | 2022 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 60.5 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 65.9 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# TOGO

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

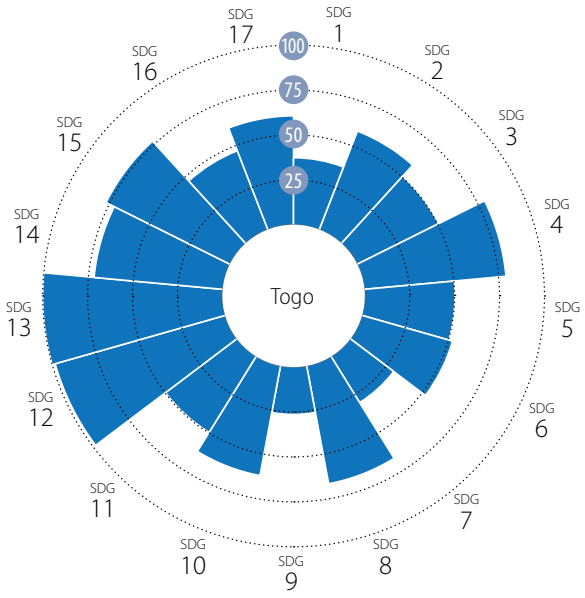
**Country Rank**

132 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** +12.7

**Missing data** 4%

## Average Performance by SDG



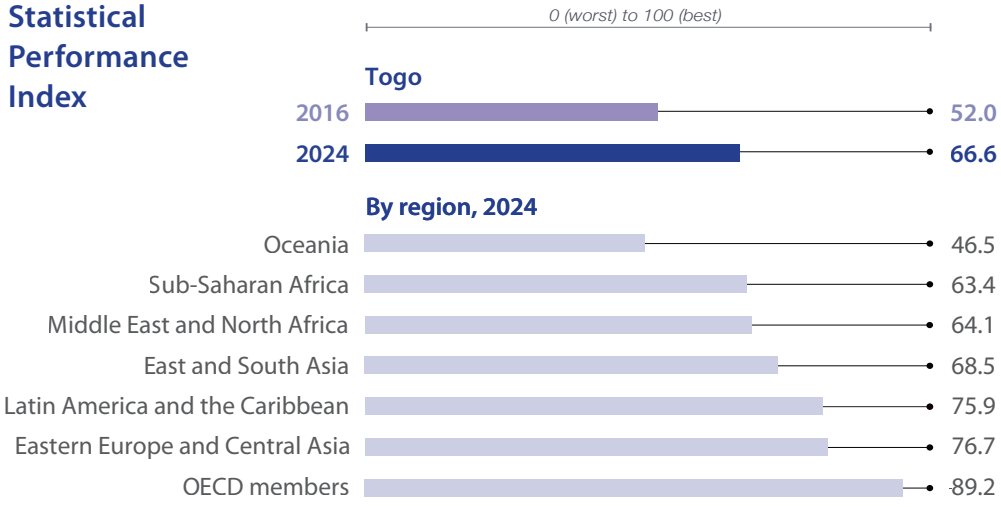

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

●●●●●

5

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 26.0 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 44.8 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 9.1 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 23.8 | 2017 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 5.7 | 2017 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 18.6 | 2017 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 11.6 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.1 | 2022 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.2 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.9 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 2.0 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 348.9 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 22.6 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 56.1 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 48.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 25.4 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 92.2 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 22.7 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 63.1 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 79.0 | 2016 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 69.4 | 2017 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 81 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 42 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.3 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 90.6 | 2019 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 99.4 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 56.6 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 90.4 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 49.7 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 61.0 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 95.9 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 21.6 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 64.8 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 25.2 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 3.4 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 105.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 59.2 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 13.2 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 3.9 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 11.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 56.5 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 3.4 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 57.4 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 2.0 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 77.7 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 39.5 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 45.3 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 22.3 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 37.9 | 2021 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.7 | 2021 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 38.5 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | 31.8 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 42.9 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 37.9 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.1 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 0.9 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 12.3 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 1.7 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 15.0 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 12.0 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 0.7 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 74.3 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 0.8 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 60.0 | 2021 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 82.9 | 2017 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 32.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 26.9 | 2022 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 52.6 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.51 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.40 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.49 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 4.8 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 15.5 | 2023 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 66.6 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 62.7 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# TONGA



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**

NA

Regional Average = 51.8

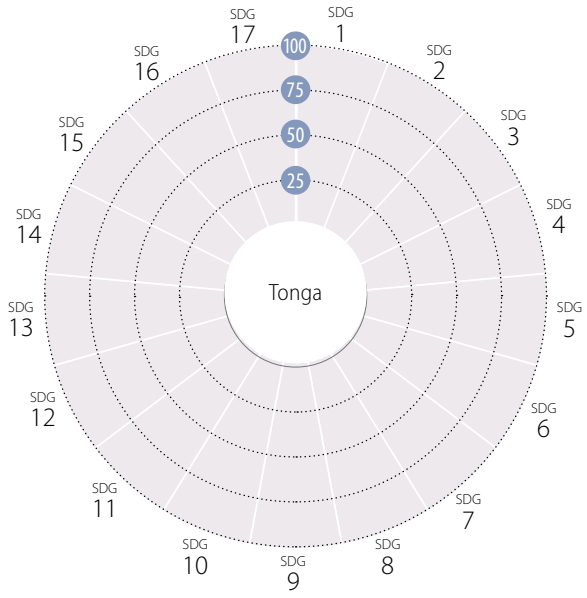
**Country Rank**

NA /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 28%

## Average Performance by SDG



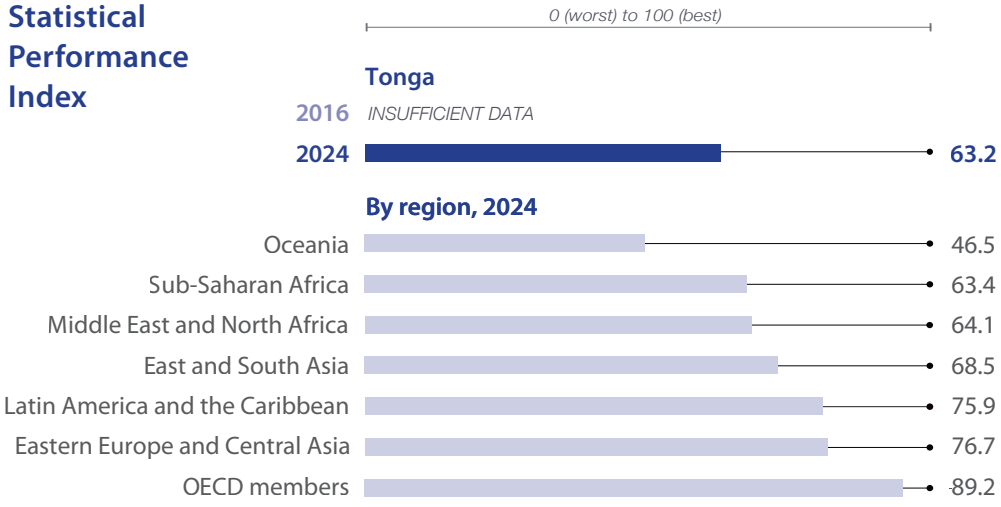

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# TONGA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 0.5 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 1.3 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 2.2 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 1.1 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 53.5 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 71.7 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 66.8 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 4.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 9.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 1.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 26.9 | 2021 | ● | ↓ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 85.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 8.5 | 2021 | ● | → |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 73.2 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 30.0 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 98.3 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 99 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 71 | 2023 | ● | → |
| 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) | 77.7 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 98.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 99.4 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 50.2 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 101.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 71.8 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 3.9 | 2026 | ● | → |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 98.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 93.9 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 27.6 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 90.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 2.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 1.4 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 53.4 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| 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 (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 2.0 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 99.2 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Population using the internet (%) | 67.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 69.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 46.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.3 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 27.1 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Palma ratio | 1.0 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 0.3 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | 4.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 96.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.2 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 4.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 1.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 17.6 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 86.9 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 0.7 | 2018 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 0.0 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 0.0 | 2009 | ● | ● |
| 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 (%) | 26.1 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 1.0 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 33.0 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 97.7 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 26.1 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 66.6 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 8.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| 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) | 22.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 63.2 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 61.9 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Latin America and the Caribbean

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

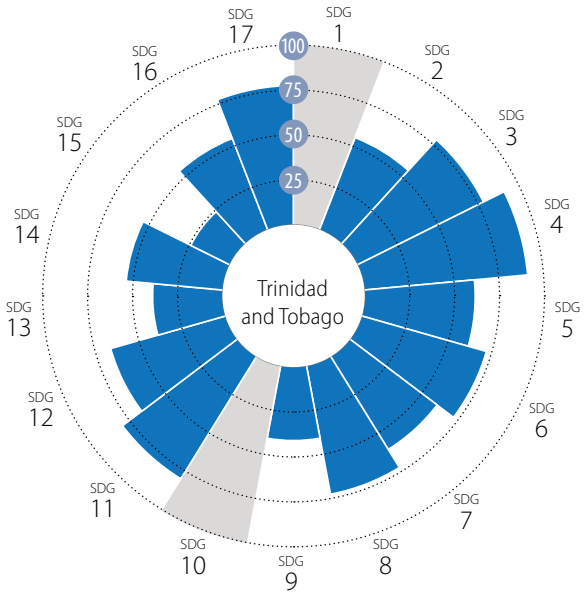
**Country Rank**

126 /169

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + NA

Missing data 14%

## Average Performance by SDG



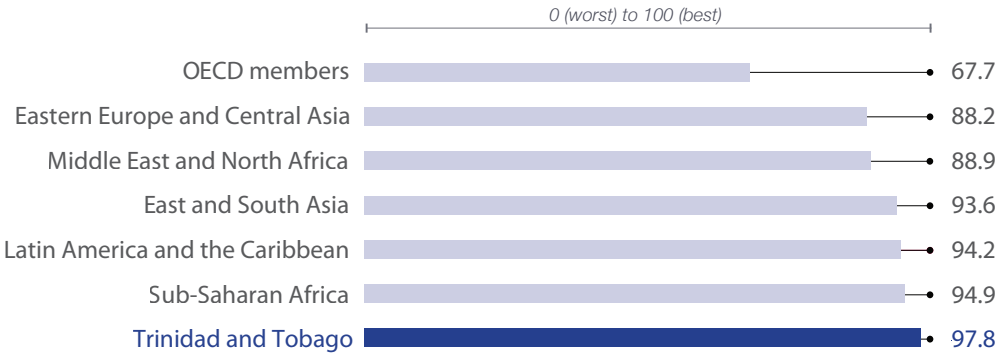

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

1

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO



| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | * | NA | NA | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | * | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 11.2 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 9.2 | 2011 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 6.4 | 2011 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | | 45.5 | 2022 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 28.1 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 1.6 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.3 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 4.1 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 54.1 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 12.6 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 18.8 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 27.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | NA | NA | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 20.3 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 63.2 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 5.0 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 73.7 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 35.7 | 2009 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 92 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 75 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 5.9 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 96.7 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 92.8 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | | 97.1 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 92.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 53.7 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 102.9 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 70.1 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 23.8 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 99.3 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 94.2 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 19.9 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 4.2 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 98.7 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 3.6 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 54.9 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 4.7 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 74.6 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 3.4 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.7 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 98.1 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 82.2 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 60.1 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * | 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 0.1 | 2022 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 6.5 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | NA | NA | | |
| Palma ratio | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | 0.0 | 2017 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 11.9 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 98.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 31.9 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 1.4 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 15.4 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | NA | NA | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | NA | NA | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 23.0 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 10.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 8.5 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 74.5 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 37.7 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 7.1 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 21.5 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.1 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 32.0 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.8 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 41.5 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 62.3 | 2020 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 96.1 | 2022 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 41.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 4.3 | 2022 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 74.7 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.57 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.35 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.58 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 6.9 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * | 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 59.4 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 86.6 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# TUNISIA



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 65.6

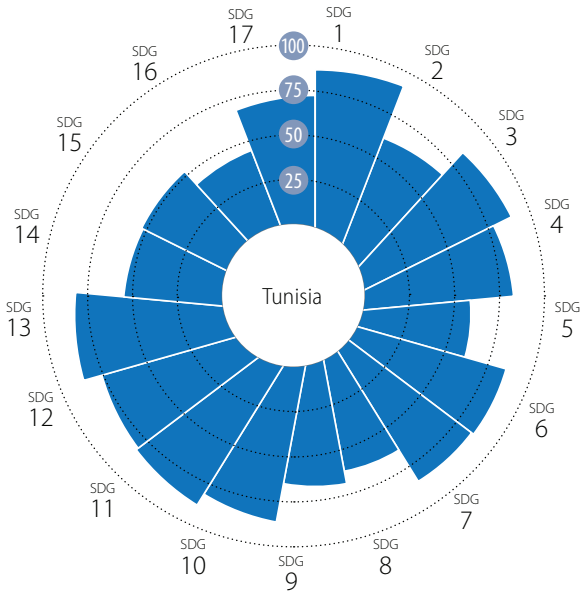
**Country Rank**

**72** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 0.8

**Missing data** 0%

## Average Performance by SDG



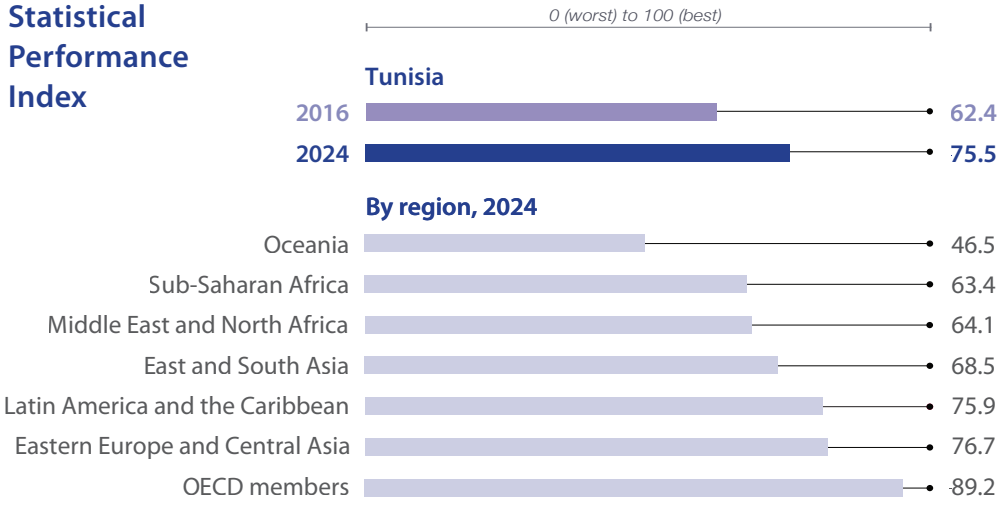

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**3**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 1.6 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 3.1 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 3.0 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 8.4 | 2018 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 2.1 | 2018 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 63.8 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 26.8 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.2 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.1 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.0 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 35.7 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 7.7 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 12.1 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 39.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 13.0 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 53.8 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 16.3 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 76.9 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 4.2 | 2021 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 98.0 | 2023 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 96 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 76 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.8 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 41.1 | 2002 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 98.9 | 2023 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 82.4 | 2021 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 98.2 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 69.3 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 85.1 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 40.9 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 15.8 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 96.7 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 98.5 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 97.1 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 73.7 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 1,272.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 99.9 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.5 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 1.5 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 53.0 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 2.3 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 37.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 15.0 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 97.7 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 76.5 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 86.2 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.1 | 2018 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 32.2 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.7 | 2019 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 23.7 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 33.7 | 2021 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.4 | 2021 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 7.6 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 17.2 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 88.3 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 74.7 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.7 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 6.9 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.6 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.7 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 20.3 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 11.4 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 4.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 2.7 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 1.0 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 40.3 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 68.8 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 22.3 | 2018 | | |
| 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 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 40.2 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 40.1 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 3.9 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 4.7 | 2020 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 54.9 | 2021 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 99.8 | 2023 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 39.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 3.2 | 2023 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 40.4 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.50 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.35 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.59 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 11.1 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 29.9 | 2012 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 75.5 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 79.8 | 2026 | | |

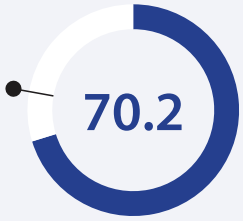
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# TÜRKIYE



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

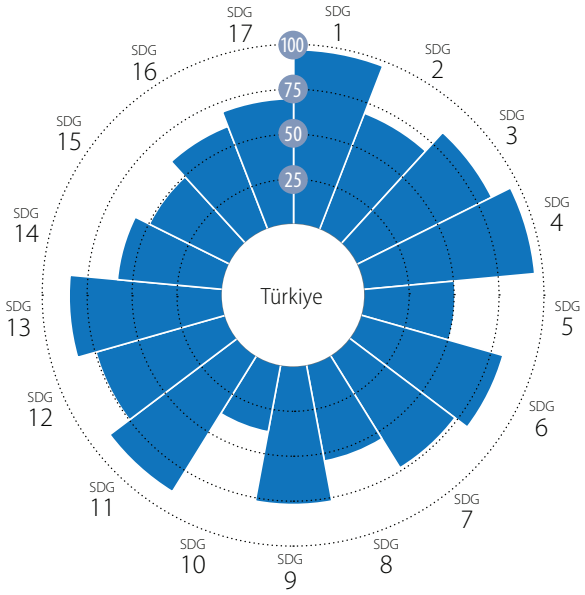
**Country Rank**

**77** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 1.2

**Missing data** 3%

## Average Performance by SDG



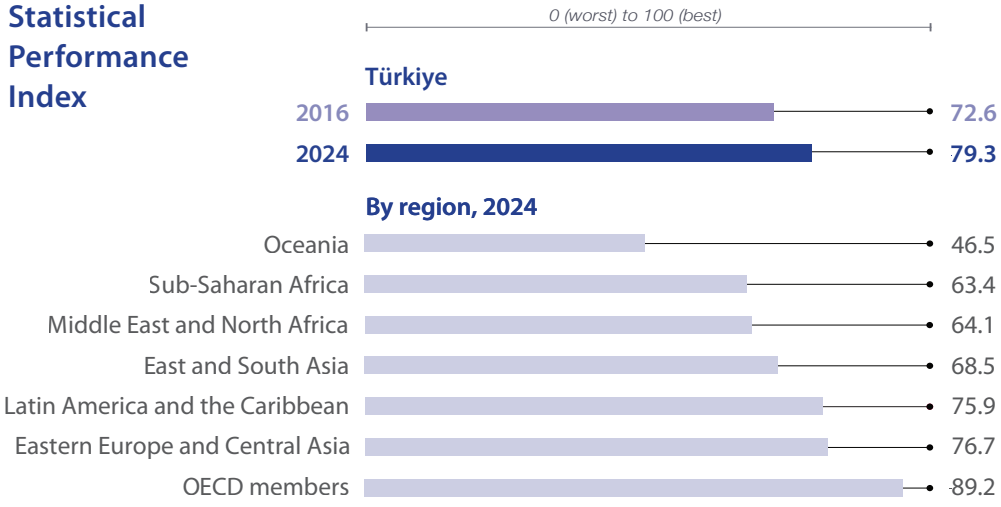

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 1.4 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 2.1 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | 13.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 6.0 | 2018 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 1.7 | 2018 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 33.3 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 3.7 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 4.1 | 2024 | | |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.9 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 14.6 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 4.6 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 9.6 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 13.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | NA | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 15.4 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 81.8 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 6.5 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 77.8 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 12.2 | 2022 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 97.0 | 2019 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 95 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 77 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.3 | 2025 | | |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | 25.4 | 2023 | | |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | 12.0 | 2024 | | |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | 28.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 98.0 | 2023 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 99.4 | 2023 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) * | 96.0 | 2018 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 92.2 | 2022 | | |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | 41.7 | 2023 | | |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | 461.7 | 2022 | | |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | 12.6 | 2022 | | |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | 38.7 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 62.5 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 85.2 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 51.7 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 19.9 | 2026 | | |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | 4.9 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 96.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 99.3 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 47.9 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 74.0 | 2020 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 1,534.5 | 2024 | | |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | 78.9 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 95.3 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | NA | NA | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 13.8 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 75.2 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 15.6 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 81.6 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 8.6 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.38 | 2024 | | |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 25.0 | 2022 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 98.7 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 89.8 | 2025 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 86.8 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 3.4 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 51.4 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 1.4 | 2023 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 142.1 | 2024 | | |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | 7.8 | 2024 | | |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | 34.2 | 2023 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 44.5 | 2022 | | |
| Palma ratio | 2.2 | 2022 | | |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | 11.9 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 14.1 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 22.6 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 98.2 | 2024 | | |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | 14.9 | 2020 | | |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | 76.6 | 2025 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 90.2 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 10.5 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 9.7 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 4.4 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 45.6 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 15.7 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.0 | 2021 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 5.9 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 2.8 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | 9.4 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 3.8 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 68.9 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 57.5 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 19.0 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 5.4 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.01 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 2.6 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 5.0 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.82 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 7.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 2.4 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 14.9 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 98.4 | 2018 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 31.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 5.9 | 2022 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) * | 0.00 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 27.9 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.54 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.41 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.44 | 2024 | | |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | 334.5 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 6.3 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 31.5 | 2024 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * | 0 | 2025 | | |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | 62 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 79.3 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 48.3 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# TURKMENISTAN

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 72.0

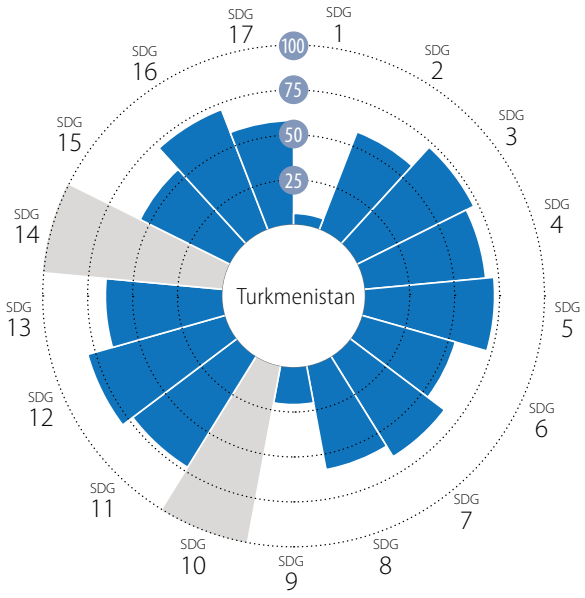
**Country Rank**

**128** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** – 0.3

**Missing data** 15%

## Average Performance by SDG



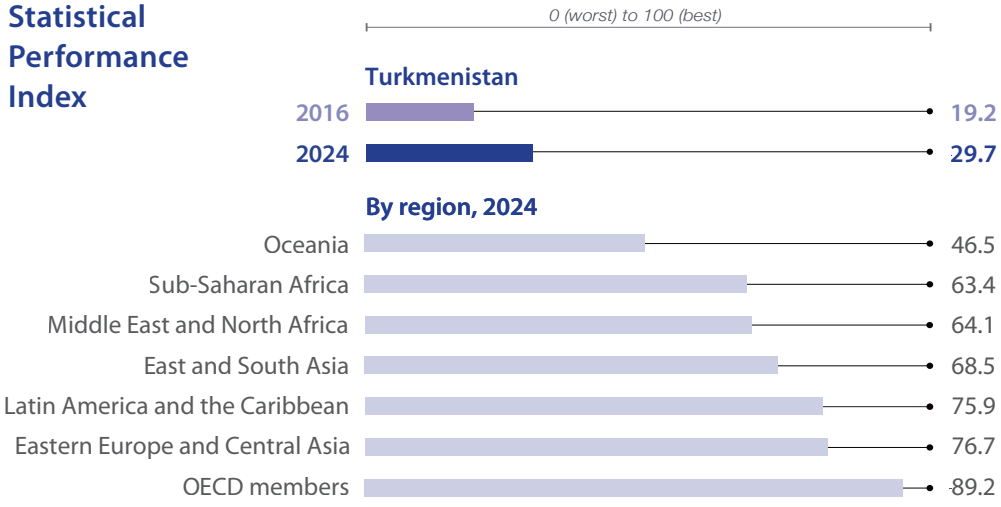

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# TURKMENISTAN



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 62.1 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 72.8 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 4.3 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 7.2 | 2019 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 4.1 | 2019 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 79.0 | 2024 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 21.4 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.8 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.0 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 4.5 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 22.3 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 39.0 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 40.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | NA | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 25.7 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 93.7 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 8.0 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 70.3 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 22.4 | 2018 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.7 | 2022 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 98 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 81 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.5 | 2021 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 35.4 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 95.7 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 81.1 | 2022 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.9 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 77.0 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 94.3 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 82.9 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 25.4 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 99.9 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 99.7 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 135.2 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 34.1 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 4,525.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 99.8 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 2.5 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 66.6 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 11.9 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 40.6 | 2017 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 4.5 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 63.6 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 18.0 | 2016 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 54.5 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.2 | 2018 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.1 | 2023 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | NA | NA | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | NA | NA | | |
| Palma ratio | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 8.4 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | 30.5 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 79.1 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 53.8 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.3 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 7.1 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 5.0 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 3.1 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 50.2 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 12.9 | 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) | 10.9 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 2.7 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 15.9 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 14.1 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 1.0 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 2.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 1.0 | 2015 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 10.9 | 2006 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 99.9 | 2019 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 17.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 0.3 | 2016 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 23.1 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 5.2 | 2024 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | na* | na* | na* | na* |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 29.7 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 57.7 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# TUVALU



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**

NA

Regional Average = 51.8

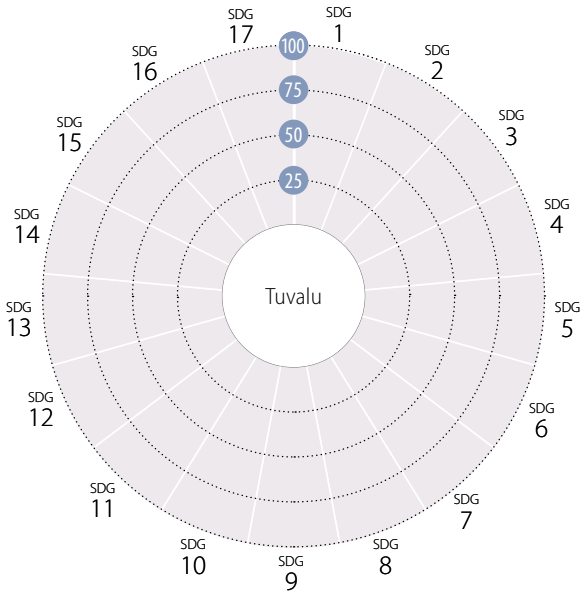
**Country Rank**

NA /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 39%

## Average Performance by SDG



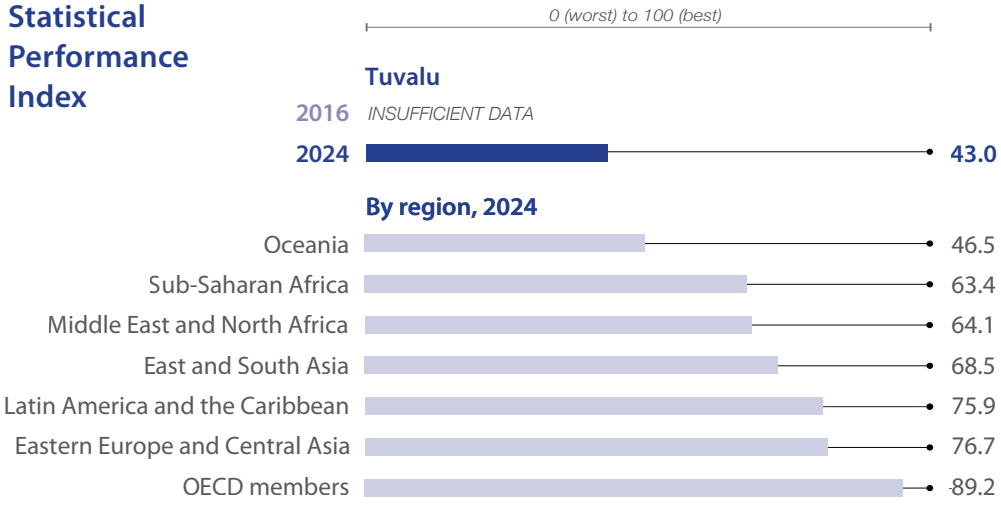

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

1

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 3.4 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 9.1 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 5.7 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 2.8 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 29.3 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 64.2 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 1.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 169.7 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 8.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 19.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 223.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 42.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 17.9 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 67.4 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 35.7 | 2022 | ● | ↗ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.5 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 94 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 65 | 2023 | ● | → |
| 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) | 94.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 99.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 102.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 100.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 46.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 97.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 0.0 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 98.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 89.7 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 28.6 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 77.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 5.5 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 59.4 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| 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 (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 100.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | 35.2 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 0.0 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) * | 0.0 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 39.1 | 2010 | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | 1.8 | 2010 | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 50.9 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 4.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 98.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.4 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 2.4 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 1.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 74.7 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 0.0 | 2018 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 0.0 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 2.7 | 2019 | ● | → |
| 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 (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 0.0 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 87.2 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 4.0 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) * | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 32.6 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | na* | na* | na* | na* |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * | 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 43.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 59.0 | 2026 | ● | → |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# UGANDA

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

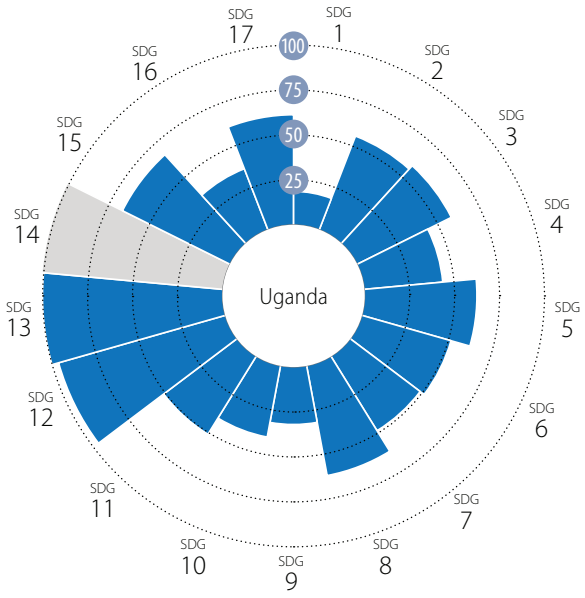
**Country Rank**

144 /169

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 9.3

Missing data 0%

## Average Performance by SDG



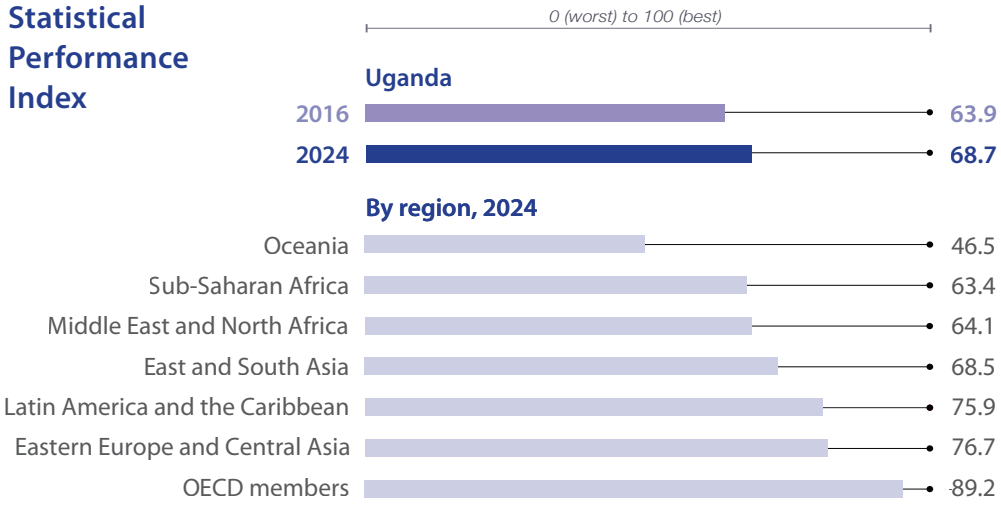

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



3

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# UGANDA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 44.8 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 60.5 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 22.0 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 24.4 | 2022 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 3.2 | 2022 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 10.0 | 2022 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 7.9 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 2.1 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.7 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.3 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 170.3 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 21.3 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 48.7 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 197.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 21.5 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 59.4 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 16.0 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 68.7 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 111.4 | 2017 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 88.4 | 2022 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 90 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 54 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.5 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 34.4 | 2010 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 95.9 | 2013 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 26.3 | 2017 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 85.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 65.0 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 66.5 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 89.3 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 34.0 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 63.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 23.9 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 5.8 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 110.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 51.5 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 1.8 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.1 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 35.5 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 47.0 | 2024 | | |
| 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 (%) | 72.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 2.8 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 74.6 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 9.0 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 39.8 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.2 | 2018 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 37.2 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.4 | 2023 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 1.9 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 42.7 | 2019 | | |
| Palma ratio | 2.1 | 2019 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 52.7 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 27.3 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 51.7 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 43.0 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.6 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 0.9 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 10.6 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 2.8 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 60.2 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 47.9 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 1.8 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 8.8 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 46.8 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 32.2 | 2016 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 25.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 40.8 | 2021 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) * | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 42.0 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.40 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.39 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.56 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 3.5 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 14.0 | 2024 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * | 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 68.7 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 71.4 | 2026 | | |

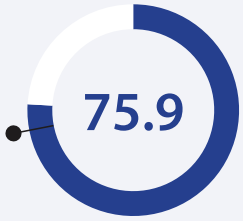
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# UKRAINE

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 72.0

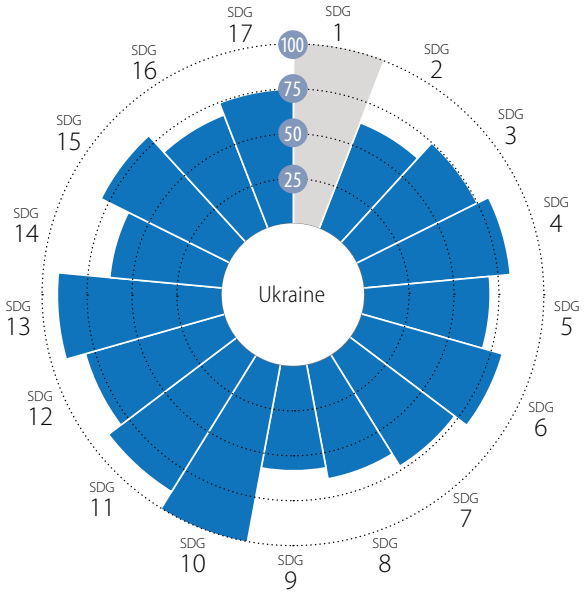
**Country Rank**

**42** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 4%

## Average Performance by SDG



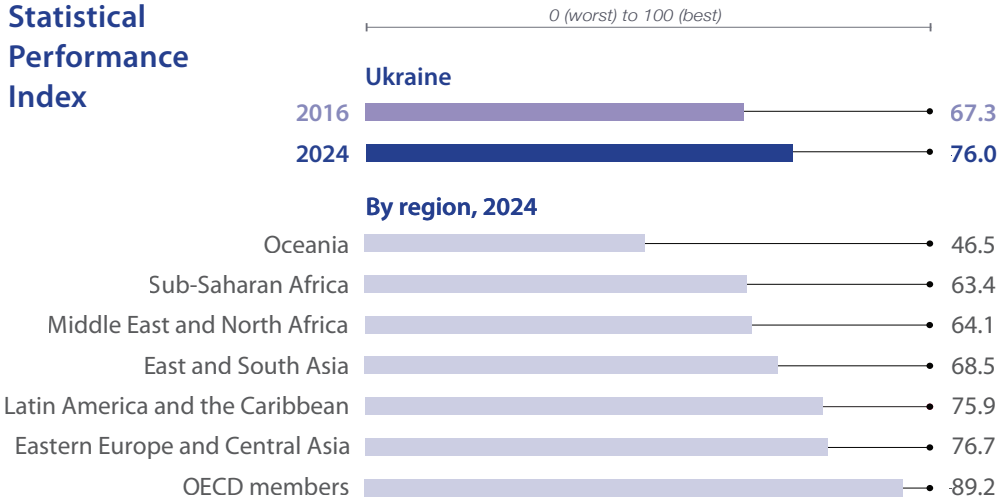

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**1**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# UKRAINE



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 6.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 22.9 | 2000 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 8.2 | 2000 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 23.6 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 5.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.5 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.2 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 14.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 4.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 7.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 86.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 24.8 | 2021 | ● | → |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 127.3 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 10.5 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 74.9 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 12.6 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.9 | 2014 | ● | ● |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 88 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 80 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.7 | 2025 | ● | → |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 76.7 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 87.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 89.8 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.8 | 2001 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 75.6 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 106.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 76.0 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 21.1 | 2026 | ● | → |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 93.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 97.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 7.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 34.2 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 683.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 94.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 11.7 | 2022 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 71.5 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 12.8 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 87.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 9.8 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 99.9 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | 82.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 86.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.4 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 27.4 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.4 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 31.7 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 1.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 25.6 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | 0.9 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 1.1 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 11.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 79.3 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 86.0 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.7 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 8.2 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 10.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 37.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 6.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.1 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 3.8 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 1.3 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 78.4 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 69.2 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 23.6 | 2018 | ● | → |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 31.7 | 2019 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 21.4 | 2019 | ● | ↓ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 65.1 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 60.8 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 1.8 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 3.8 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 22.2 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 99.8 | 2012 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 36.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 4.0 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 0.3 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 66.1 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.65 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.52 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.38 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 9.4 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 33.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 76.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 50.8 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |

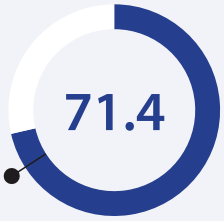
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Middle East and North Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 65.6

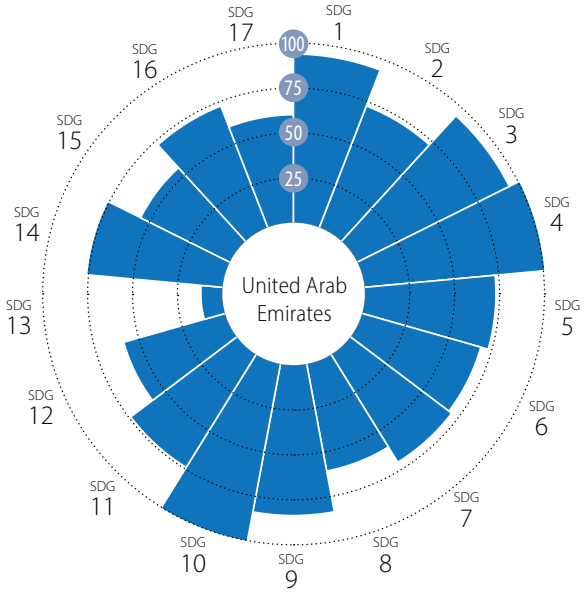
**Country Rank**

**71** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 5.9

**Missing data** 2%

## Average Performance by SDG



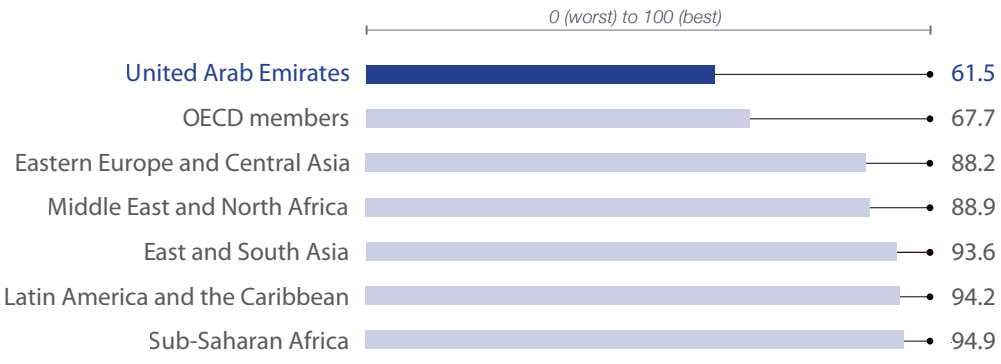

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**3**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

## Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 3.4 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 4.5 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 2.6 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | * | 0.7 | 2023 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 32.1 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 23.3 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 2.7 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 0.8 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 2.4 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 4.8 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 11.6 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 22.4 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 5.9 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 83.2 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 3.0 | 2022 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 100.0 | 2022 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 96 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 84 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.8 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | | 104.2 | 2023 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 99.6 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 61.5 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 97.9 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 57.9 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 50.0 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 99.1 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 1,437.3 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 100.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 4,860.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 1.3 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 1.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 54.4 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 13.4 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 85.7 | 2021 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 2.2 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.5 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 96.2 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 205.2 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 4.1 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 57.5 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 1.9 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 1.5 | 2021 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 130.6 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 26.4 | 2018 | | |
| Palma ratio | | 0.9 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 43.5 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 99.6 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 45.1 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 1.3 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 18.3 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 7.4 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 18.8 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 45.7 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 50.8 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 0.3 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 20.5 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 11.8 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 40.7 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 48.3 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 81.7 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 13.3 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 4.9 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 0.6 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 1.0 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 49.9 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 26.4 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 12.6 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 0.5 | 2023 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 38.2 | 2016 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 69.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 0.6 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 30.9 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.63 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.76 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.64 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 7.2 | 2023 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.61 | 2025 | | |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 84 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 79.2 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 64.1 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# UNITED KINGDOM

OECD Countries

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

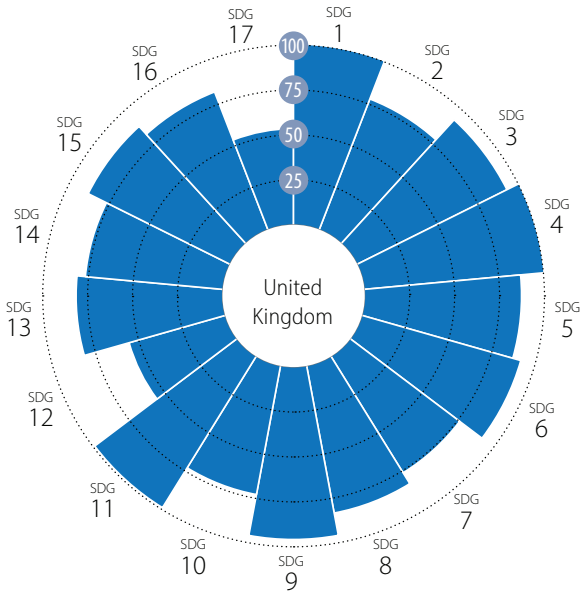
**Country Rank**

**8** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 3.3

**Missing data** 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



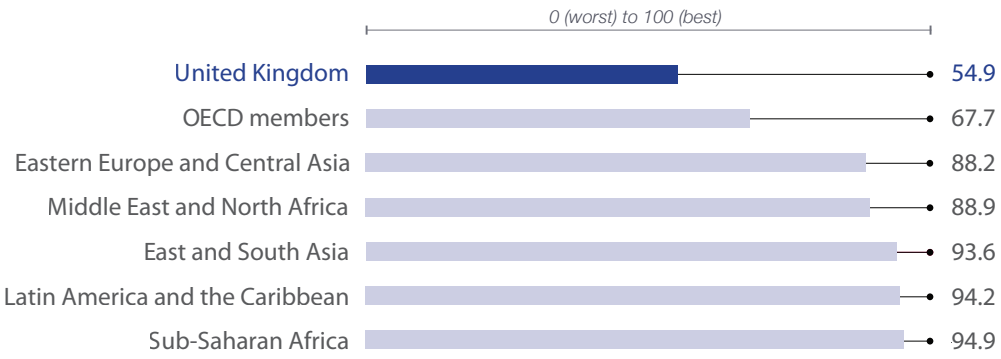

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**1**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# UNITED KINGDOM

## Performance by Indicator

| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.0 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.0 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | | 12.6 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 2.0 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 0.4 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 26.8 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 7.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 4.0 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | | 69.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 17.7 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 8.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 3.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 4.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 9.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | 0.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 11.0 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 32.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 2.4 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 81.6 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 8.6 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 89 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 88 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.7 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 7.3 | 2021 | ● | ↓ |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | | 20.4 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | | 10.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 98.6 | 2014 | ● | ● |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 99.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | * | 99.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | * | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 49.4 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 494.4 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | | 11.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | | 24.3 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 86.1 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 100.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 87.4 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 40.6 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | | 13.1 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 99.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 14.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 85.8 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 2,126.8 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 99.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 97.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 1.2 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 13.6 | 2022 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 67.9 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 1.8 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 99.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 4.9 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.69 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 10.4 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 99.1 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 95.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 128.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.7 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 96.7 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 3.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 2.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 791.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | | 9.2 | 2017 | ● | ● |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | | 34.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 1.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 32.4 | 2021 | ● | ↗ |
| Palma ratio | | 1.6 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | | 15.0 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | | 8.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | | 18.5 | 2020 | ● | ↓ |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | | 98.8 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 95.9 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 17.1 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 4.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 9.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 30.7 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 35.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 12.0 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 0.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 4.5 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 5.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 2.1 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | | 35.2 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 85.4 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 70.7 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 20.1 | 2018 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 29.9 | 2019 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 4.7 | 2019 | ● | ↑ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.22 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 86.8 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 91.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.96 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 16.1 | 2022 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 1.0 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 12.8 | 2022 | ● | → |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 70.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 1.55 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 79.5 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.53 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.67 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.72 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | | 133.8 | 2022 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 14.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.43 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 86 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 70 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | | 89.2 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 88.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 54.9 | 2026 | ● | → |

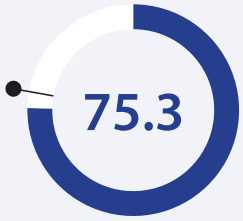
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# UNITED STATES



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 78.2

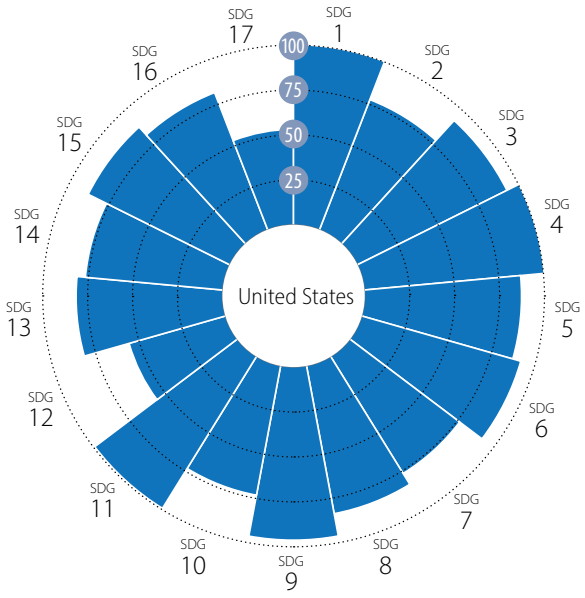
**Country Rank**

**45** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 2.7

**Missing data** 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



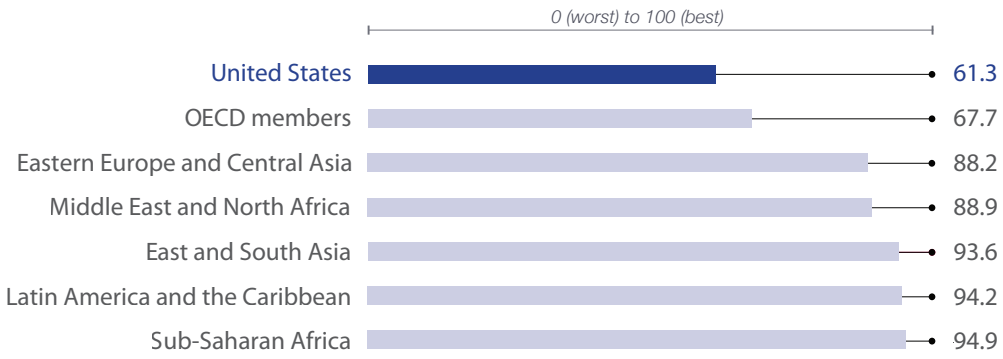

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

**0**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# UNITED STATES



| SDG1 – No Poverty | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | | 0.5 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | | 0.7 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) | | 18.1 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 3.8 | 2022 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | | 0.1 | 2022 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | * | 90.0 | 2025 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | | 42.0 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | | 8.3 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | | 4.0 | 2024 | | |
| Yield gap closure (% of potential yield) | | 68.6 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | | 12.0 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | 16.6 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | | 3.7 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | | 6.5 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 3.2 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | | NA | NA | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | | 13.7 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | | 20.9 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | | 14.2 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | | 79.6 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | | 13.5 | 2022 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | | 98.8 | 2023 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | | 92 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | | 88 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | | 6.8 | 2025 | | |
| Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) | | 8.8 | 2020 | | |
| Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) | | 21.7 | 2023 | | |
| Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) | | 8.0 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | | 86.5 | 2022 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | | 96.0 | 2022 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | * | 98.8 | 2021 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | * | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) | | 50.4 | 2019 | | |
| PISA score (worst 0–600 best) | | 489.4 | 2022 | | |
| Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%) | | 14.9 | 2022 | | |
| Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds) | | 33.9 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | | 80.3 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | | 101.3 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | | 84.0 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | | 28.9 | 2026 | | |
| Gender wage gap (% of male median wage) | | 17.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | | 99.6 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | | 24.5 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | | 67.7 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | | 2,124.6 | 2024 | | |
| Population using safely managed water services (%) | | 97.6 | 2024 | | |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | | 97.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | | 1.1 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | | 11.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | | 72.0 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | | 3.3 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | | 97.0 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | | 4.4 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.55 | 2024 | | |
| Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24) | | 13.0 | 2022 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | | 99.9 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | | 94.7 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 196.7 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | | 3.9 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | | 97.3 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | | 1.8 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | | 3.4 | 2023 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | | 1,500.2 | 2024 | | |
| Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) | | 10.6 | 2023 | | |
| Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%) | | 38.5 | 2023 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | | 41.8 | 2023 | | |
| Palma ratio | | 1.8 | 2023 | | |
| Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over) | | 22.9 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | | 8.6 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | | 99.6 | 2024 | | |
| Population with rent overburden (%) | | 29.0 | 2021 | | |
| Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%) | | 57.7 | 2025 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | | 60.9 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | | 9.3 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 4.4 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | | 10.1 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | | 66.5 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | | 26.6 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | | 1.3 | 2024 | | |
| Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | | 1.5 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | | 14.2 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | | 5.5 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | | 2.4 | 2024 | | |
| Net Effective Carbon Rate (EUR/$tCO_2e$) | | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 34.3 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | | 84.5 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | | 23.9 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | | 22.0 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | | 8.7 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | | 0.46 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 38.4 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | | 30.6 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.82 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | | 18.6 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | | 5.8 | 2023 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | | 26.9 | 2022 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | | 100.0 | 2024 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 64.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | | 3.77 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 62.6 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.47 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.52 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | | 0.67 | 2024 | | |
| Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) | | 529.4 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | | 14.4 | 2023 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | | 0.09 | 2025 | | |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 45 | 2025 | | |
| Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) | | 71 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | | 90.1 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | | 1.7 | 2026 | | |

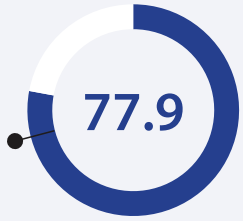
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# URUGUAY

Latin America and the Caribbean

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

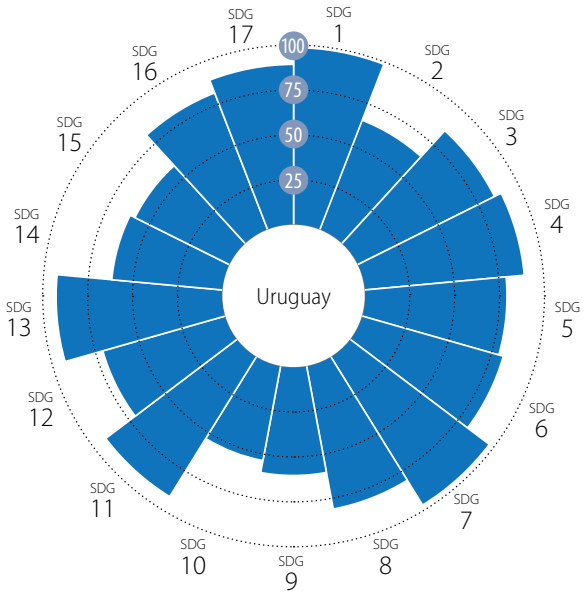
**Country Rank**

**38** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 6.3

**Missing data** 2%

## Average Performance by SDG



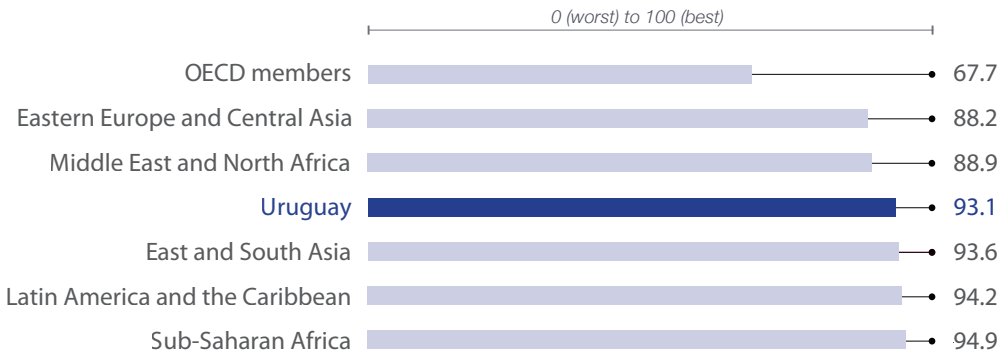

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

5

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# URUGUAY



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 0.6 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 1.1 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 6.9 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 1.4 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 79.4 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 33.3 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 4.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.7 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.4 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 15.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 4.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 7.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 47.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 17.4 | 2021 | ● | → |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 47.2 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 13.0 | 2021 | ● | ↗ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 78.5 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 23.1 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 94 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 85 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.6 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 88.8 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 77.9 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 86.7 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 105.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 78.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 30.3 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 99.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 99.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 11.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 26.3 | 2015 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 686.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 0.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 51.4 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 69.9 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims 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 (%) | 73.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 7.5 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 99.8 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | 92.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 113.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.7 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 12.0 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.7 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 34.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 40.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Palma ratio | 1.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 13.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 74.1 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 12.5 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 2.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 2.5 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 147.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 10.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.3 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 2.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 2.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 53.8 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 75.1 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 54.8 | 2018 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 52.6 | 2019 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 6.1 | 2019 | ● | → |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 23.3 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 28.3 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.1 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 16.4 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 11.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 6.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 99.8 | 2013 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 73.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 4.2 | 2010 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 68.7 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.80 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.55 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.86 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 11.3 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| 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) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 80.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 87.4 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |

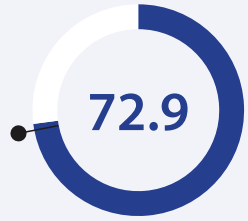
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# UZBEKISTAN

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 72.0

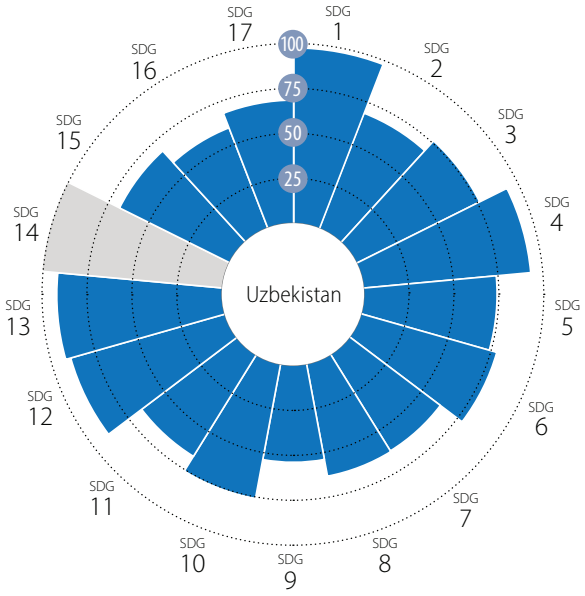
**Country Rank**

**65** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** **+10.0**

**Missing data** **2%**

## Average Performance by SDG



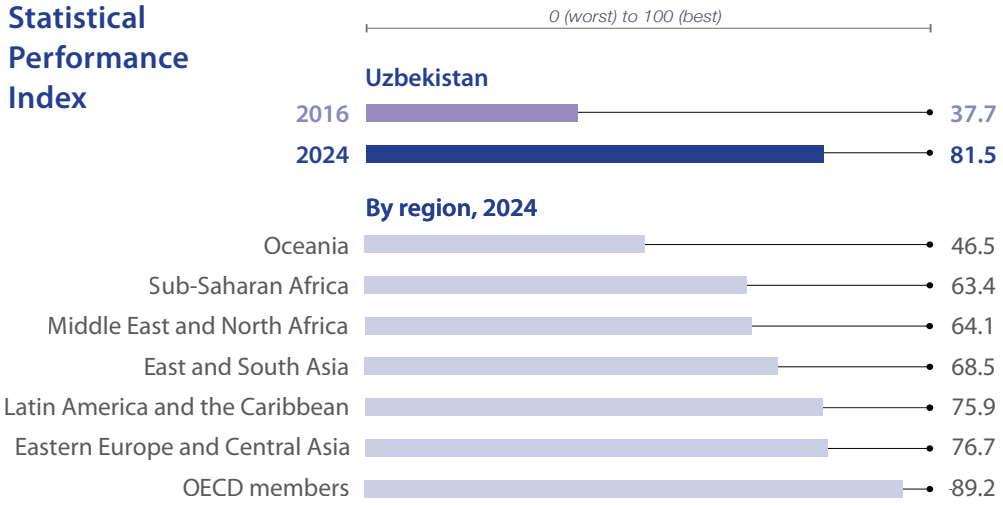

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# UZBEKISTAN



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 1.1 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 2.4 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 6.5 | 2021 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 2.4 | 2021 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 56.1 | 2021 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 30.0 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 5.3 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.8 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.1 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 26.5 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 7.7 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 13.4 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 51.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | NA | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 24.6 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 105.6 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 9.3 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 72.7 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 37.3 | 2023 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 99.0 | 2022 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 90 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 79 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.3 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 81.6 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 99.3 | 2025 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 97.6 | 2025 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 100.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 81.4 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 97.3 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 55.7 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 39.2 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 97.3 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 96.5 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 123.0 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 97.2 | 2019 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 359.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 78.1 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.8 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 1.4 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 64.7 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 7.4 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 59.7 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 4.8 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 88.5 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 89.5 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 109.4 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 36.1 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 15.6 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 34.6 | 2024 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 7.1 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 27.6 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 84.3 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 21.5 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.5 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 3.7 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 3.4 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.2 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 33.8 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 4.6 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 3.9 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 1.1 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 25.0 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 23.0 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 1.0 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 1.8 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 1.4 | 2021 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | NA | NA | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 100.0 | 2022 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 31.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 20.6 | 2022 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 35.0 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.51 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.63 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.30 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 7.9 | 2023 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 20.3 | 2023 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 81.5 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 57.8 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# VANUATU



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**

NA

Regional Average = 51.8

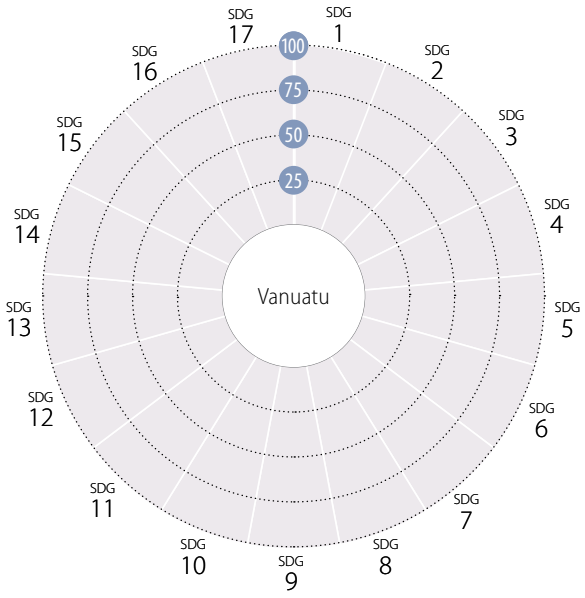
**Country Rank**

NA /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 24%

## Average Performance by SDG



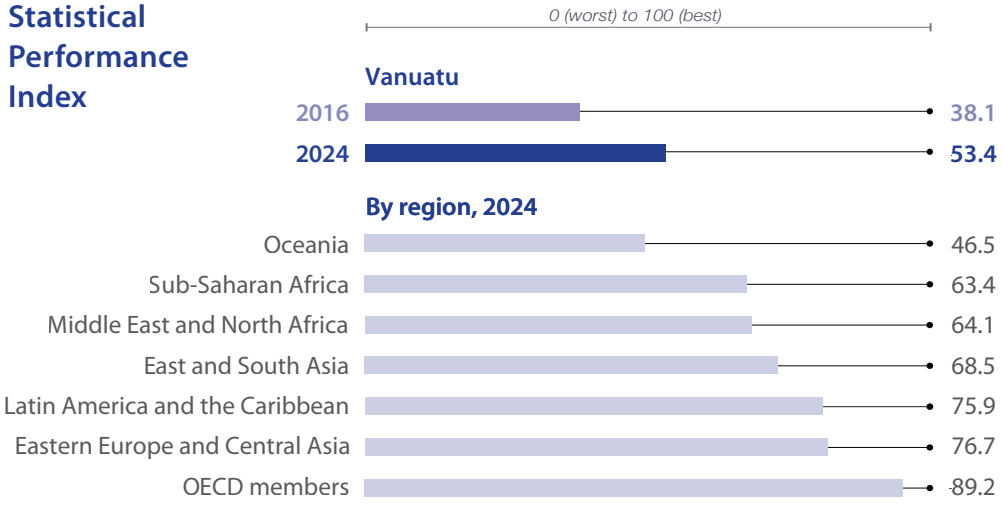

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 19.4 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 37.6 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 7.2 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 28.9 | 2013 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 4.7 | 2013 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 25.2 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 21.3 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 0.6 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.1 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 9.0 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 17.1 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 44.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | NA | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 36.8 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 135.5 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 12.5 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 71.8 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 81.0 | 2012 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 90.9 | 2023 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 61 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 52 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 80.6 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 97.5 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 64.6 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 93.9 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 61.4 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 87.9 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 84.7 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 1.9 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 87.1 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 47.8 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | NA | NA | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 7.1 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 61.6 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 20.6 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 2.5 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 1.6 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 37.4 | 2024 | | |
| 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 (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 5.1 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 62.3 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 22.4 | 2015 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 435.5 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | * 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 3.0 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 32.3 | 2019 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.2 | 2019 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 3.1 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 4.7 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 80.6 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.4 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 1.2 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | * 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 3.3 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 78.7 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 34.6 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 0.3 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 8.4 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 4.3 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 0.3 | 2020 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 32.3 | 2021 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 76.7 | 2023 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 47.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 28.5 | 2023 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | * 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 10.0 | 2024 | | |
| 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) | 25.7 | 2023 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | * 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | * 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 53.4 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 71.6 | 2026 | | |

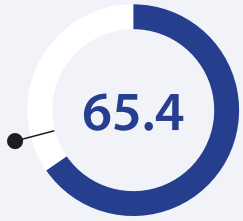
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# VENEZUELA, RB

Latin America and the Caribbean

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

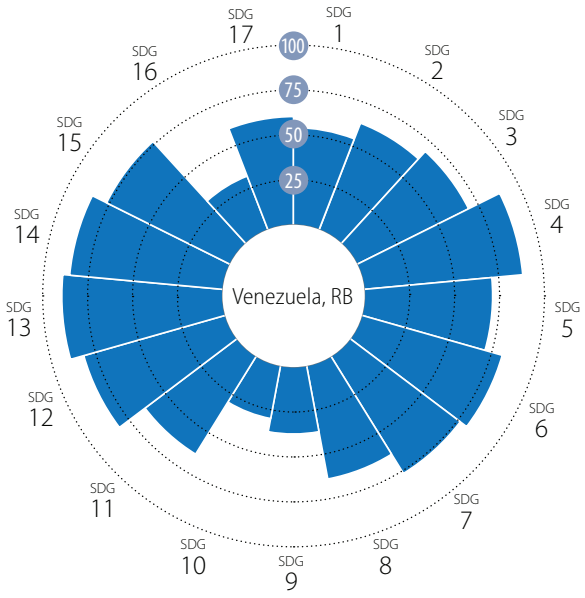
**Country Rank**

**107** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 2.0

**Missing data** 6%

## Average Performance by SDG



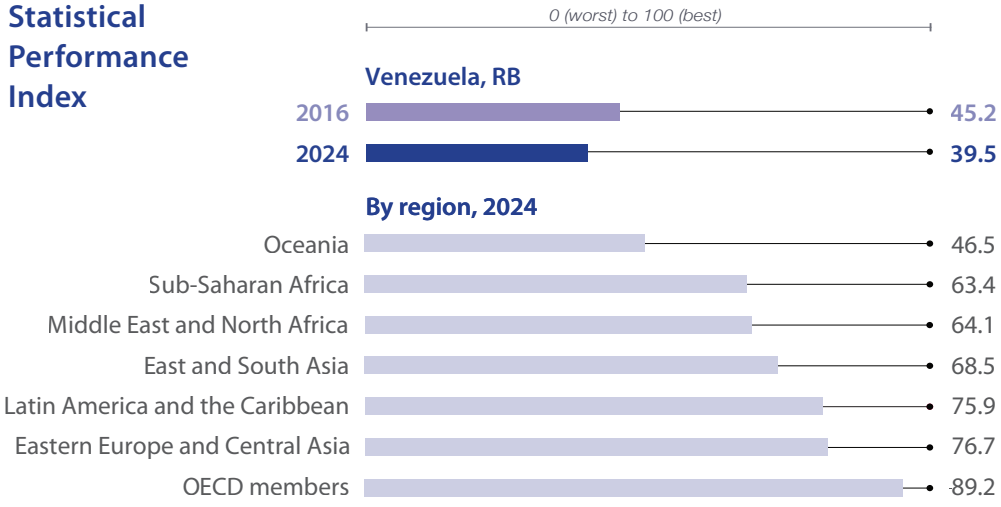

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**1**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# VENEZUELA, RB



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 20.4 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 32.0 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 5.9 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 13.4 | 2009 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 4.1 | 2009 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 22.7 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 4.1 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.6 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.5 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 226.7 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 15.0 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 24.2 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 46.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 18.7 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 71.3 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 13.2 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 72.8 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 76.0 | 2019 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 98.7 | 2018 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 62 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 75 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.8 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 85.4 | 2017 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 98.0 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 83.2 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 98.7 | 2017 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 82.4 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 102.9 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 54.9 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 32.1 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 93.3 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 98.4 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 7.5 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 32.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 559.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 93.5 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.4 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 20.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 9.5 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 87.3 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 5.7 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 77.6 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 76.7 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 72.8 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 18.8 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.3 | 2014 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 2.9 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 44.7 | 2006 | | |
| Palma ratio | 2.4 | 2006 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 25.7 | 2007 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 17.3 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | NA | NA | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 38.4 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.8 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 10.8 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.3 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 37.1 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 7.3 | 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) | 4.1 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 1.3 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 2.9 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 59.4 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 80.5 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 16.8 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 0.4 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 0.7 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 78.8 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 85.4 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 9.5 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 13.8 | 2023 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 62.5 | 2020 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 81.3 | 2017 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 10.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) * | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 30.5 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.44 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.13 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.14 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 8.1 | 2023 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * | 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 39.5 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 44.8 | 2026 | | |

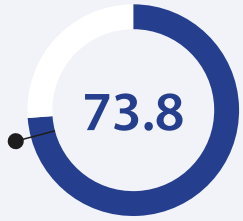
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# VIETNAM



## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 70.5

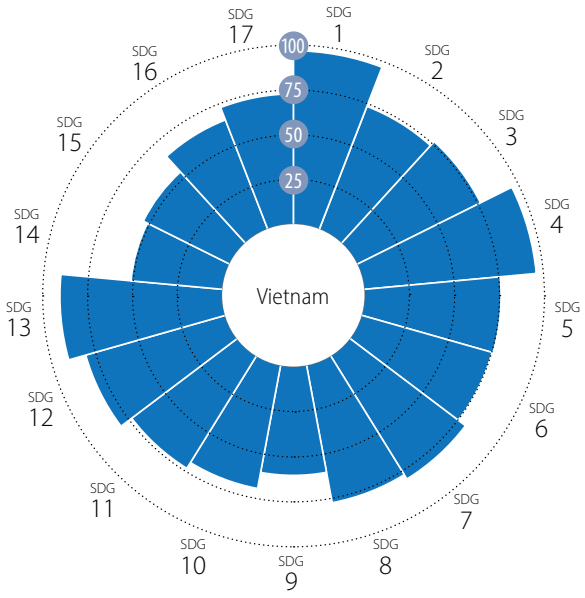
**Country Rank**

**58** /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 7.7

**Missing data** 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



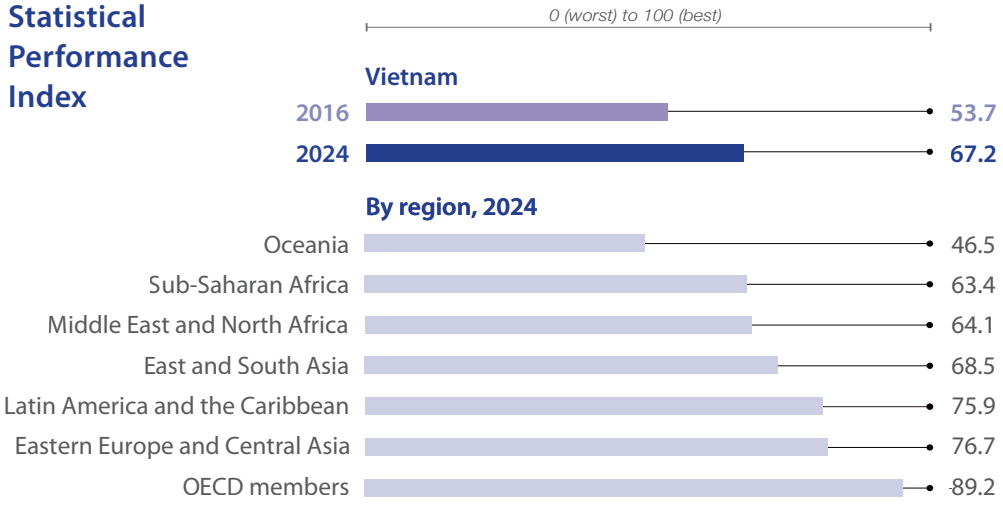

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



**2**

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# VIETNAM



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 1.5 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 3.0 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 5.3 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 18.2 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 4.4 | 2023 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 55.7 | 2020 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 2.0 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 6.0 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.1 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 37.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 47.6 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 8.8 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 17.3 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 182.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 20.1 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 90.8 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 17.7 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 74.9 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 29.0 | 2020 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 98.0 | 2022 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 97 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 71 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.4 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 94.4 | 2022 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 98.3 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 95.2 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.1 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 78.2 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 90.0 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 88.7 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 31.6 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 98.8 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 95.4 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 17.8 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 10.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 1,269.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 99.8 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 98.7 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.2 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 22.8 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 77.6 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 4.1 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 70.6 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 1.5 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 97.6 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 84.2 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 100.3 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 3.2 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 42.5 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.4 | 2023 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 14.0 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 36.1 | 2022 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.5 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 32.5 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 27.8 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 88.3 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 68.8 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.6 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 5.3 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 9.7 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 3.4 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 38.1 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 15.7 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.4 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 3.7 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 2.1 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.2 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 24.5 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 59.4 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 5.5 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 66.3 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 16.9 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 40.1 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 38.2 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 14.9 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 1.5 | 2011 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 11.5 | 2022 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 99.0 | 2023 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 41.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 6.9 | 2021 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) * | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 21.2 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.52 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.45 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.41 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 4.9 | 2023 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * | 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 67.2 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 73.3 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# YEMEN, REPUBLIC OF

Middle East and North Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**

47.8

Regional Average = 65.6

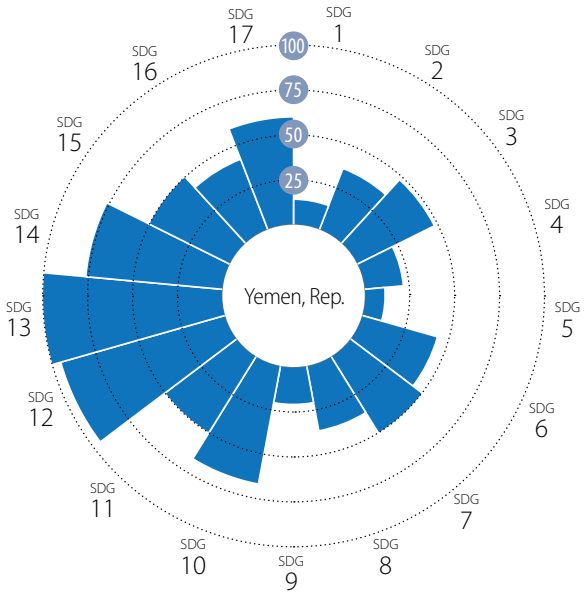
**Country Rank**

164 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + NA

**Missing data** 11%

## Average Performance by SDG



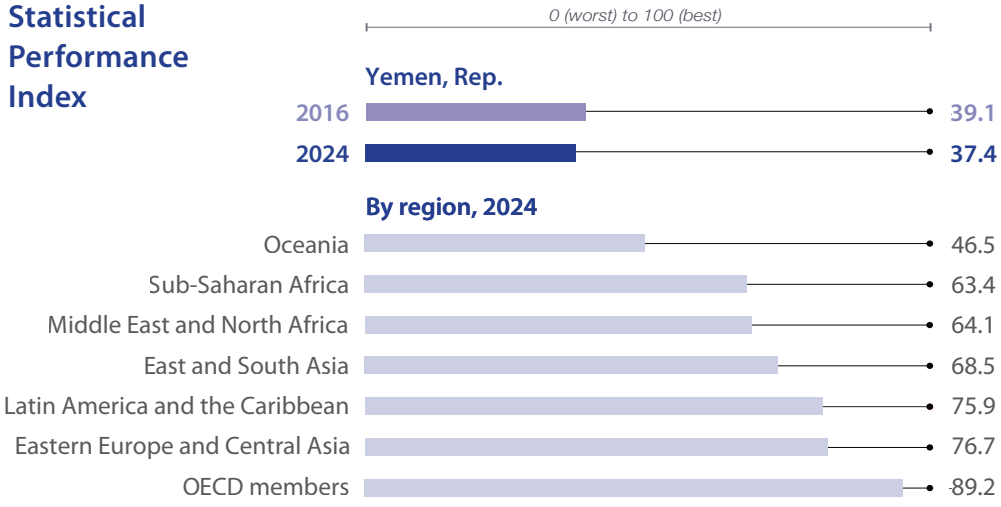

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)

1

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# YEMEN, REPUBLIC OF



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 50.9 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 64.3 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 48.5 | 2022 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 16.8 | 2022 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 23.0 | 2021 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 13.7 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 0.8 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.4 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.1 | 2012 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 118.4 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 20.9 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 38.1 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 40.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 25.8 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 81.1 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 29.8 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 69.6 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 77.0 | 2023 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 60.9 | 2023 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 41 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 43 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 3.5 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 3.4 | 2016 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 69.4 | 2016 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 45.0 | 2016 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 52.0 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 48.5 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 7.6 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 0.0 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 75.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 63.1 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 281.5 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.0 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 290.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 83.6 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 47.3 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.9 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 4.1 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 6.0 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 11.9 | 2022 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 17.9 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 63.8 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 17.5 | 2019 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 34.6 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 1.9 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 33.8 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) * | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 0.3 | 2023 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 36.7 | 2014 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.6 | 2014 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 44.2 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 26.0 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 56.4 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 25.8 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.4 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 1.5 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 4.9 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 2.4 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 2.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 32.4 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 53.4 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 6.7 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 2.8 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 0.6 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 34.7 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 15.4 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 0.7 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 5.8 | 2013 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 59.0 | 2017 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 29.4 | 2023 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 13.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 15.9 | 2023 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) * | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 27.9 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 6.0 | 2023 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * | 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 37.4 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 54.6 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# ZAMBIA

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**




Regional Average = 53.7

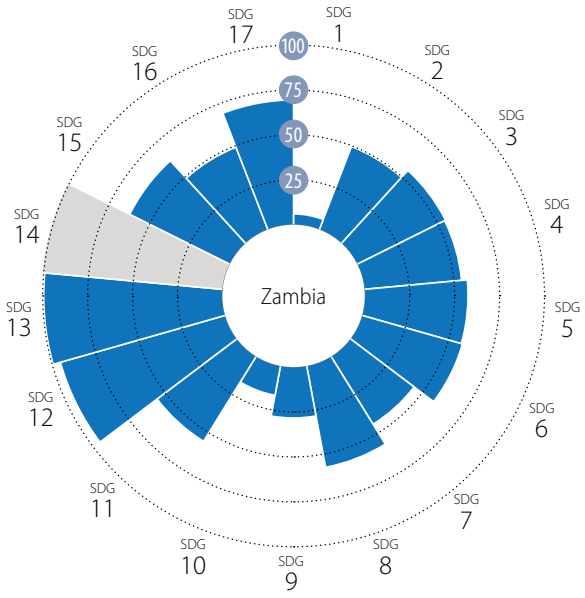
**Country Rank**

150 /169

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 7.2

Missing data 1%

## Average Performance by SDG



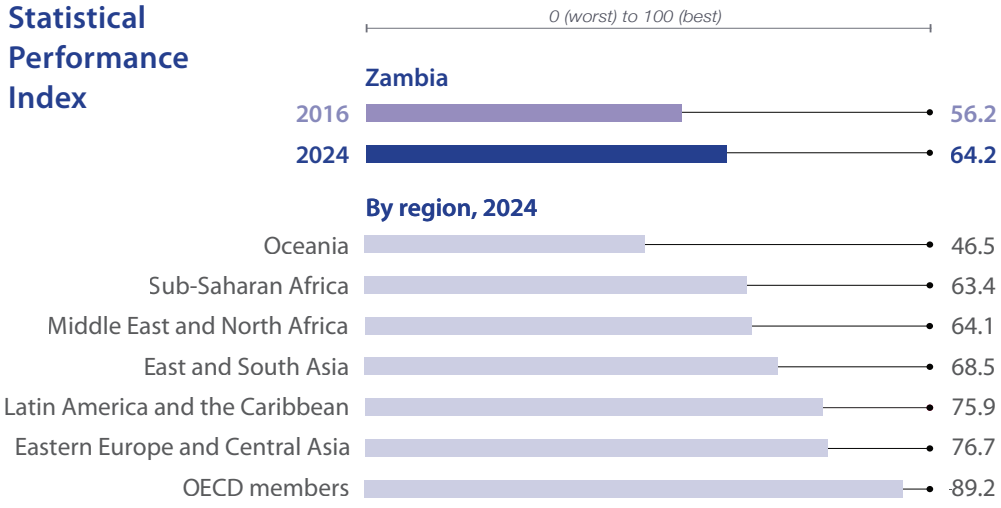

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



2

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# ZAMBIA



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 62.4 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 72.0 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 37.2 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 34.6 | 2018 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 4.2 | 2018 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 22.1 | 2024 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 11.1 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.1 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.0 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.2 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 85.5 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 21.4 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 48.4 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 272.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 1.6 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 23.6 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 65.8 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 17.1 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 66.7 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 134.6 | 2017 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 93.9 | 2024 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 88 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 62 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.1 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 46.6 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 96.5 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 55.3 | 2013 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 77.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 69.9 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 77.9 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 83.4 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 15.0 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 73.4 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 37.5 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 8.6 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 0.5 | 2015 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 69.9 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 51.1 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 9.2 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 19.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 40.5 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 5.1 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 72.7 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 5.9 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 65.8 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 17.1 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 62.4 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.3 | 2018 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 18.8 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.3 | 2008 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 1.1 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 51.5 | 2022 | | |
| Palma ratio | 3.5 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 48.3 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 18.3 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 66.1 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 31.2 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.6 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 1.1 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 19.0 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 1.2 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 46.1 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 56.8 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 0.9 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 5.2 | 2015 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 18.1 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 7.9 | 2024 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 37.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 18.7 | 2023 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) * | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 58.6 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.45 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.46 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.45 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 6.5 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 22.0 | 2021 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * | 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 64.2 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 76.4 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# ZIMBABWE

Sub-Saharan Africa

## Overall Performance

**Country Score**

57.2

Regional Average = 53.7

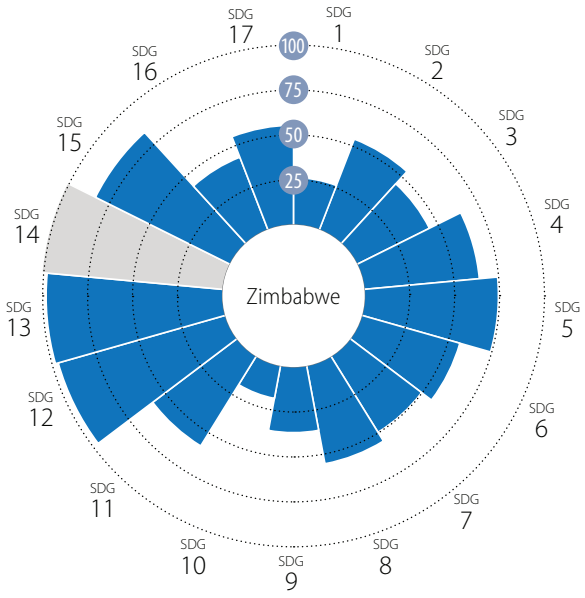
**Country Rank**

138 /169

**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 6.0

**Missing data** 2%

## Average Performance by SDG



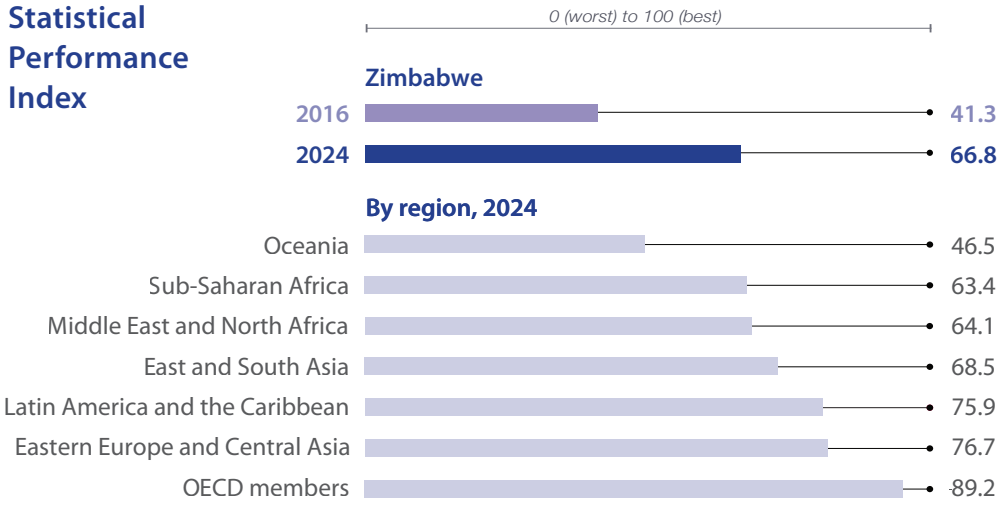

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




## Number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)



3

*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# ZIMBABWE



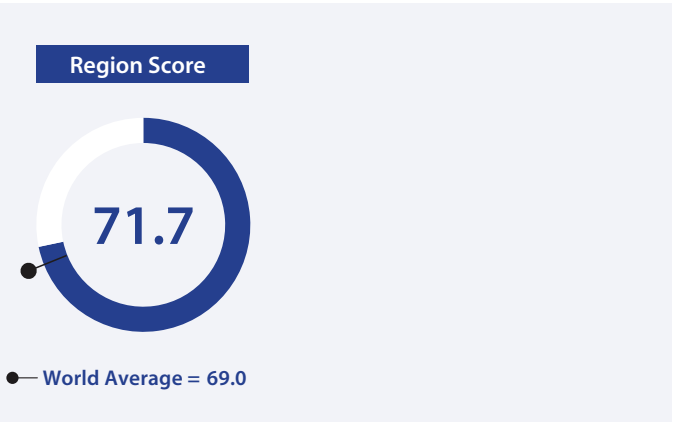
| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 34.9 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 49.1 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 19.7 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 25.9 | 2024 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 5.1 | 2024 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 24.7 | 2024 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 14.2 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.1 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 0.7 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.4 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 357.6 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 33.7 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 64.7 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 203.0 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.9 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 31.2 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 74.5 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 29.9 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 63.3 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 86.8 | 2021 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 84.6 | 2024 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 90 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 59 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 3.3 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 56.5 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 89.5 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 65.6 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 92.5 | 2019 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 85.9 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 85.5 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 83.7 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 30.1 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 67.2 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 34.6 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 46.1 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 53.9 | 2017 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 179.9 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 62.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 30.7 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.3 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 18.5 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 50.5 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 5.0 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 49.5 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 9.2 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 74.4 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 41.6 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 71.3 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.4 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 18.8 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 2.1 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 50.3 | 2019 | | |
| Palma ratio | 3.2 | 2019 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 54.9 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | 13.1 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 57.8 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 51.1 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.5 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 1.1 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 10.9 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 4.6 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 85.1 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 82.0 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 6.6 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 6.8 | 2022 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 23.5 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 48.7 | 2019 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 22.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 27.9 | 2019 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) * | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 44.4 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.44 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.36 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.28 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 1.3 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 8.1 | 2018 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * | 0 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) * | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 66.8 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 68.8 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# BRICS

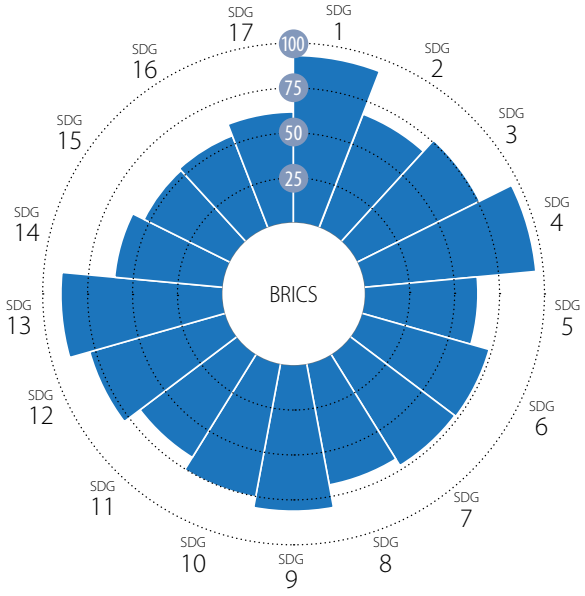
## Overall Performance




Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 6.8

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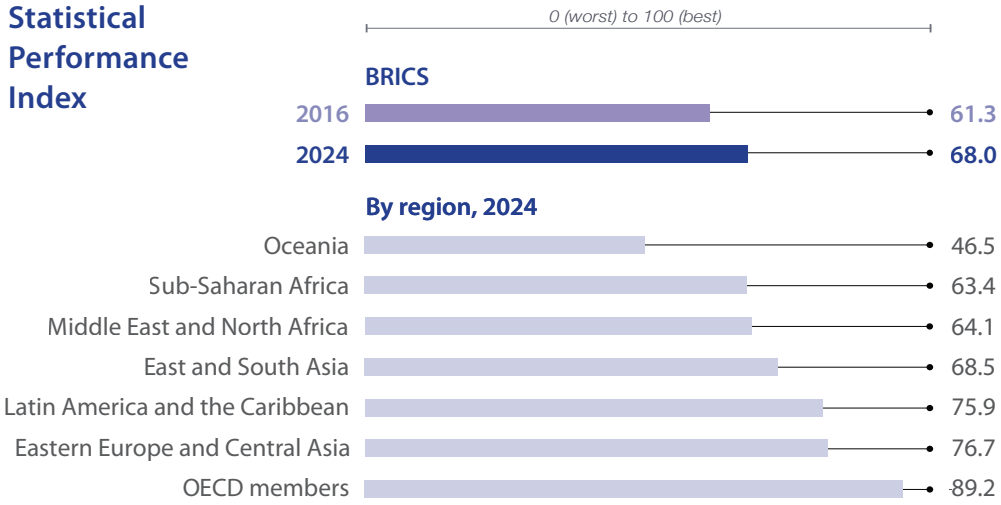
## Average Performance by SDG




## SDG Dashboard and Trends




## Statistical Performance Index




*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 2.9 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 5.5 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 6.8 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 18.8 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 9.5 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 45.3 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 10.3 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 5.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 4.1 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 49.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 9.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 16.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 116.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 19.6 | 2021 | ● | → |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 124.0 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 15.9 | 2021 | ● | → |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 75.2 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 11.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 95.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 94 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 77 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.4 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 92.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 99.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 95.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 98.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 84.6 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 86.2 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 64.6 | 2025 | ● | ↗ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 20.3 | 2026 | ● | → |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 96.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 90.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 48.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 36.4 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 322.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 99.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 84.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.4 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 16.8 | 2022 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 74.3 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 6.2 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 88.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 4.9 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.4 | 2024 | ● | → |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 94.5 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | 81.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 98.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 3.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 67.7 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 1.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 578.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 32.8 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Palma ratio | 1.5 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 34.7 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 36.8 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 89.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 59.3 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.7 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 5.8 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 19.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 30.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 5.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 5.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.5 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 14.4 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 45.3 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 17.2 | 2018 | ● | → |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 24.3 | 2019 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 6.5 | 2019 | ● | → |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 13.4 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 15.4 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 3.5 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 3.7 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 64.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 93.3 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 39.8 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 0.1 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 26.9 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.56 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.50 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.52 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 6.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| 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) | 13.3 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 29.0 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 68.0 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 61.4 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# BRICS+

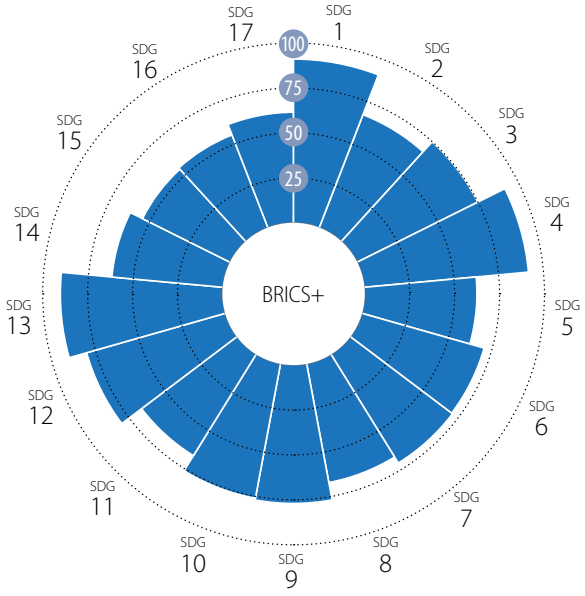
## Overall Performance




Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 6.8

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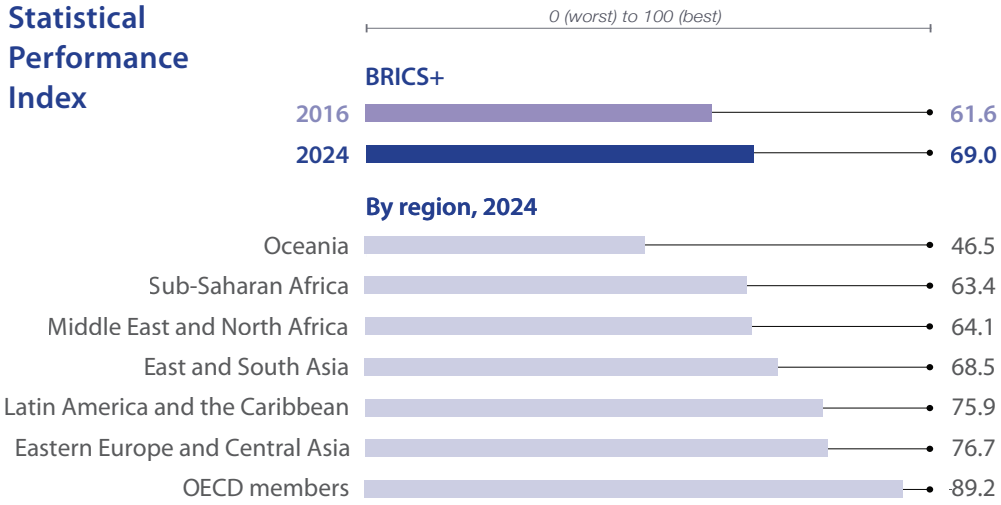
## Average Performance by SDG




## SDG Dashboard and Trends




## Statistical Performance Index




*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

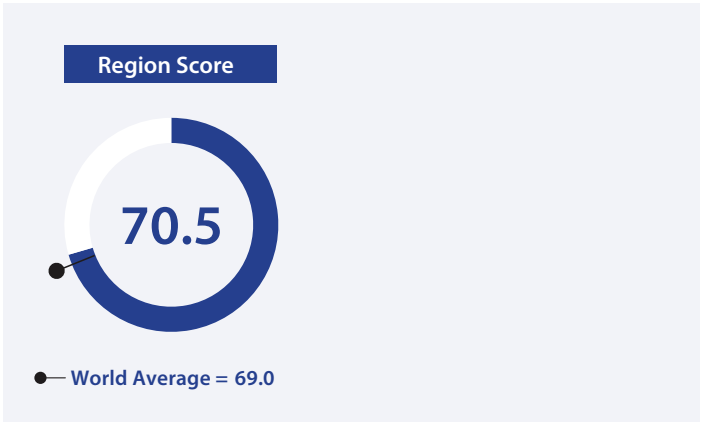
| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 3.8 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 7.0 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 7.3 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 19.1 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 9.0 | 2023 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 47.1 | 2025 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 11.5 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 5.0 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.8 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 2.9 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 59.2 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 9.9 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 17.2 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 130.1 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.1 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 19.7 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 115.7 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 15.5 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 74.7 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 16.4 | 2023 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 93.8 | 2024 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 92 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 75 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.3 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 87.5 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 97.8 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 92.6 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 97.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 83.0 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 86.6 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 62.8 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 21.1 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 94.3 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 87.6 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 53.3 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 34.4 | 2021 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 391.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 98.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 83.0 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.4 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 15.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 72.5 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 6.2 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 83.5 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 4.9 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 92.9 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 78.7 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 98.2 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 3.4 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 62.6 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 1.4 | 2024 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 487.8 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 32.8 | 2023 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.4 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 33.3 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | 35.3 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 85.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 56.1 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.7 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 5.8 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 16.3 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.1 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 30.0 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 5.8 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 5.2 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.9 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 17.6 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 49.1 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 17.7 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 23.2 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 6.6 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 15.9 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 17.9 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 3.5 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 3.5 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 54.6 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 90.1 | 2024 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 38.7 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 0.1 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 28.1 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.55 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.49 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.51 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 6.3 | 2024 | | |
| 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) | 13.7 | 2024 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 24.5 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 69.0 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 61.5 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

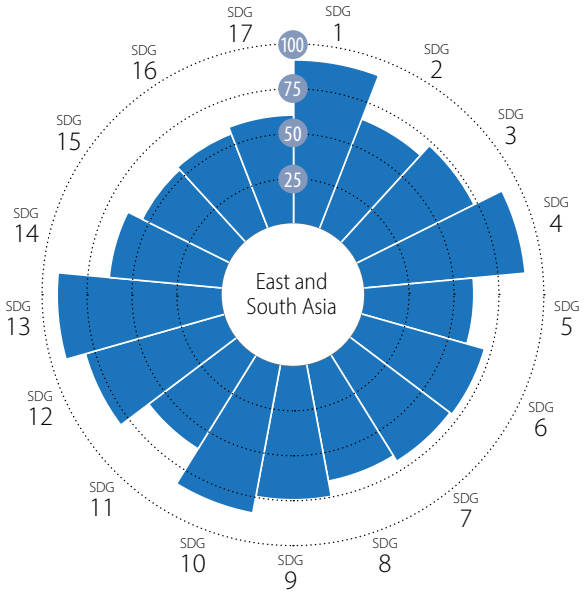
## Overall Performance




Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 6.9

Missing data 0%

## Average Performance by SDG



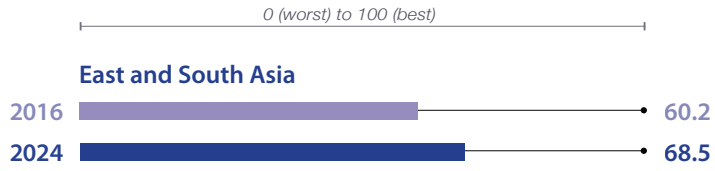

## SDG Dashboard and Trends



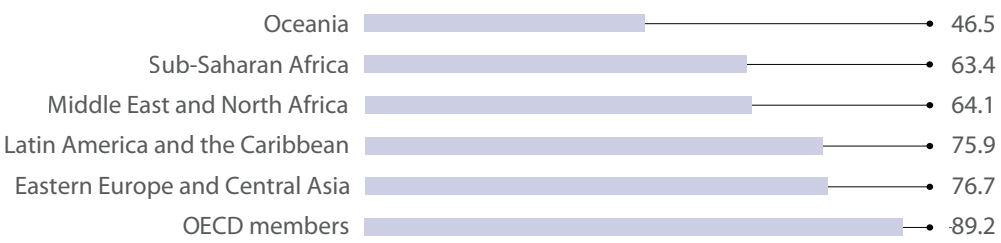

Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




### By region, 2024




*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

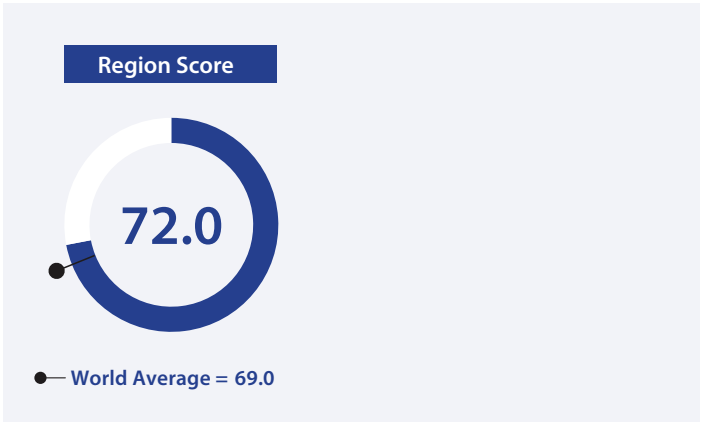
| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 3.6 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 7.0 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 7.9 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 21.7 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 9.6 | 2023 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 43.1 | 2025 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 9.0 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 4.9 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.6 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 4.9 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 68.1 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 11.8 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 19.9 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 173.6 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 20.5 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 125.8 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 15.7 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 74.4 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 17.6 | 2023 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 91.6 | 2024 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 92 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 73 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.3 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 86.3 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 96.8 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 91.5 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 96.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 80.5 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 85.7 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 61.7 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 20.8 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 95.1 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 88.0 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 48.8 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 28.5 | 2021 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 336.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 98.8 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 77.3 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.4 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 14.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 71.8 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 7.1 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 78.4 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 4.1 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 93.5 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 76.1 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 93.2 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 3.3 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 59.3 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 1.3 | 2024 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 463.6 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 31.5 | 2023 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.3 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 39.6 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 38.7 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 77.5 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 55.7 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.6 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 4.9 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 16.3 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.1 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 29.3 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 6.0 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.1 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 4.4 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.3 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 14.4 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 48.3 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 17.2 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 24.6 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 3.8 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 17.8 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 19.1 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 3.5 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 1.9 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 61.8 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 87.9 | 2024 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 38.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 9.5 | 2025 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 27.3 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.52 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.49 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.51 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 5.5 | 2024 | | |
| 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) | 12.6 | 2024 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 20.8 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | 0.2 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 68.5 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 62.7 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

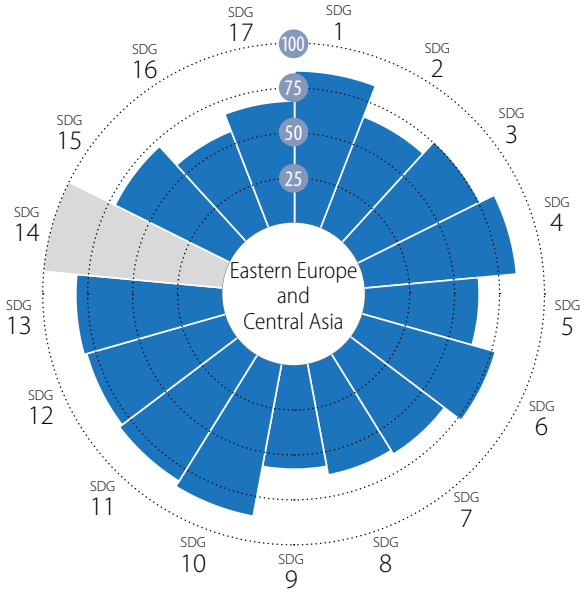
## Overall Performance




Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 4.2

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## Average Performance by SDG



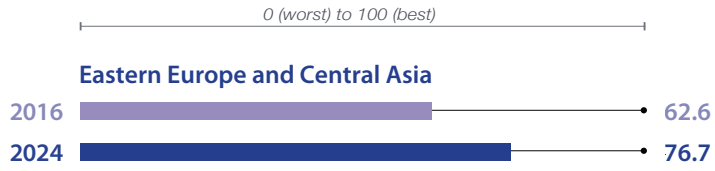

## SDG Dashboard and Trends



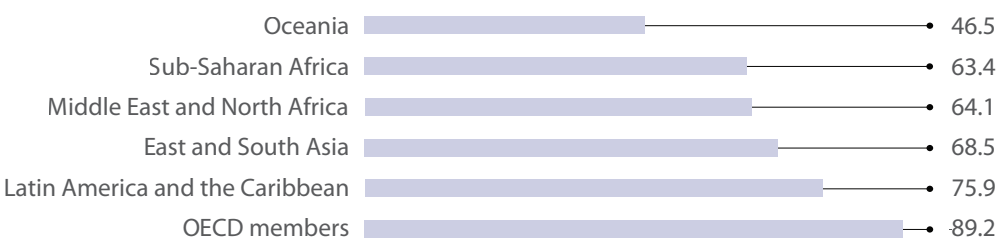

Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




### By region, 2024




*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA



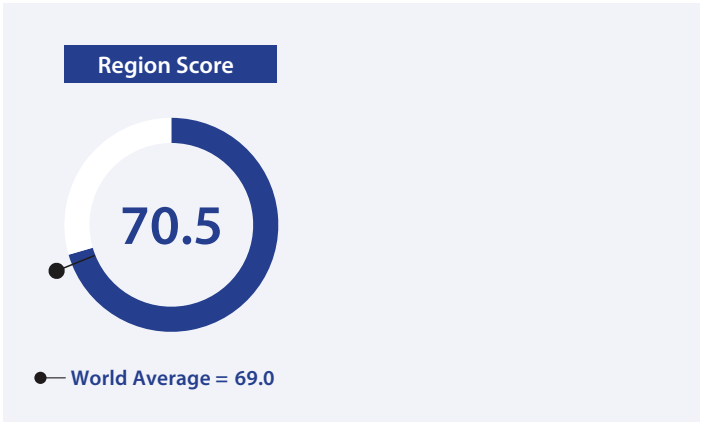
| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 7.4 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 10.7 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 6.1 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 11.6 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 3.7 | 2023 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 68.5 | 2025 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 24.3 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 3.6 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.4 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.5 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 70.0 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 7.8 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 13.9 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 63.8 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 23.4 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 86.2 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 12.1 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 73.2 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 24.3 | 2023 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 95.8 | 2024 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 87 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 75 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.3 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 77.9 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 94.3 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 90.4 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 95.6 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 69.9 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 92.2 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 67.3 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 23.9 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 94.9 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 90.0 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 31.6 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 43.5 | 2021 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 1,201.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 98.3 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 88.1 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 2.6 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 9.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 70.7 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 11.5 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 68.2 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 5.6 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 88.6 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 80.1 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 104.8 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 33.5 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 106.2 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 31.4 | 2023 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.2 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 10.8 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 16.8 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 88.1 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 68.5 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.7 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 8.2 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 8.2 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 2.7 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 34.6 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 10.9 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.5 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 7.3 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 1.6 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 4.6 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 39.4 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 40.7 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 3.4 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 4.5 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 19.9 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 93.9 | 2024 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 27.7 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 11.6 | 2025 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 0.7 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 35.0 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.58 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.55 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.38 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 8.1 | 2024 | | |
| 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) | 24.0 | 2024 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 4.7 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 76.7 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 51.2 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

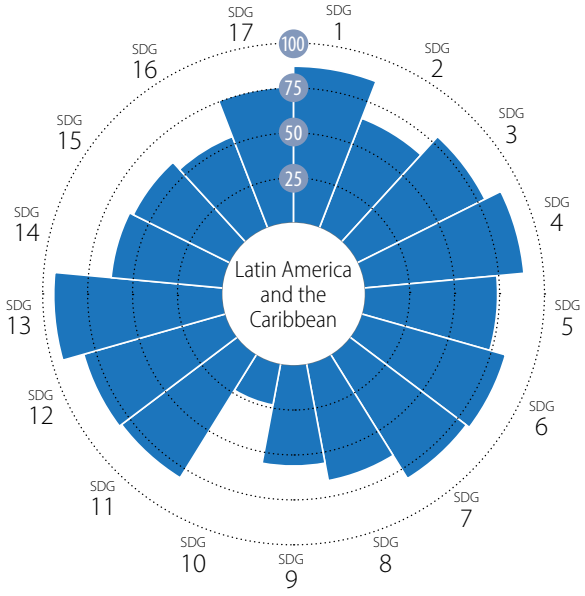
## Overall Performance




Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 3.9

Missing data 0%

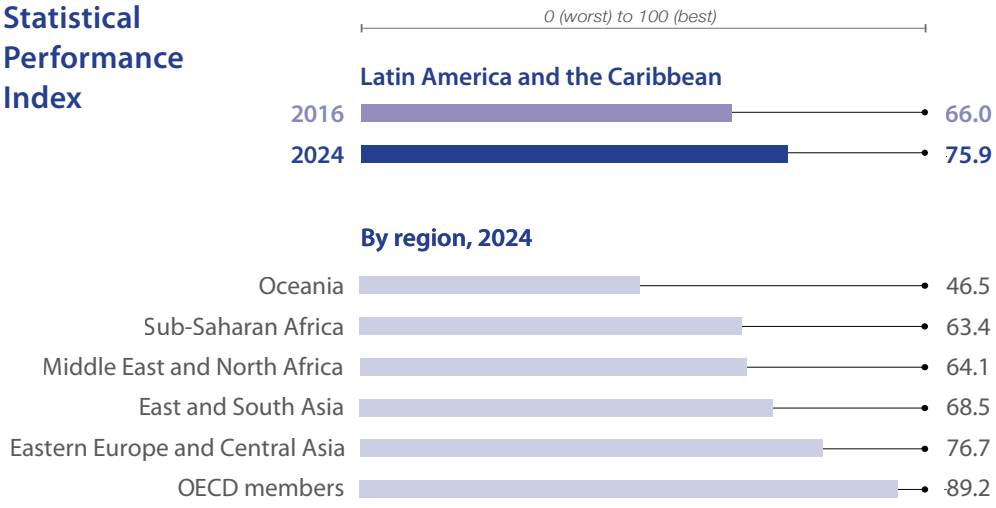
## Average Performance by SDG




## SDG Dashboard and Trends




## Statistical Performance Index




*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



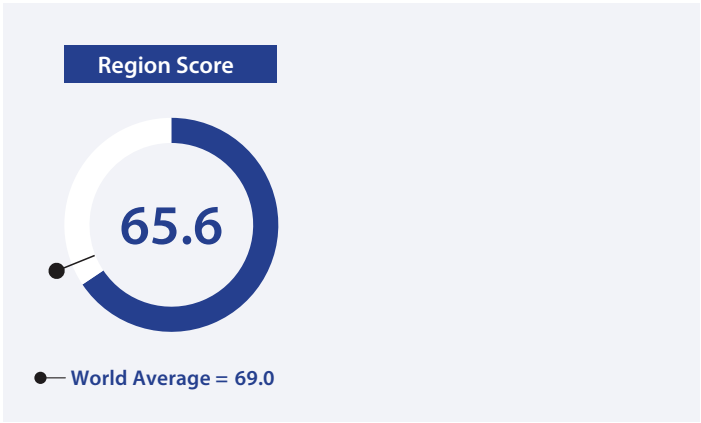
| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 5.9 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 9.1 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 6.6 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 11.6 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 2.7 | 2023 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 64.4 | 2025 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 28.2 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 4.3 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.6 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 20.2 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 81.3 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 8.2 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 15.8 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 59.9 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 15.3 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 49.2 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 15.4 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 75.6 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 46.1 | 2023 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 97.4 | 2024 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 83 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 78 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.3 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 90.6 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 96.4 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 81.7 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 98.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 83.1 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 100.8 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 70.7 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 27.1 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 97.1 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 88.7 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 5.3 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 43.5 | 2021 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 546.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 97.9 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 89.4 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.0 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 28.8 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 61.0 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 5.9 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 74.4 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 5.4 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 93.0 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 80.4 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 87.7 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.8 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 31.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 21.6 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 47.1 | 2023 | | |
| Palma ratio | 2.8 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 22.5 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 16.0 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 94.9 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 64.6 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.0 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 9.3 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.6 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.6 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 50.8 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 6.9 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.3 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 2.5 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 1.1 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 1.0 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 61.0 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 64.8 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 20.2 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 18.0 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 19.6 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.1 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 44.4 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 44.2 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 3.9 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 16.9 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 34.9 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 94.6 | 2024 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 31.7 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 6.6 | 2025 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 55.3 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.58 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.29 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.55 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 9.2 | 2024 | | |
| 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) | 23.7 | 2024 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 26.7 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | 0.1 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 75.9 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 76.1 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

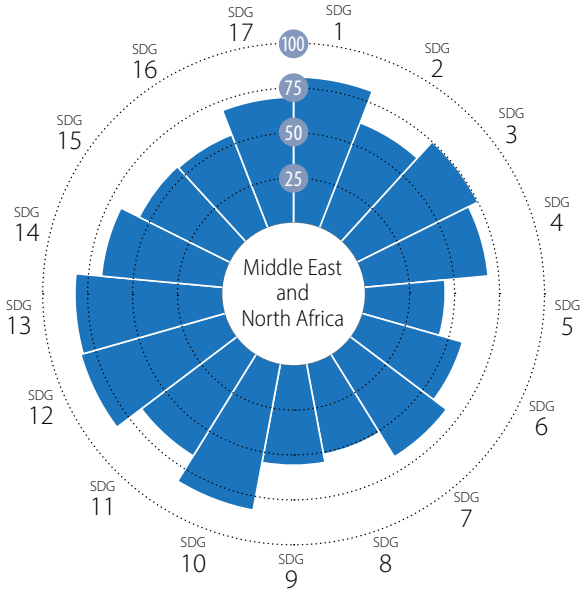
## Overall Performance




Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 2.7

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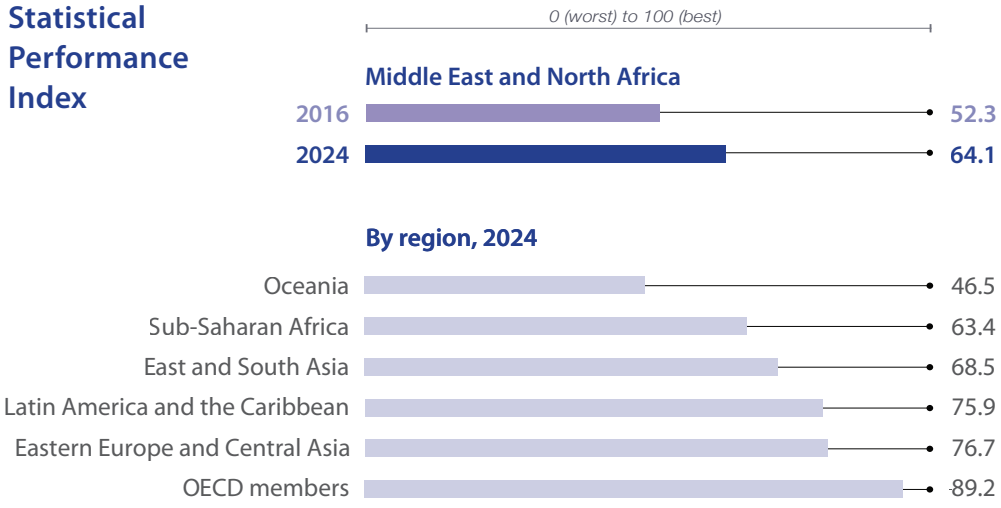
## Average Performance by SDG




## SDG Dashboard and Trends




## Statistical Performance Index




*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA



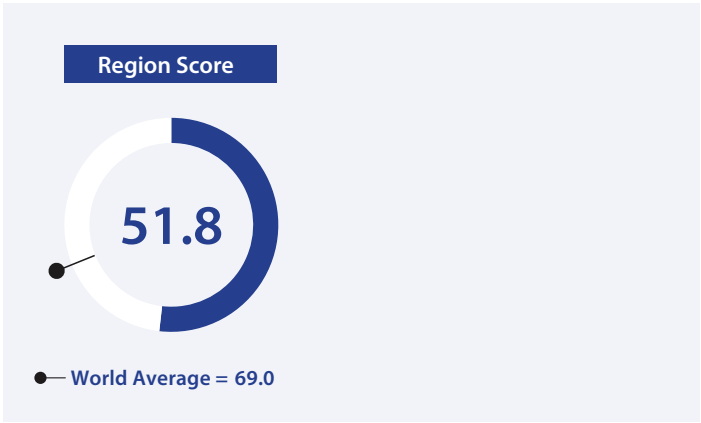
| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 8.9 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 13.1 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 9.3 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 14.0 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 4.8 | 2023 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 50.3 | 2025 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 32.1 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 4.3 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.1 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 0.7 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 38.1 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 10.9 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 18.2 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 26.1 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 19.3 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 70.2 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 17.9 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 75.1 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 32.5 | 2023 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 94.2 | 2024 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 89 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 71 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.8 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 50.6 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 93.6 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 76.0 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 95.9 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 69.1 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 91.0 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 25.3 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 16.1 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 94.8 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 91.5 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 248.9 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 38.1 | 2021 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 1,886.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 97.7 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 94.0 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.6 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 2.4 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 58.7 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 6.6 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 50.3 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 9.9 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 86.8 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 75.7 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 95.6 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.6 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 40.2 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 40.3 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 32.0 | 2023 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.3 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 22.1 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | 33.9 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 90.2 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 38.6 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.8 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 7.9 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 5.5 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 3.0 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 22.6 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 12.4 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.5 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 6.1 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 1.7 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 7.2 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 43.1 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 64.5 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 20.6 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 22.0 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 8.4 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.1 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 34.6 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 32.4 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 7.1 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 2.7 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 33.7 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 93.1 | 2024 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 31.1 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 0.1 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 29.5 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.54 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.39 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.48 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 7.0 | 2024 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 2.7 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 64.1 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 58.6 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# OCEANIA

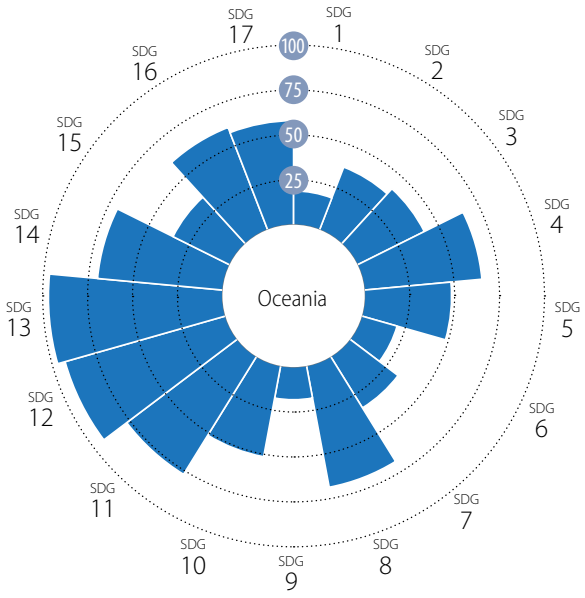
## Overall Performance




Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + NA

Missing data 28%

## Average Performance by SDG



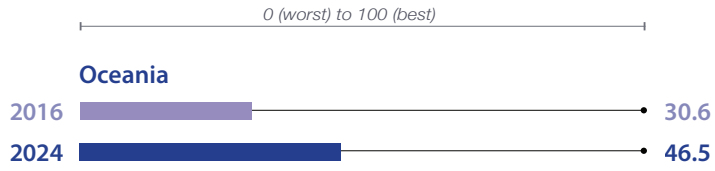

## SDG Dashboard and Trends



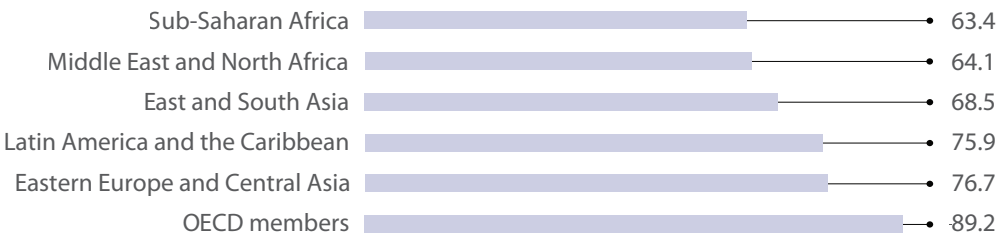

Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




### By region, 2024




*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

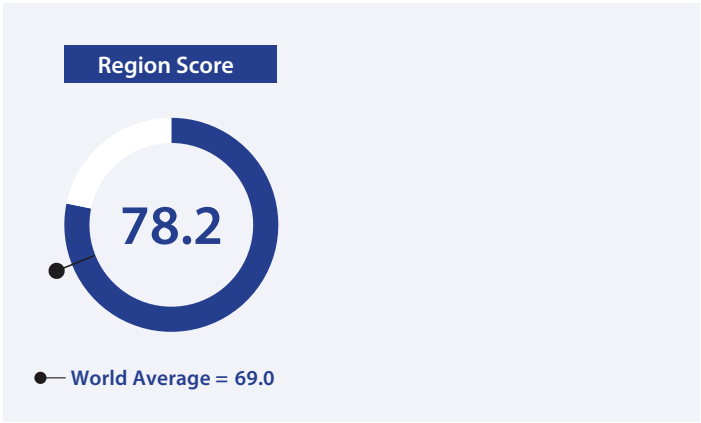
| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 43.9 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 61.2 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 25.3 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 43.3 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 12.4 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 33.6 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 23.3 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 167.2 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 18.2 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 36.2 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 557.6 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 30.4 | 2021 | ● | → |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 120.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 13.7 | 2021 | ● | → |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 67.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 63.4 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 63.9 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 50 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 37 | 2023 | ● | → |
| 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) | 66.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 94.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 49.8 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 92.2 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 52.2 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 79.0 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 91.1 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 3.8 | 2026 | ● | → |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 60.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 32.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 3.7 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 34.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 15.2 | 2023 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 12.5 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 44.2 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| 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 (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 2.8 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 45.8 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Population using the internet (%) | 25.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 40.7 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 2.3 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 5.2 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.4 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 40.2 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | 1.9 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 19.4 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 11.1 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 58.3 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.5 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 1.8 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 2.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 4.4 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 74.9 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 10.7 | 2018 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 0.5 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 2.4 | 2019 | ● | ↑ |
| 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 (%) | 8.5 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 8.1 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 40.4 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 27.4 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 18.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | ● | ● |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 4.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 19.3 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 46.5 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 64.2 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# OECD MEMBERS STATES

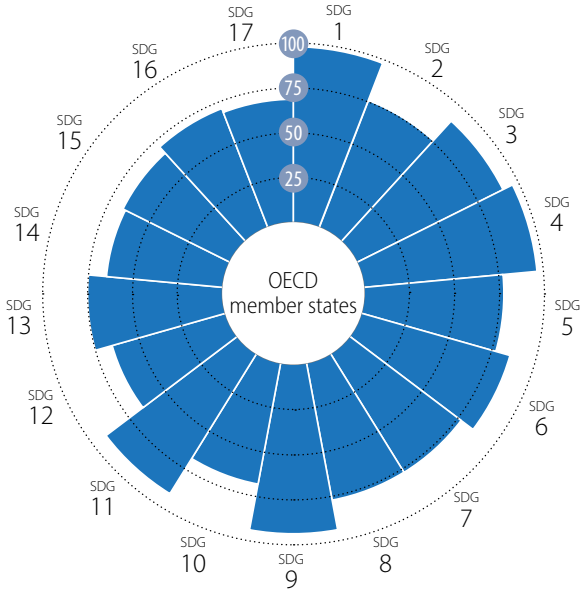
## Overall Performance




Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 2.5

Missing data 0%

## Average Performance by SDG



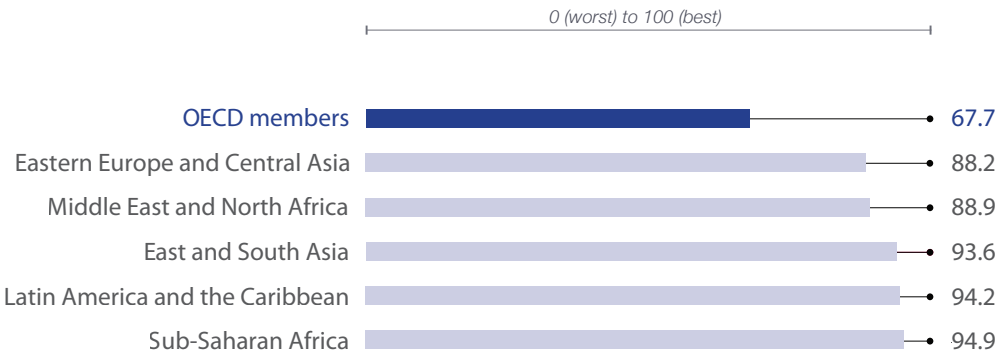

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## International Spillover Index




*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# OECD MEMBER STATES

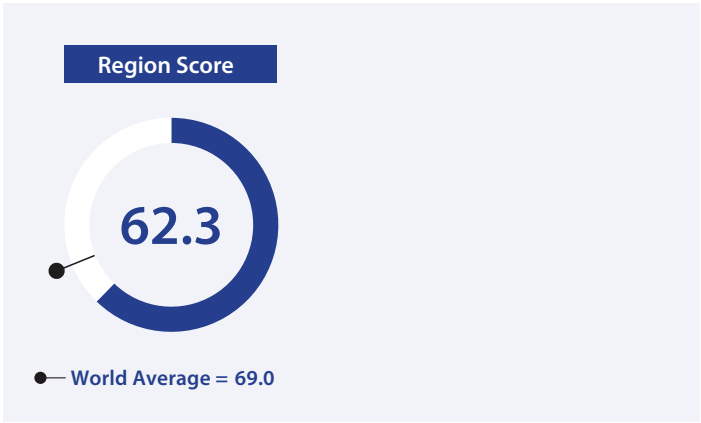
| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 1.3 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 1.9 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 2.6 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 4.6 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 0.8 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 86.7 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 26.8 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.4 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 6.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 4.0 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 10.6 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 14.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 3.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 5.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 11.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 11.9 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 42.9 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 8.1 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 80.9 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 11.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 97.5 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 91 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 85 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.6 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 94.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 98.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 96.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.3 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 81.4 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 98.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 78.3 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 32.0 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 99.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 98.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 29.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 76.3 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 2,187.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 99.9 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 98.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 15.8 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 69.7 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 4.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 89.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 5.0 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 98.9 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | 91.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 145.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 3.7 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 70.5 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 1.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 2.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 1,310.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 37.3 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Palma ratio | 1.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 2.9 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 12.2 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 99.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 75.9 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.5 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 10.7 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 5.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 8.2 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 48.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 29.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 4.8 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 8.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 4.9 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 2.9 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 56.6 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 74.3 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 34.9 | 2018 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 25.9 | 2019 | ● | → |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 10.1 | 2019 | ● | ↗ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.4 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 54.1 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 52.9 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.1 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 16.4 | 2022 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 5.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 25.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 99.2 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 59.1 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 1.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 1.8 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 64.6 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.57 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.57 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.68 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 11.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.27 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 38.7 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | 8.2 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 89.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 48.2 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

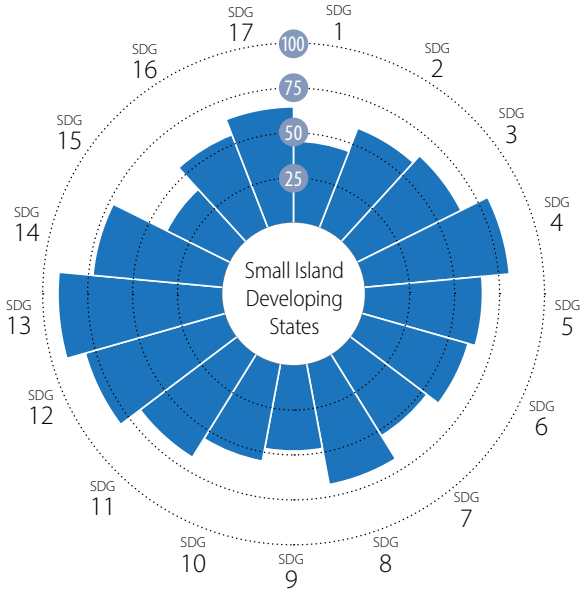
## Overall Performance




Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + NA

Missing data 19%

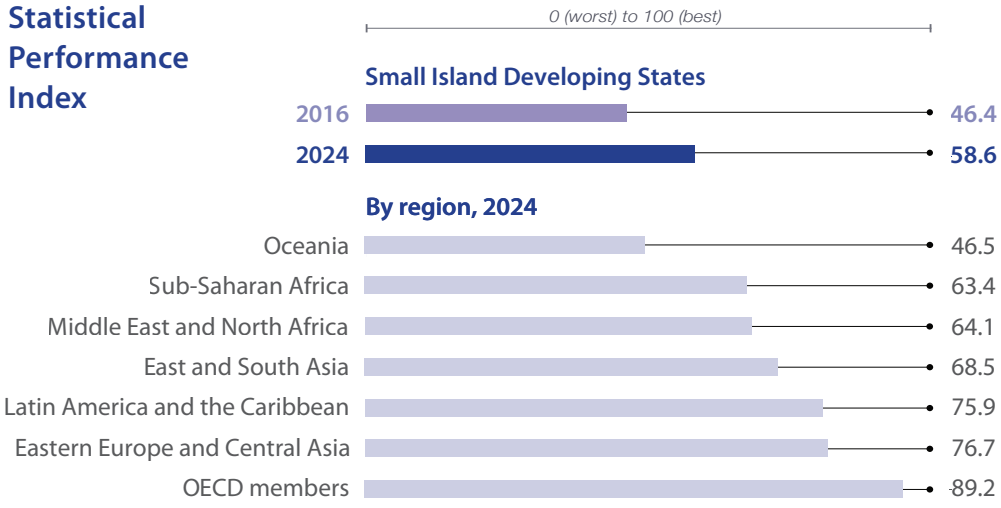
## Average Performance by SDG




## SDG Dashboard and Trends




## Statistical Performance Index




*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES



| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 26.0 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 36.6 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 17.8 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 18.1 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 5.4 | 2023 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 42.3 | 2025 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 21.4 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 3.1 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.2 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 1.0 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 148.1 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 15.0 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 28.7 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 169.8 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | NA | NA | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 22.3 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 80.7 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 17.0 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 72.3 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 52.0 | 2023 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 86.6 | 2024 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 78 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 63 | 2023 | | |
| 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) | 81.1 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 94.5 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 76.3 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 94.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 66.9 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 92.1 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 77.5 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 24.4 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 84.2 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 68.0 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 20.1 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 25.2 | 2021 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 76.9 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 58.8 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 2.0 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 7.9 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 55.1 | 2024 | | |
| 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 (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 5.6 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 81.2 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 63.2 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 66.8 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.5 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 13.3 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | NA | NA | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 164.6 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 39.3 | 2023 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.8 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 22.1 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 ($\mu g/m^3$) | 14.1 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 70.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 39.1 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.9 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 6.7 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | NA | NA | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 1.3 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 3.4 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 1.1 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 36.3 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 66.6 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 19.9 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 2.6 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 2.6 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.5 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 39.4 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | NA | NA | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | NA | NA | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 18.5 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 49.7 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 78.7 | 2024 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 37.6 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 16.8 | 2025 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 0.1 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 54.4 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | NA | NA | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 6.8 | 2024 | | |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | 20.5 | 2024 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 9.4 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | 10.9 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 58.6 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 70.0 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

## Overall Performance

Region Score

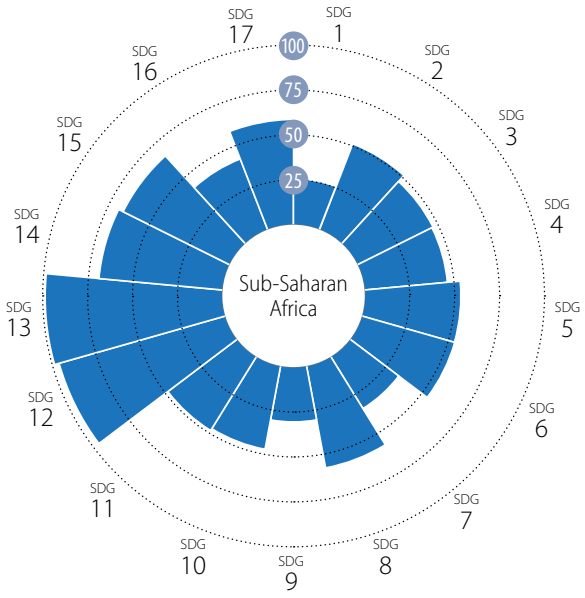



World Average = 69.0

Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 5.4

Missing data 0%

## Average Performance by SDG



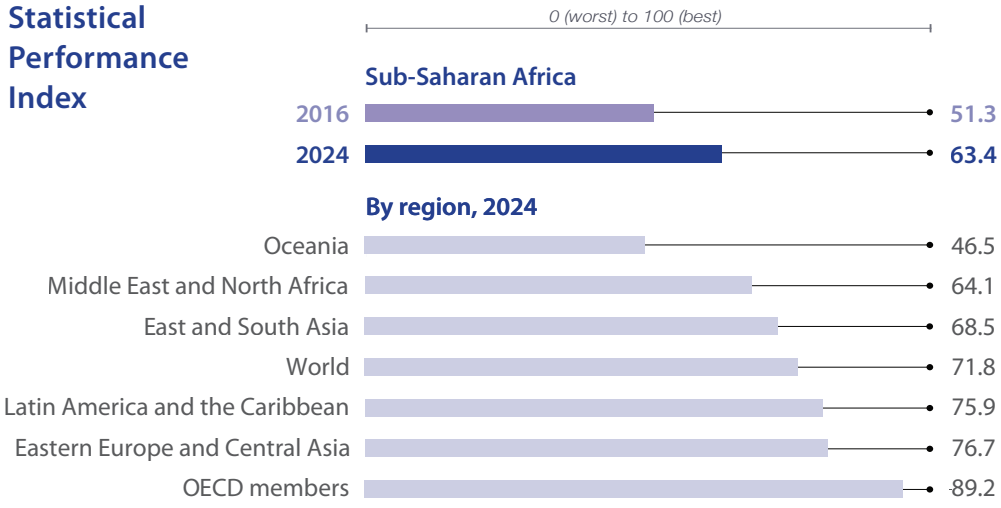

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges · Significant challenges · Challenges remain · SDG achieved · Information unavailable

Decreasing · Stagnating · Moderately improving · On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA



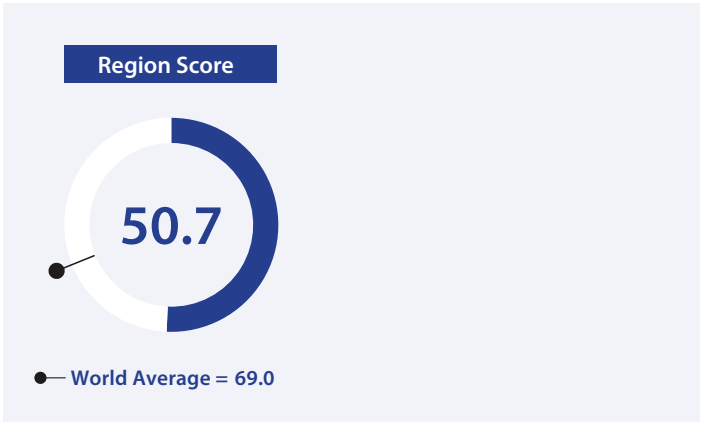
| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 36.0 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 49.0 | 2026 | ● | → |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 21.5 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 32.0 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 7.5 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 20.2 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 11.0 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.8 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 7.6 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 422.7 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 26.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 69.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 205.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 21.4 | 2021 | ● | → |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 81.0 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 19.4 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 63.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 94.2 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 69.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 69 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 47 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.4 | 2025 | ● | → |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 54.6 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 81.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 45.1 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 79.1 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 54.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 70.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 83.4 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 24.7 | 2026 | ● | → |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 67.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 37.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 21.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 9.5 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 187.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 53.1 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 22.6 | 2023 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 3.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 11.9 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 48.6 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 5.6 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 53.2 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 6.1 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | ● |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 71.8 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Population using the internet (%) | 33.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 49.6 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.4 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 19.7 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.3 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 5.0 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.4 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 39.6 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | 2.1 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 56.5 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 29.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 60.5 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 30.2 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.4 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 1.8 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 14.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 2.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.1 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.7 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 39.5 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 44.4 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 17.0 | 2018 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 11.5 | 2019 | ● | ● |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 3.9 | 2019 | ● | ↑ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 51.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 51.4 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.7 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 1.8 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 10.7 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 48.2 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 50.9 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 29.9 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 26.7 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 48.6 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.48 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.39 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.45 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 4.0 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| 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) | 14.7 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 9.3 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 63.4 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 63.9 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES

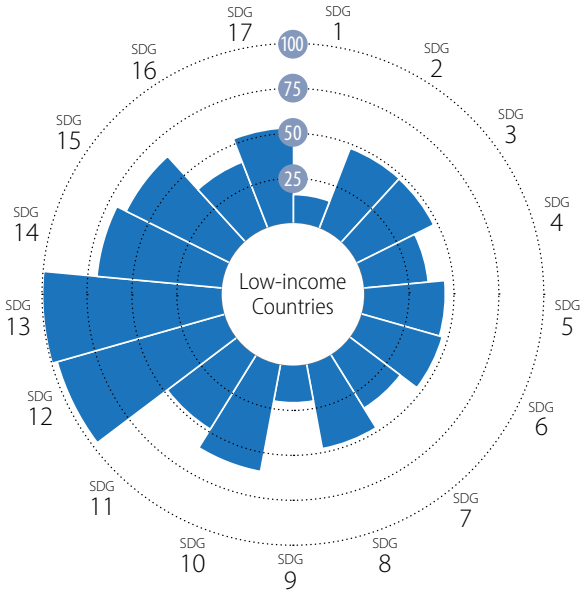
## Overall Performance




Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 4.9

Missing data 0%

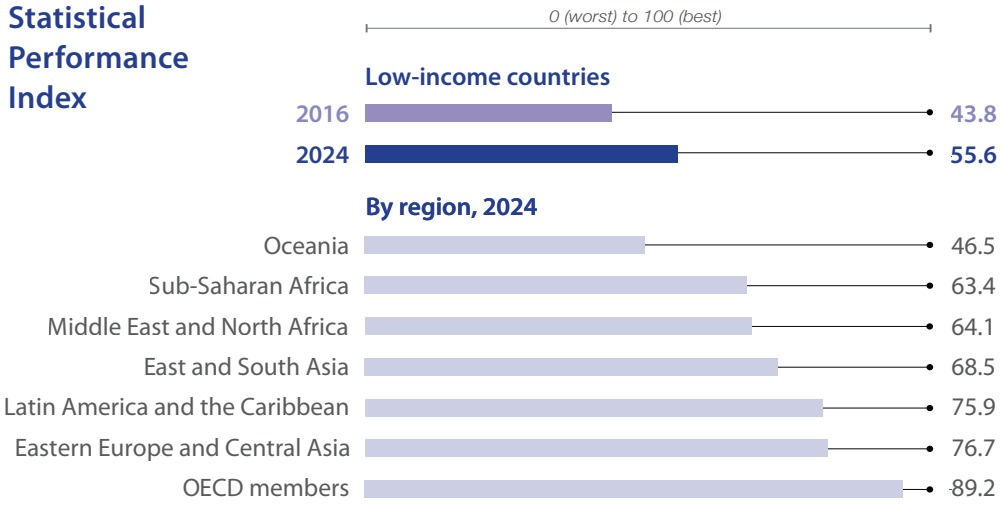
## Average Performance by SDG




## SDG Dashboard and Trends




## Statistical Performance Index




*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES

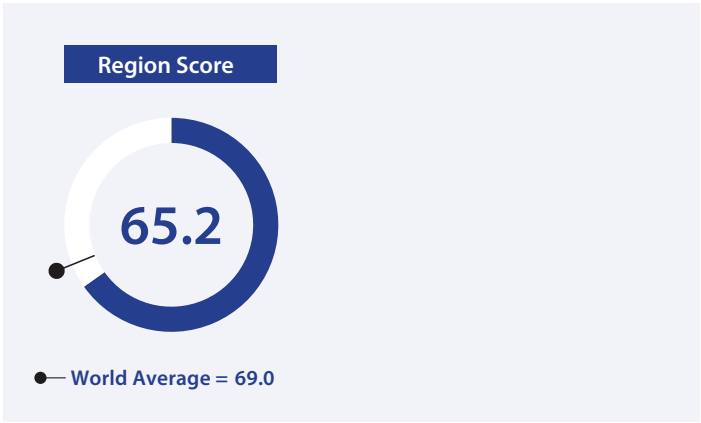
| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 48.0 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 62.9 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 26.3 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 36.4 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 7.9 | 2023 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 18.8 | 2025 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 9.5 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 1.6 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 2.6 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 1.2 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 302.6 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 24.3 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 61.5 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 177.2 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 23.1 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 92.5 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 20.5 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 65.4 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 97.0 | 2023 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 69.4 | 2024 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 67 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 44 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 3.9 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 42.0 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 78.8 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 36.2 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 75.6 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 52.9 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 60.8 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 69.2 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 25.6 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 61.5 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 34.8 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 41.5 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 2.2 | 2021 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 230.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 47.0 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 16.9 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 2.2 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 11.4 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 44.9 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 9.5 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 36.9 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 6.1 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 60.0 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 19.7 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 39.6 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.1 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 14.0 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.0 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 10.8 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 37.6 | 2023 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.7 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 64.4 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 27.1 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 69.8 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 28.2 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.3 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 1.0 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 13.0 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 1.7 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.2 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.1 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 30.4 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 49.7 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 17.3 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 9.2 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 2.8 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 39.5 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 39.5 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 1.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 6.2 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 45.9 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 45.4 | 2024 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 24.8 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 27.2 | 2025 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 0.0 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 39.6 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.43 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.39 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.41 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 4.2 | 2024 | | |
| 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) | 11.6 | 2024 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 0.7 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 55.6 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 55.5 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# LOWER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

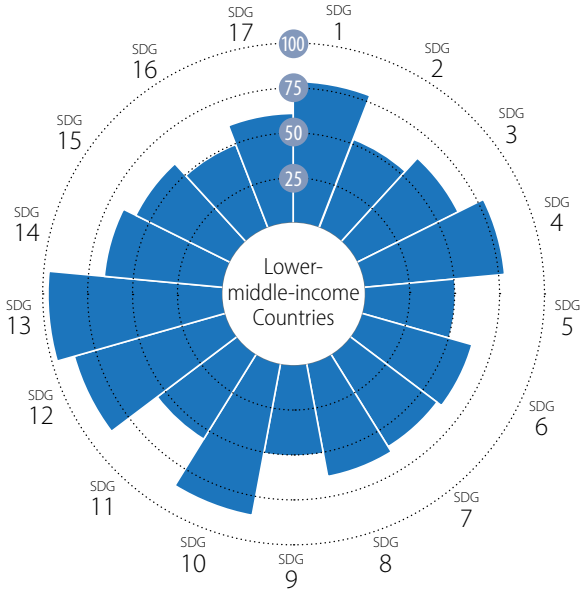
## Overall Performance




Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 7.6

Missing data 0%

## Average Performance by SDG



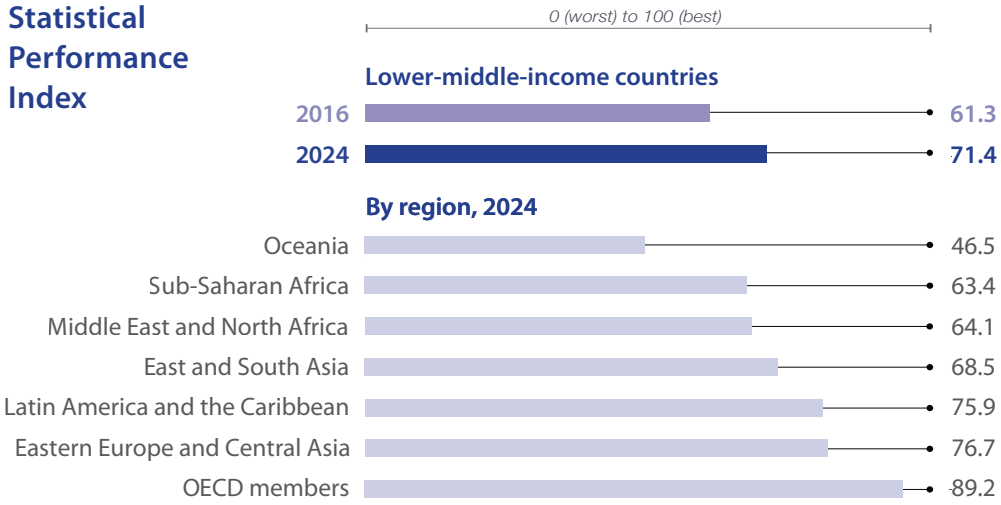

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# LOWER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES



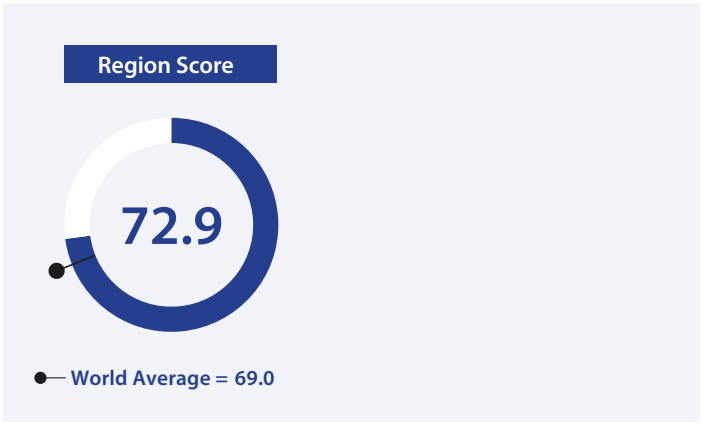
| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 9.3 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 15.6 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 12.8 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 30.2 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 12.3 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 27.7 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 11.9 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.2 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 3.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 3.1 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 180.2 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 19.6 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 37.3 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 206.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 22.8 | 2021 | ● | ↓ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 114.0 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 15.4 | 2021 | ● | ↗ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 70.1 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 36.9 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 82.6 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 87 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 63 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 4.7 | 2025 | ● | → |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 77.9 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 93.8 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 76.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 92.1 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 69.9 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 79.7 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 53.5 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 18.4 | 2026 | ● | → |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 91.4 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 75.2 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 51.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 17.3 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 297.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 91.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 62.6 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 2.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 14.1 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 64.8 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 7.5 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 69.2 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 4.5 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | → |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 93.3 | 2026 | ● | → |
| Population using the internet (%) | 62.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 64.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 2.8 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 39.5 | 2026 | ● | ● |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.2 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 27.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 30.6 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Palma ratio | 1.2 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 41.8 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 41.8 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 67.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 50.0 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.5 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 3.1 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 11.5 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 0.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 21.0 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 3.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.1 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 1.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 0.5 | 2024 | ● | → |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 0.3 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 21.6 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 45.7 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 12.7 | 2018 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 13.2 | 2019 | ● | ↑ |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 4.9 | 2019 | ● | ↑ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 29.6 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 31.3 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.4 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 2.1 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 4.3 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 63.5 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 78.2 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 34.1 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 16.5 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 36.5 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.45 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.38 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.54 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 4.7 | 2024 | ● | → |
| 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) | 12.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 2.8 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 71.4 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 66.1 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# UPPER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

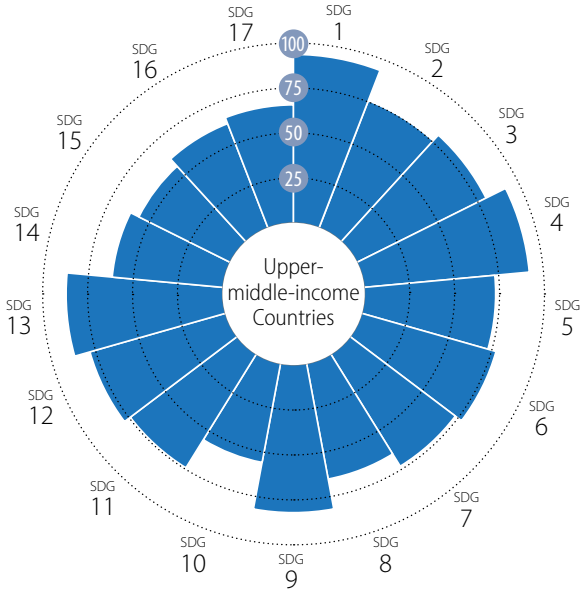
## Overall Performance




**Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)*** + 4.5

**Missing data** 0%

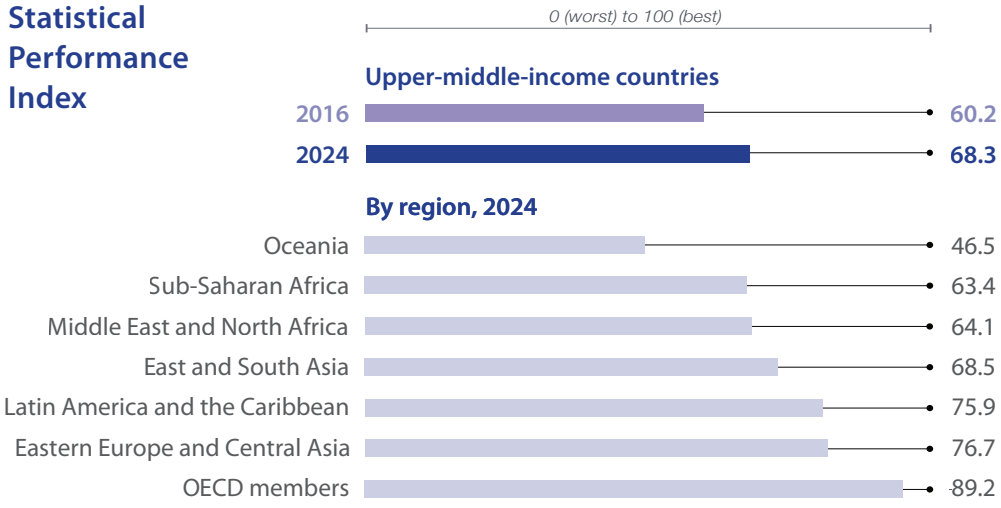
## Average Performance by SDG




## SDG Dashboard and Trends




## Statistical Performance Index




*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# UPPER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES



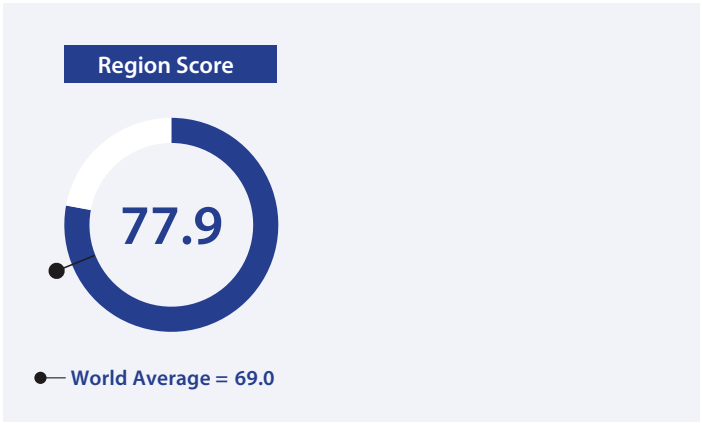
| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 2.9 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 4.8 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 3.9 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 9.3 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 3.1 | 2023 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 62.0 | 2025 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 16.5 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 5.3 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.8 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 9.8 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 43.5 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 5.5 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 10.7 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 92.3 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 16.7 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 99.0 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 16.2 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 76.5 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 19.9 | 2023 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 98.3 | 2024 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 90 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 80 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.0 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 85.8 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 96.9 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 96.9 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 98.4 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 84.8 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 95.5 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 73.6 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 25.9 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 95.7 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 94.0 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 39.6 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 45.4 | 2021 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 689.0 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 99.2 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 89.8 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.3 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 14.6 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 70.4 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 5.4 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 79.2 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 5.8 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.4 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 91.0 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 86.3 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 117.2 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 3.4 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 62.5 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 1.6 | 2024 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 648.5 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 38.5 | 2023 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.8 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 20.3 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 26.3 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 89.6 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 57.0 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.9 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 8.0 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 12.5 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 1.6 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 37.1 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 9.2 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.1 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 6.4 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 1.2 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 1.2 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 27.8 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 57.5 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 25.0 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 33.8 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 7.1 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.0 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 23.9 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 24.6 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 5.3 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 5.5 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 25.7 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 95.4 | 2024 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 38.0 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 5.5 | 2025 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 0.1 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 30.6 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.61 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.53 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.47 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 7.2 | 2024 | | |
| 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) | 18.8 | 2024 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 37.5 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | 0.0 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 68.3 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 62.8 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES

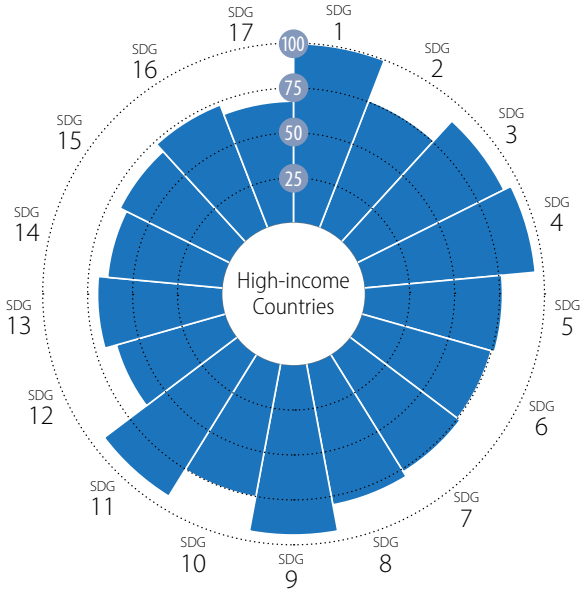
## Overall Performance




Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 2.6

Missing data 0%

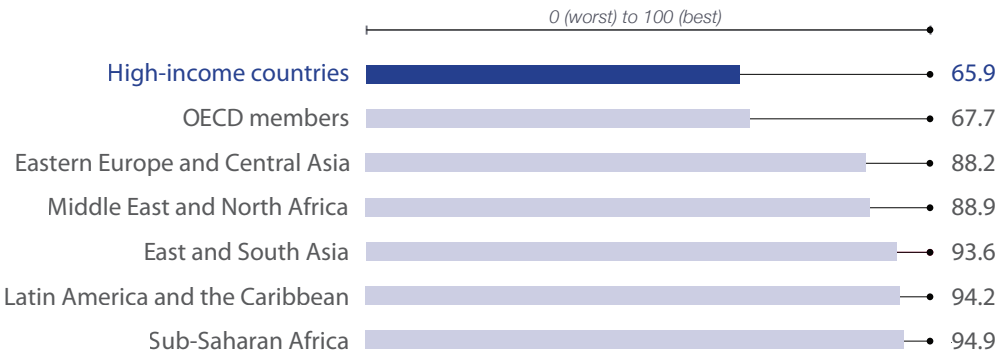
## Average Performance by SDG




## SDG Dashboard and Trends




## International Spillover Index




*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

# HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 0.3 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 0.5 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 2.5 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 3.5 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 1.2 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 89.8 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 25.9 | 2022 | ● | ↓ |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.4 | 2023 | ● | ↓ |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 6.4 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 4.0 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 11.2 | 2023 | ● | ● |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 9.1 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 2.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 4.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 11.7 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 12.7 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 43.5 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 8.1 | 2021 | ● | ↑ |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 80.8 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 8.7 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 98.9 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 93 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 85 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 6.6 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 91.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 97.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 97.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 99.8 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 80.5 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 99.2 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 80.4 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 29.0 | 2026 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 99.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 98.3 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 74.5 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 76.5 | 2021 | ● | ● |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 2,370.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 100.0 | 2023 | ● | ↑ |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.1 | 2024 | ● | ↗ |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 13.8 | 2022 | ● | → |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 71.8 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 4.4 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 93.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 4.5 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 98.2 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Population using the internet (%) | 93.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 153.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 3.7 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 72.8 | 2026 | ● | ↑ |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 2.0 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 2.5 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 1,354.6 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 34.9 | 2023 | ● | → |
| Palma ratio | 1.4 | 2023 | ● | → |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 0.0 | 2022 | ● | ↑ |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 12.5 | 2023 | ● | ↗ |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 98.8 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 78.0 | 2020 | ● | ● |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 1.5 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 11.2 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 6.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 9.0 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 52.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 31.6 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 4.6 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 9.8 | 2024 | ● | → |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 5.3 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 5.4 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 55.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 73.0 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 33.7 | 2018 | ● | ↓ |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 22.6 | 2019 | ● | → |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 10.7 | 2019 | ● | ↗ |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.4 | 2018 | ● | ● |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 55.2 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 52.7 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 17.1 | 2022 | ● | ↗ |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 3.1 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.9 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 23.3 | 2024 | ● | → |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 100.0 | 2024 | ● | ● |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 60.5 | 2025 | ● | → |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 0.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 2.0 | 2025 | ● | ● |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 63.3 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.60 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.62 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.68 | 2024 | ● | ↓ |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 12.1 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) | 0.28 | 2025 | ● | ↓ |
| Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 36.4 | 2025 | ● | ↑ |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | 8.9 | 2022 | ● | ● |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 88.4 | 2024 | ● | ↑ |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 45.0 | 2026 | ● | ↓ |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# WORLD

## Overall Performance

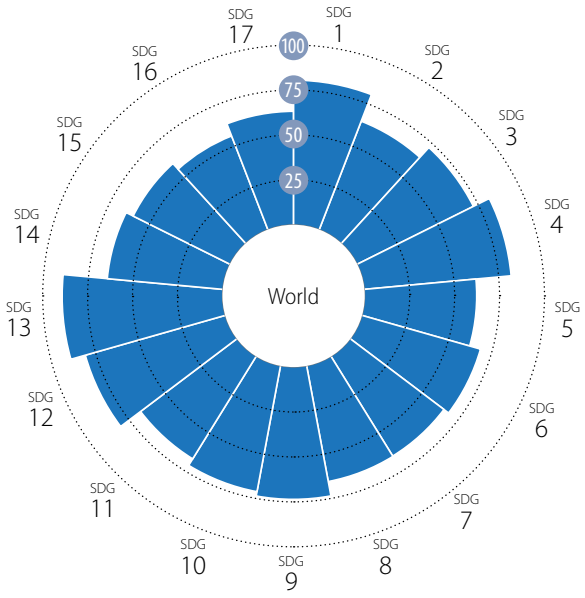
Score




Change in score since 2015 (p.p.)* + 4.8

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## Average Performance by SDG



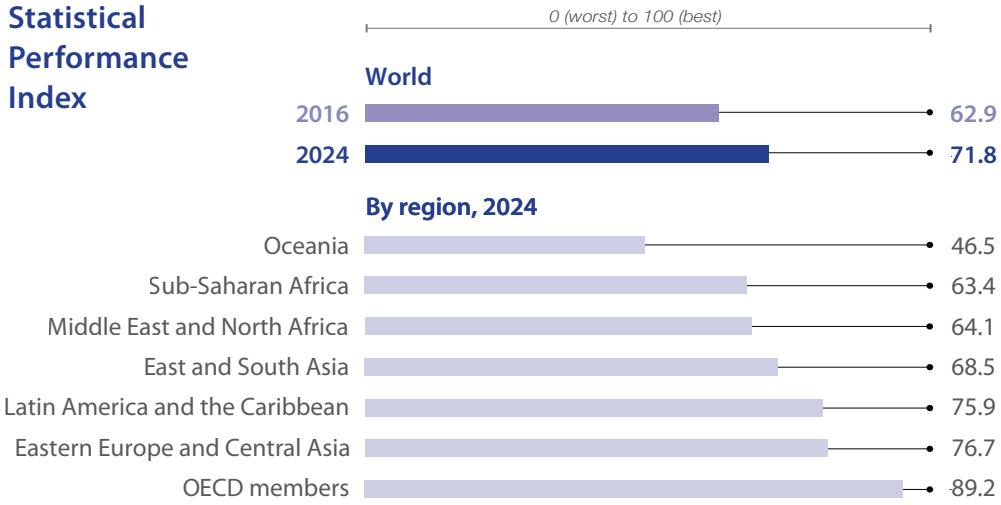

## SDG Dashboard and Trends




Major challenges | Significant challenges | Challenges remain | SDG achieved | Information unavailable

Decreasing | Stagnating | Moderately improving | On track or maintaining SDG achievement | Information unavailable

## Statistical Performance Index




*Progress (in percentage points) is based on a set of 17 headline SDG indicators. Please see the methodology section for details.

| SDG1 – No Poverty | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poverty headcount ratio at $3.00/day (%) | 9.2 | 2026 | | |
| Poverty headcount ratio at $4.20/day (%) | 13.7 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG2 – Zero Hunger** | | | | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 9.1 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 18.9 | 2023 | | |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) | 6.8 | 2023 | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months (%) | 48.9 | 2025 | | |
| Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) | 15.6 | 2022 | | |
| Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) | 2.3 | 2023 | | |
| Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) | 4.5 | 2023 | | |
| Progress towards productive and sustainable agriculture (worst 1–5 best) | 3.5 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) | 6.8 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being** | | | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 114.8 | 2023 | | |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 12.2 | 2024 | | |
| Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) | 24.8 | 2024 | | |
| Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | 130.7 | 2024 | | |
| New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages) | 0.2 | 2024 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 (%) | 19.0 | 2021 | | |
| Age-standardized death rate due to air pollution (per 100,000 population) | 94.8 | 2023 | | |
| Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) | 14.9 | 2021 | | |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) | 73.7 | 2025 | | |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) | 31.8 | 2023 | | |
| Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) | 89.5 | 2024 | | |
| Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) | 87 | 2024 | | |
| Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) | 71 | 2023 | | |
| Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) | 5.4 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG4 – Quality Education** | | | | |
| Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) | 79.7 | 2024 | | |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%) | 93.9 | 2024 | | |
| Lower secondary completion rate (%) | 83.2 | 2024 | | |
| Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) | 94.2 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG5 – Gender Equality** | | | | |
| Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) | 75.3 | 2025 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) | 86.8 | 2023 | | |
| Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) | 66.6 | 2025 | | |
| Seats held by women in national parliament (%) | 23.5 | 2026 | | |
| **SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** | | | | |
| Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) | 91.4 | 2024 | | |
| Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) | 81.9 | 2024 | | |
| Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) | 50.3 | 2023 | | |
| Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) | 35.8 | 2021 | | |
| Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3$ $H_2O$ eq/capita) | 780.3 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** | | | | |
| Population with access to electricity (%) | 91.4 | 2023 | | |
| Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) | 74.2 | 2023 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh) | 1.7 | 2024 | | |
| Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%) | 14.0 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** | | | | |
| Adjusted GDP growth index (worst 0–100 best) | 66.3 | 2024 | | |
| Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) | 6.4 | 2022 | | |
| Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) | 73.9 | 2024 | | |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+) | 5.1 | 2026 | | |
| Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) | 0.5 | 2024 | | |

| SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Value | Year | Rating | Trend |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural population with access to all-season roads (%) | 90.2 | 2026 | | |
| Population using the internet (%) | 72.1 | 2024 | | |
| Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) | 95.6 | 2024 | | |
| Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure Score (worst 1–5 best) | 3.1 | 2023 | | |
| Times Higher Education world rankings: average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) | 50.8 | 2026 | | |
| Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) | 0.6 | 2024 | | |
| Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 1.2 | 2024 | | |
| Total patent applications by applicant's origin (per million population) | 468.3 | 2024 | | |
| E-government: Online Services Index (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities** | | | | |
| Gini coefficient | 34.7 | 2023 | | |
| Palma ratio | 1.5 | 2023 | | |
| **SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities** | | | | |
| Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) | 31.1 | 2022 | | |
| Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/$m^3$) | 30.0 | 2023 | | |
| Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) | 80.0 | 2024 | | |
| Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%) | 55.4 | 2020 | | |
| **SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production** | | | | |
| Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) | 0.8 | 2022 | | |
| Electronic waste that is not recollected (kg/capita) | 6.0 | 2022 | | |
| Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 10.0 | 2024 | | |
| Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population) | 2.5 | 2024 | | |
| Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) | 31.3 | 2024 | | |
| Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita) | 10.1 | 2024 | | |
| Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) | 0.9 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG13 – Climate Action** | | | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production ($tCO_2$/capita) | 4.6 | 2024 | | |
| GHG emissions embodied in imports ($tCO_2e$/capita) | 1.5 | 2024 | | |
| $CO_2$ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (tonnes/capita) | 1.5 | 2025 | | |
| **SDG14 – Life Below Water** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) | 30.3 | 2025 | | |
| Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) | 55.1 | 2025 | | |
| Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) | 21.2 | 2018 | | |
| Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) | 22.3 | 2019 | | |
| Fish caught that are then discarded (%) | 6.6 | 2019 | | |
| Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) | 0.1 | 2018 | | |
| **SDG15 – Life on Land** | | | | |
| Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) | 32.9 | 2025 | | |
| Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) | 33.3 | 2025 | | |
| Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) | 0.8 | 2025 | | |
| Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average) | 0.3 | 2024 | | |
| Imported deforestation ($m^2$/capita) | 5.7 | 2022 | | |
| **SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | | | | |
| Homicides (per 100,000 population) | 4.7 | 2024 | | |
| Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best) | 0.7 | 2024 | | |
| Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) | 45.2 | 2024 | | |
| Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) | 84.7 | 2024 | | |
| Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best) | 39.1 | 2025 | | |
| Children involved in child labor (%) | 11.3 | 2025 | | |
| Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV per 100,000 population) | 0.4 | 2025 | | |
| Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best) | 39.3 | 2026 | | |
| Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) | 0.53 | 2024 | | |
| Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best) | 0.47 | 2024 | | |
| Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best) | 0.53 | 2024 | | |
| **SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals** | | | | |
| Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) | 6.8 | 2024 | | |
| 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) | 15.3 | 2024 | | |
| Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) | 20.4 | 2025 | | |
| Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion) | 1.5 | 2022 | | |
| Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) | 71.8 | 2024 | | |
| Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best) | 60.4 | 2026 | | |

* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable
NA = Data not available

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2026

Implementing Sustainable Development: 2030 and Beyond

*Includes the SDG Index and Dashboards*

## Want to learn more?

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

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### Regional editions



### National and Subnational editions



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